The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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"THROW UP YOUR HANDS!"

Robbers Raid the South Chicago Merchants' Exchange Bank.

THE DEED DONE AT NOONDAY

Assistant Cashier Lynn Put in the Vault and $1,600 Taken.

EXCITING CHASE OF FOUR MILES.

They Are Captured in Hyde Park and Placed Behind Bars.

CHARGED ALSO WITH THE ALLERTON JOB.

At high noon yesterday, in the heart of South Chicago's business center, three men entered the Merchants' Exchange Bank, covered the one man in charge with revolvers, and beat him almost into insensibility. They took $1,600, threw the wounded man into the vault, locked the door on him, and walked out, exchanging a smiling "Good day" with the cashier at the door.

Jumping into a buggy they laid the lash to their horse and started towards Grand Crossing at break-neck speed. The alarm was quickly given and the South Chicago police pursued in the patrol wagon. Through Grand Crossing went pursued and pursuers at full speed, to the amazement of all beholders. Just beyond they met a confederate in a second conveyance. Leaving their exhausted horse they whipped up their fresh animal and turned north on Cottage Grove avenue. Then the police opened fire. Nothing daunted the robbers returned it, and a running fusillade ensued. Here the Grand Crossing wagon, with fresh horses, took up the chase.

At Fifty-second street the robbers' second horse gave out, and finding themselves

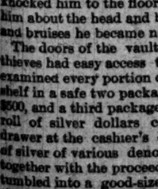


THE BANK.

hemmed in by police on all sides, the Hyde Park police having cut off all escape to the north, three of them left their wagon and scattered, each man for himself. A watchman tried to stop two of them. They promptly laid him low with a bullet in his thigh.

But the jig was up. A few minutes later all were in custody and by way of anti-climax the two most desperate of the gang were found hidden under a mattress in a barn.

The robbers were captured through the promptness and skill of the South Chicago and Hyde Park police, and are now locked up in the station at the latter place. They are a cool and resolute-looking gang of young men and give their names as Harry Featherstone, Frank Bennett, John Corbitt, and Charles A. Mullins.



FRANK BENNETT.

The latter was not directly engaged in the robbery of the bank, but was, the police say, awaiting at an appointed spot on the outside to further their escape.

Just at noon yesterday three men—one tall and the other two medium-sized—entered the Merchants' Exchange Bank, No. 9204 Commercial avenue, one door south of Ninety-second street. The bank has been in existence about five years and was started and is still managed by Dr. G. F. Swan and C. P. Wilder. Mr. Wilder and Mr. Walter Willis, the bookkeeper, had left the bank shortly before to go to dinner and when the three men entered they found only Frank Lynn, a boy 21 years old, in charge.

They had evidently been studying the habits of those connected with the institution, and knew when to make the attack. Young Lynn saw them enter the door, but kept on counting some silver, and when he next looked up the muzzles of three revolvers were pointed at him, one of the strangers holding two.

"Hold up your hands! We've got the drop on you," said one.

"Quick, now, and hand out the money," said another.

In the meantime, the third man had moved towards the rear of the bank, where a door in a partition led to a private room in the rear of the bank counter.

Young Lynn was naturally terrified, but refused to hand over any money, and thought he might keep them waiting long enough until somebody arrived, but when he saw one of them climbing over the partition he surrendered, and, under a threat of being shot, opened the door leading behind the bank counter and almost in front of the vault. The tall man was the first to get inside, and he then called one of the others to his assistance. The third man still kept guard with drawn revolvers near the outer door, and in front of the cashier's window.



HARRY FEATHERSTONE.

One of the men started to examine the drawers in the bank counter, and another went towards the vault. Young Lynn tried to resist them, but the tall fellow hit him a blow which knocked him to the floor. Then they kicked him about the head and body until from fright and bruises he became nearly insensible.

The doors of the vault were open and the thieves had easy access to it. They quickly examined every portion of it, and found on a shelf in a safe two packages of bills, each of $500, and a third package of $200, and also a roll of silver dollars containing $80. The drawer at the cashier's desk contained a lot of silver of various denominations, and this, together with the proceeds of the vault, they tumbled into a good-sized bag which one of them produced from under his overcoat.

The entire amount taken the cashier estimated at about $1,600. In the vault was what is known as the strong box, which contained over $8,000. This the robbers tried to open, but failing to do so, and doubtless deeming it too dangerous a venture to attempt to break it open, leisurely picked up their bag of plunder and started to leave.

On going out they espied young Lynn still lying on the floor and one of them suggested putting him in the vault. No sooner said than acted upon. Two of them picked him up and threw him in the vault and then closed the door upon him.

They also found a large and strong tin-box in the vault, belonging to Frank McWinnie, which they took along with them, but the contents, as they afterwards discovered, were valueless to them. In their flight they shot several bullets through it, and finally succeeded in breaking the lock with one of them. The box was packed full of abstracts of titles, deeds, contracts, and other papers. They threw the box and its contents into the road as they sped on.

Just as the three men were leaving the bank, one of them carrying the bag and the other the tin box, Mr. Walter Willis, the cashier of the bank, entered, and they smilingly bade him good-day as they passed out. Then they hurriedly walked around the corner to Exchange avenue and Ninety-second street, where they jumped into a buggy, which they had left there some time before. It was a rather weather-beaten, square-topped buggy, with a bay horse attached to it.



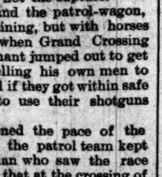
JOHN CORBETT.

A man who saw them drive away said they were smiling and looked unconcerned, but they had not gone far before they applied the whip to the horse and kept on lashing him as far as he could see.

When Mr. Willis entered the bank he was surprised to see no one behind the counter, and called for Lynn. The latter faintly answered from the vault, and asked to be released. As Mr. Willis opened the door Lynn exclaimed:

"Give the alarm; the bank has been robbed!"

A moment's further explanation and then both rushed to the door, and, seeing Lieut. Jenkins and Justice Robbins passing towards the station, they hailed the former. On being told what had happened he threw off his overcoat, and, drawing his revolver, started after the robbers, telling Justice Robbins to have the patrol-wagon manned and sent after him.



CHARLES A. MULLINS.

In two minutes the patrol-wagon was in hot pursuit of the thieves, and picked up the Lieutenant on the way. There were then in the wagon besides the Lieutenant—Sergts. Powers and Malanophy and Officers McNamara and Brown. Besides their revolvers they also had with them two shotguns and a Winchester repeating rifle.

Officers O'Brien, Caldwell, Ruth, and Carmody captured Featherstone and Bennett, and pounced upon the pair so suddenly and determinedly that the thieves had no time to use their pistols. Featherstone had two revolvers on his person. Officers Broholm and Kuhl captured Corbett.

THE CHASE AND THE CAPTURE.

Several Shots Are Fired and the Robbers Are Run Down.

As the patrol-wagon turned into South Chicago avenue they could see a buggy about a mile ahead, and evidently, from the dust it raised, making the greatest haste possible.

One of the officers who had the Winchester asked the Lieutenant to let him fire, but the latter said no.

By this time nearly all of South Chicago had heard something of the robbery and everybody was running towards the bank, while many started after the patrol-wagon, hoping to see some shooting if not the capture.



AT THE VAULT.

On sped the buggy and the patrol-wagon, the latter gradually gaining, but with horses getting tired out; and when Grand Crossing was reached the Lieutenant jumped out to get a fresh patrol-wagon, telling his own men to keep up the pursuit, and if they got within safe range of the robbers to use their shotguns without any hesitancy.

As the chase lengthened the pace of the horses slackened, but the patrol team kept slowly gaining, and a man who saw the race with astonishment said that at the crossing of the Illinois Central tracks, near Seventy-fifth street, the buggy was only about three blocks ahead.

One of the men in the buggy he saw wind the lash of the whip around his hand and then deal the horse several blows with the butt. About the same instant one of the guns of the officers was discharged, either by accident or design, and this urged the robbers to further efforts to increase their speed, while one of them turned around in the buggy and sent a bullet in the direction of the pursuing patrol wagon.

Soon afterwards the robbers reached the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and jumping out of the buggy got into a covered wagon which was conveniently driving towards them. Quickly turning it around they applied the whip to this new horse and galloped on.

But two patrol wagons were now in pursuit of them, Lieut. Jenkins with the Grand Crossing wagon having caught up and joined in the chase. Slowly but certainly were the pursuers gaining, and at Sixtieth street they were near enough to open fire, and a volley was sent after the covered butcher's wagon.

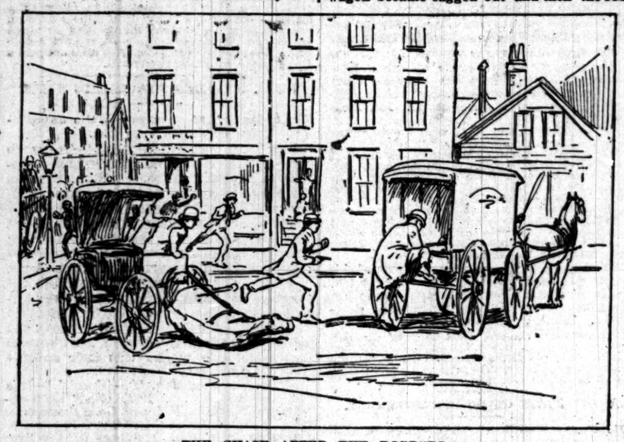
The thieves, apparently not a bit daunted, returned the fire, and for a few moments a fusillade was kept up by both sides, the sounds of the shotguns and revolvers drowning the



"HOLD UP YOUR HANDS!"

rattle of the wheels. It was a light artillery fight, with the advantage that neither side had to stop to load.

All along the line of pursuit the excitement spread and grew, and when the firing took place the excitement was intense. From every direction crowds gathered and ran, and rumors of a socialistic war and other dire upheavals were abroad. But the flight and the pursuit kept on until Fifty-second street was reached, when the horse of the covered wagon became fagged out and then the robbers concluded that their only safety was in taking to their heels.



THE CHASE AFTER THE ROBBERS.

Out of the wagon they jumped and separated, running in different directions through Woodlawn avenue and up alleys. A watchman for Bradley & Baird, named O'Brien, who is also an ex-policeman, tried to stop Featherstone and Bennett while running across a lot, and Bennett fired, hitting O'Brien in the fleshy part of the thigh. The wound is not a serious one.

By this time the patrol-wagon of Hyde Park and other wagons were out on the skirmish, and all the officers that could be called upon were sent in pursuit and stationed at different points to prevent the escape of the thieves.

Corbett was caught soon after leaving the covered butcher wagon, and made no resistance, as he appeared to be just drunk enough to be indifferent to the situation. Mullins, the owner of the wagon, was arrested by Lieut. Jenkins as he was trying to escape by driving away.

The hunt for Featherstone and Bennett was getting hotter every moment, with Capts. Hunt and Lloyd directing the chase. The lines were being drawn so close around, that the two robbers, seeing no other possibility of escaping by flight, turned into a barn, in the rear of No. 4714 Kimbark avenue, where they hid themselves under a mattress. There they were discovered and arrested.

Featherstone had over $1,000 of the stolen money with him, one of the $500 packages being intact. Bennett had $212 and Corbett some bills and a lot of silver.

After secreting themselves in the barn Featherstone and Bennett hid a good deal of the money inside of their stockings and underclothing. In all there was captured with them a little over $1,400, which later accounts say is about all they had taken from the bank.

ARE THESE THE ALLERTON ROBBERS?

Inspector Hunt Thinks So—Something of Their Records.

Inspector Hunt said: "Featherstone and Bennett did the Allerton job, Mullins having put it up. I shall send for witnesses tomorrow between 10 and 11 o'clock to identify them. I don't know whether Allerton's cashier, Asier, can identify them. I shall get two women here who saw the two men running away from the office after the robbery was committed, and shall also have Capt. Penney, who had a good look at them before they entered."

Capt. Hunt seems to feel sure that he has the men who robbed Asier. Featherstone answers the description of the one who led the robbery of the Allerton cashier. He is red-headed, and so was the man who ran out of Asier's office with the bag of money.

"Corbett," said Inspector Hunt, "served a two-year term in Joliet four years ago for a North Side burglary. Featherstone got out of the penitentiary only nine months ago. He had been sent up for four years for a highway robbery on the North Side, but his sentence was commuted and he served but two years. Mullins used to keep a butcher-shop in Cummings and was a Sealer of Measures and Weights in the Town of Lake before annexation won the day and barred him out.

"The horse and buggy used by the robbers was stolen from Michael McInerney this morning at 9:30 o'clock at Halsted and Logan streets."

The buggy and exhausted horse were found on Cottage Grove avenue, near South Chicago avenue, where they were left by the fleeing robbers, by a liveryman named Larson and Officer Ciesielski, who gave the horse brandy and other restoratives. The animal will probably recover from the effects of the rapid trip.

Charles A. Mullins is 32 years old and was brought up near the old gas-house on Adams street, a portion of the city that was noted for the tough citizens it turned out. He has been tough all his life, the early influences that surrounded him making an honest life unattractive. Mullins is married and has four children. His father-in-law, John Connors, spent thousands of dollars to get him out of various scrapes.

Mullins was arrested a number of times for different offenses, and each time his father-in-law tried to get him out of trouble and made an effort to reform him. But all his pains were wasted. Mullins keeps a butcher-shop at No. 4708 Wallace street. He said after he was locked up:

"The three men jumped into my wagon with drawn revolvers and leveled them at my head. I know nothing about the robbery whatever and never saw the men before. I was going to Grand Crossing for two fifty-pound weights which I left there last summer. I was Town Sealer under Adams for the Town of Lake. I left No. 4728 State street just before noon. That's where ex-County Commissioner Kelly, my brother-in-law, keeps a butcher-shop, in which I am interested. I ran the butcher-shop at No. 4708 Wallace street myself."

Corbett was partially intoxicated when arrested. He admitted that he was in South Chicago with several men. Who these were he would not tell, nor would he say a word about the robbery or the movements of himself and those with him. He is a blacksmith and said he works at Kingsbury and Illinois streets on the North Side.

Featherstone said he was a shipcaulker and Bennett gave his occupation as that of bartender. When asked where he tended bar he said:

"O, a number of places on the West Side," and refused to say more.

Bennett seemed to be the spokesman of the crowd. He is shrewder than the others and a better talker.

"Why, I wasn't in South Chicago," he said.

"Where were you?"

"I tend bar on the West Side."

"What were you doing in this part of the city?"

"Now see here, I wasn't in South Chicago today, and you know that if I was it wouldn't be right for me to say anything. You know how it is. It wouldn't be proper for us to say anything at all. I haven't a word to say, so you needn't ask me any questions."

Detective Hartford of the Central Station did not get a look at the prisoners yesterday, but he is under the impression that he sent Featherstone and Bennett to the penitentiary together a few years ago. Dec. 19 Hartford came across Featherstone and a companion on the street and arrested them. They were both locked up on suspicion, and, after being kept in the Central Station till Dec. 24, were brought before Justice Prindiville. The Justice fined them $100 each, and agreed to suspend the fine if they would leave town. Of course they promised they would. Featherstone's companion at that time is still at large. Featherstone is a West Side thief and is known to the police as an all-around crook. His specialty, if he has any, is safe-blowing, and he is known to be daring.

Young Lynn, before being knocked down, took a good mental photograph of the robbers, their complexions and what they wore, and his descriptions of them, as given after he was released from the vault, tallies exactly with that of the men in the cells at Hyde Park. Featherstone, who appeared to be the leader of the two, had on a white overcoat when in the bank, but he had shed that on Lake avenue during the flight, and when arrested had no overcoat. He is tall, red-headed, with a florid face, is self-possessed, and closely answers the description of the leader of the gang that robbed Allerton's cashier.

RECALLING THE ALLERTON ROBBERY

The Booty Was Larger and the Thieves Got Away with It.

Nothing could have been bolder or more risky than the robbery of the Allerton Packing company at the Stock-Yards, Dec. 3.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock the afternoon of that day a well-dressed man—five feet eleven inches tall, weighing about 160 pounds, and wearing a false gray beard, entered the company's office and asked for the Superintendent. That official was not about at the time, and the robber was asked to sit down and wait. The Superintendent did not come, and after a while the fellow left the packing-house.

Twenty minutes afterwards a horse and buggy stopped in front of the office stairs, and the man who had been there before jumped out. He was followed by the other well-dressed occupant of the buggy, who wore a slouch hat and a false black beard.

After inspecting the horse and buggy carefully, even to examining the horse's feet and rooting out the dirt from the shoes, the two looked to see if the coast was clear, turned the rig toward the south, and went up the office stairs, bearing in their arms several pieces of strong ticking. Shortly before that time $3,000 had been drawn from the Stock-Yards Bank to pay the wages of the packing-house employés. This money, together with $200, was lying in front of Cashier Joseph N. Asier when the two disguised robbers entered the office.

They looked like cattlemen or farmers, and Cashier Asier, who was alone in the office at the time, did not suspect anything until one of the intruders pointed a revolver at his head and ordered him to "give up that stuff."

The ticking was really a bag and into it the cashier threw the $3,200. The robbers locked the door after them and drove away as fast as the horse could carry them south.

The rig which was used by the robbers was found on the prairie in the Northwestern part of the city, but the liveryman could not give a detailed description of the men who hired it, so that the police have been making numerous arrests on suspicion and alleged clews. One suspicious character who tried to escape from an officer on West Van Buren street was shot before he could be caught.

IN HONOR OF CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Ex-Surgeon-General Moore Gives a Dinner, Followed by a Reception.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Ex-Surgeon-General Moore and Mrs. Moore gave a dinner followed by a reception tonight in honor of Cardinal Gibbons. The decorations of the table, in compliment to his Eminence, were of scarlet, the centerpiece being of holly berries with large bowls of red carnations flanking it at either end. The wax tapers in tall silver candelabra were capped with red shades. The guests were Gen. and Mrs. Butterfield, who came from New York for the occasion; Senator and Mrs. Manderson, Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, Dr. and Mrs. William A. Hammond, and Mrs. Gen. Miles. Mrs. Moore wore a gown of black lace. At the reception which followed the guests were Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Dimmick, Senator and Mrs. Dolph, Justice and Mrs. Field, Senator and Mrs. Wolcott, Gen. Williams, Minister Roustan, Minister and Mme. Romero, Bishop Keane, Senator and Mrs. Hale, Gen. and Mrs. McKeever, Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, Gen. Van Vliet, Senator and Mrs. Cockrell, Gen. Sherman, ex-Gov. and Mrs. Carroll.

Friday evening Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller will give a dinner to the young people, twenty-six in number, who compose the bridal party for the Fuller-Wallace wedding. The bridemaids, who are now guests of Miss Fuller, are Miss Fiske of New York, Miss Moore of Orange, N. J.; Miss Alice Woodruff of Auburn, N. Y.; Miss Swinton of Port Jervis, N. Y., and Miss Elizabeth Weber of Brooklyn.

Secretary and Mrs. Blaine will give a dinner to the President Saturday evening.

TO FORM A ROAD MACHINE TRUST.

Manufacturers Trying to Effect a Combination to Control the Market.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 29.—A convention of manufacturers of road-making machines was held at the Hotel Duquesne to consider the advisability of forming a trust. There are four companies in the West engaged in the manufacture of road-making machines, with a capital of $1,000,000, and all were represented. The combined capacity of the four concerns is 6,000 machines a year.

"To what do you ascribe your failure in life?" Much of interest has been written about those who have battled successfully with the world and how the foundations for their fortunes were laid. "The Tribune" now puts the above question to the unfortunates who are so much more numerous. Short contributions are solicited, and where requests are made the names of the writers will be withheld.

FIGHTING THE GAS TRUST

THE COUNCIL TAKES STEPS TO FORFEIT THE COMPANIES' CHARTERS.

Legal Proceedings to This End Ordered Last Evening—The Amendatory Fuel Gas Ordinance Passed by a Vote of 41 to 17—Owners of Lake-Front Buildings Ordered to Remove Them—A Blow at the Canal Street Bridge.

At the meeting of the City Council last evening Ald. McEnerny called up his old order in reference to the Gas Trust. Ald. Cullerton wanted action deferred so that it might be made a special order. Ald. Madden said the Corporation Counsel had said he would do great things if the order was passed. He hoped the order would pass. Ald. Cullerton thereupon withdrew his objection and the order was passed unanimously in the following form:

Ordered, By the City Council of the City of Chicago that the Mayor of the City of Chicago be requested to invite the Attorney-General of the State of Illinois to institute proceedings by quo warranto in the proper court against the Equitable Gaslight and Fuel company, the People's Gaslight and Coke company, the Consumers' Gas company, the Consumers' Gas, Fuel, and Light company, and the Chicago Gaslight and Coke company, and such other companies as in the judgment of the Mayor and Attorney-General should be proceeded against, for the purpose of forfeiting the charters of the aforesaid corporations, and that the Law Department of the City of Chicago be directed to furnish said Attorney-General of the State of Illinois all information and aid which it can render in prosecuting the proceedings aforesaid.

On the call of the wards Ald. Vierling presented a communication from F. S. Winston, President of the Economic Fuel Gas company, declining to accept the ordinance passed in favor of that corporation at the meeting of the previous Monday, and which had been prepared by the Mayor. The communication was in substance as follows:

The ordinance has been carefully considered by the Board of Directors of said company, and, in the opinion of said board, the ordinance, in many particulars, imposes upon the company burdens too severe for a new company to assume. The board has no desire to be captious in this matter, nor has it any wish to obtain anything other than a fair license, and it asks such license to be granted to it upon fair terms—terms that the Aldermen, as business-men, would accept, and which, at the same time, will fully and completely protect the interests of the city and the patrons of the company. The amendments which are submitted, if accepted, will remove some of the most objectionable features of said ordinance, and will, at the same time, make the ordinance acceptable to the company. One amendment contemplates the purchase of the plant and property of the company by the city, and if that shall occur the city should assume all legal obligations of the company which are liens upon its property. No doubt such would be the case if the ordinance should stand, but it is much preferable that it should so state in express words in order that the buyers of the company's bonds may feel perfectly assured that the sale of the property will not destroy the value of the bonds. This amendment should be made or the right of purchase stricken out.

The Amendatory Ordinance.

Following the reading of the communication Ald. Vierling introduced his amendatory ordinance. It strikes out the following clause of the second section of the Cregier ordinance:

Said company shall, when so ordered by a majority of all the Aldermen elected, extend its mains and supply pipes on any street, avenue, or other public highway contiguous to the pipes of said company at the time in use or operation; provided, such extension shall cover territory one-half of which is improved by buildings.

It amends the third section so as to provide that the Commissioner of Public Works must issue a permit without delay for carrying on the work in accordance with the terms of the ordinance. Then an amendment is made to the purchase clause of the ordinance which provides that the city in purchasing shall assume all the liens, debts, etc., of the company incurred in carrying out the provisions of the ordinance.

When Ald. Vierling's amendments were read their proposer hesitated and wavered and was uncertain what to do. Ald. Cullerton came to the rescue and moved the passage of the amendatory ordinance.

Ald. Arthur Dixon protested. The course was unprecedented. The ordinance ought to go over under the rules. It would be an insult to the Mayor, whose ordinance was rejected, and to the Council to pass the new ordinance without mature consideration.

Ald. Cullerton moved a suspension of the rules at once. Ald. Dixon again protested. The Mayor was with the majority. He put the motion to suspend the rules. It was carried by a vote of 47 to 11.

Then Ald. Cullerton moved the previous question on the passage of the ordinance. Ald. Sexton appealed to Ald. Cullerton to withdraw the motion. He (Sexton) had some amendments. Cullerton said the previous question was moved to cut off amendments. It prevailed—41 to 17. The amendatory ordinance was then put on its passage. It was passed—45 to 16.

Those voting in the negative were Arthur Dixon, Summerfield, Gorton, L. B. Dixon, McEnerny, Mills, Martin, Kent, Roth, Horn, Eisfeldt, Dunham, Brookman, Sexton, Goodale, Kile.

The Lake-Front Question.

Previous to the consideration of these matters there was a rather lively passage at arms over the Lake-Front matter, in which Ald. Dixon, O'Neill, Gahan, and Burke participated. The matter was called up in connection with a communication from the Corporation Counsel, in which he held in relation to the Lake-Front occupancy as follows:

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad company has its tracks upon the Lake Front at the pleasure of the city, and may be required to remove them at any time upon notice. The company is, by the order of the City Council, passed July 27, 1852, obliged to remove its depot upon the order of the City Council or Mayor. The American Express company has a lease of the ground occupied by it which can be terminated by a thirty days' notice given by the Mayor.

The City Council, Sept 10, 1855, passed a resolution giving the Illinois Central railroad company the right to curve its tracks westwardly of the line of its right of way so as to cross said line at a point not more than 200 feet south of Randolph street, extending and curving said tracks northwesterly as they approach the depot, and crossing the north line of Randolph street, extended, at a point not more than 100 feet west of the line of its right of way.

This right was granted on condition that said company lay out upon its own line west of and along its passenger house a street fifty feet wide, extending from Water street to Randolph, and fill the same its entire length within two years from the passage of this resolution.

I am advised that the company complied with the terms and conditions of this resolution. I am of opinion that the City Council cannot at this time compel the Illinois Central to remove its tracks from the ground above described. Whether the City Council had the power to pass the resolution referred to is involved in the pending litigation in the Supreme Court of the United States regarding the Lake-Front, and it is possible that the decision in this case may be against the Illinois Central and that their tracks can then be removed. Substantially the same question is embraced in suits now pending in our State courts.

All those tracks of the Illinois Central lying west of their original right of way, granted by ordinance of June 14, 1852, and the resolution of Sept. 10, 1855, and north of the Exposition Building, are there without authority.

Respecting the contemplated wall to be built by the city north from the north end of the Exposition Building I desire to say that Sec. 6 of the ordinance passed June 14, 1852, concerning the Illinois Central railroad is as follows:

"Sec. 6. The said company shall erect and maintain on the western or inner line of the ground pointed out for its main track on the lake shore, as the same is hereinbefore defined, such suitable walls, fences, or other sufficient works as will prevent animals from straying upon or obstructing its tracks, and secure persons and property from danger, said structure to be of useful materials and sightly appearance, and of such heights as the Common Council may direct, and no change therein shall be made except by mutual consent; provided, however, that the company shall construct such suitable gates at proper places at the ends of the streets, which are now or may hereafter be laid out, as may be required by the Common Council, to afford safe access to the lake; and, provided, also, that in case of the construction of an outside harbor streets may be laid out to approach the same, in the manner provided by law, in which case the Common Council may regulate the speed of locomotives and trains across them."

In view of this section, and the resolution of Sept. 10, 1855, and the litigation now pending, wherein the city is by temporary injunction restrained from building upon or encumbering any part of the Lake-Front, I do not think the Council would be justified in passing the order pending before it for the construction of said wall.

Lake-Front Buildings Must Go.

Notwithstanding the advice of Mr. Hutchinson, Ald. Gahan called up the order, which was in the following terms:

Ordered, That the Mayor immediately notify all parties who have buildings, or obstructions, or materials of any kind on the Lake-Front between Randolph street and Park row and between the right of way of the Illinois Central railroad and Michigan boulevard to remove all obstructions within sixty days from the passage of this order, and that he immediately notify such parties of the termination, within such time, of all permits, grants, and privileges heretofore given for occupation of such Lake-Front, and, in case of parties who now have obstructions upon the Lake-Front shall fail to remove them within the time, that the Commissioner of Public Works at once proceed to remove the same at the expense of said parties.

Ald. Gorton moved to exclude the two armory buildings from the terms of the order. Ald. Gahan accepted the amendment. Ald. Dixon asked to except the Exposition Building. Burke protested. Ald. Gahan accused Dixon of being influenced by personal considerations. Dixon said the committee that recommended the order was perhaps influenced by personal considerations. O'Neill supported the order, which was finally adopted on a viva voce vote by a large majority. Dixon of the First was about the only one who opposed.

Ald. Dunham introduced an order to stop the construction of the Canal street bridge. He said it was an abortion and an obstruction to navigation. The city authorities confessed as much, and yet they were squandering money on it. Ald. Dunham's order was referred to the Committee on Harbors and Bridges.

Ald. Roth offered a resolution, which was passed, directing the Law Department to draw up an ordinance compelling the West Chicago Street railway company to heat its cars during cold weather.

Ald. Kent called up his hospital ordinance, which was passed, preventing private hospitals from being erected in residence parts of the city unless consent is given by a majority of the residents and property-holders in the block where the hospital is to be located.

Ald. Noble introduced an ordinance, which was passed, providing for street sprinkling and cleaning in the Thirty-first Ward by special assessment.

The Board of Education asked concurrence in the erection of a sixteen-room schoolhouse, corner of Clybourn place and Girard street, to cost $70,000. It asked also consent to build a sixteen-room building in Argyle Park, eight rooms to be finished immediately. Referred to the Committee on Education.

MATTHEWS WAS MURDERED BY A MOB.

Killed by Democrats Because They Didn't Like a Republican Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Mr. J. M. Matthews of Mississippi, a brother of Postmaster John Prentiss Matthews, who was killed at Carrollton last week, has received a dispatch which sheds a new light on that event. It says:

John was murdered by a mob. He had been notified by a dozen men that a mob was going to kill him that day. He saw the men with their guns and he got a rifle. When he did this the Sheriff arrested him and placed him under bonds. John pointed three men out to the Sheriff and asked him to arrest them and protect his life. The Sheriff refused. It was a plot and all were in it. John told Loyd (a young man working for him) he thought they would kill him before night. He staid at the post-office until his second dinner bell rang, when he said he would go to dinner. Loyd begged him not to go, but he said he would. When he reached the hotel steps McBride, who was still in his drug store, shot him down with a shotgun, killing him instantly. Not satisfied with this, McBride fired five shots at him from a revolver after he was dead. The mob then began dancing and shouting around the body with the most vile abuse and curses. John had received several anonymous letters telling him he must leave the town. The murderer goes free, and all because they must have the post-office at Carrollton.

"My brother," said Mr. Matthews, "was only 21 years old. He was a bright, intelligent boy. He was appointed Postmaster several months ago at Carrollton, and while there have been a number of threats at his life I did not think anything would come of it. He was the first Republican Postmaster to take the Carrollton office for many years, and it was freely said that no Republican should hold the office. Carrollton is Senator George's home."

Mr. Matthews, the dead man, comes of an old family in Mississippi. In 1883 his father, John Prentiss Matthews, was shot down by a mob at Hazelhurst, Miss.

J. M. Matthews was the Republican candidate for Congress against Gen. Hooker at the last election.

GOULD STARVING A THOUSAND MEN.

He Throws Them Out of Work and Refuses to Pay the Wages Due.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 29.—The situation of the laborers forced into idleness by reason of the cessation of work on the sound extension of the Union Pacific is unchanged. This afternoon the Mayor of the city sent the following telegram to S. H. H. Clark, Vice-President and General Manager of the Union Pacific railway, with headquarters at Omaha:

Nearly 1,000 discharged and unpaid employés of your construction department are in Portland in various states of destitution, several hundred of these being fed and lodged daily by the city and by private charity. All these men hold unredeemed time checks, which contractors have no means to pay, having exhausted their own resources and being unable to obtain from your company any portion of the $350,000 now due them on contract. I submit that the Union Pacific company is directly responsible for the condition in which the men are left by the sudden abandonment of contracts, and is bound in common honor and decency to take instant steps for the relief of their destitution until the wages due them shall be paid in full.

ASPHYXIATED BY GAS FROM A STOVE

A Whole Family Found in an Insensible Condition by Neighbors.

LIMA, O., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—This morning neighbors broke open the door of Peter Boose's residence and found Mrs. Boose lying on the floor insensible and her 2-year-old child some distance away. Boose was lying in the bedroom in a like condition. The house was full of gas which escaped from a stove. Boose recovered after several hours' work, but the wife and child will die.

STRIKER JOHN REED FOUND GUILTY.

The Jury, However, Recommends Him to the Mercy of the Court.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 29.—John Reed, one of the New York Central strikers, accused of tampering with a switch near Greenbush Sept. 4 last, was today found guilty and will be sentenced tomorrow morning. The penalty is from one to ten years. The jury recommends the prisoner to the mercy of the court.

Killed by Smoking Cigarettes.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—George D. Sanger, a brother-in-law of the late Bishop Beckwith of Georgia and prescription clerk in Rose & Cherry's drug store in this city, dropped dead this evening while sitting on a stool in the store. The autopsy revealed the fact that death was caused by overstimulation of the heart, superinduced by constant and excessive smoking of cigarettes, of which, it is said, he consumed six or eight packages daily. He was 25 years old and leaves a wife, but no children.

LAST EDITION.

BLOODY INDIAN BATTLE.

Fierce Fight Between Big Foot's Band and the Troops.

REDSKINS ALL WIPED OUT.

Fifty Soldiers Killed and Wounded at the First Fire.

CAPT. WALLACE AMONG THE DEAD.

Braves and Squaws All Slaughtered Indiscriminately.

PINE RIDGE IN A STATE OF TERROR.

RUSHVILLE, Neb., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The particulars of a battle with Indians on Porcupine Creek have just been received here. Big Foot's band, which was captured yesterday under a military guard, was within eighteen miles of the agency when orders were received from Gen. Brooke to disarm them and send them at once to Fort Omaha. When the demand for a surrender of arms was made the Indians replied by opening fire. The soldiers returned the fire and a terrible slaughter took place. The entire band of Indians, consisting of 120 braves and over 150 squaws and papooses, was killed. The loss of the soldiers was comparatively small, but several were killed, including Capt. Wallace of the Seventh Cavalry, and large numbers were more or less seriously wounded. When the news of the fight reached the agency it produced intense excitement there, and a large number of the Indians left the agency. Others under Red Cloud determined to stay with Gen. Brooke and are now helping to repel the attack of the renegade Indians who are attempting to capture and destroy the agency. A camp of friendlies within sight of the agency was burned just before sundown this evening, and it is supposed the inhabitants were massacred by hostiles.

DETAILS OF THE CONFLICT.

Indians Fire Into the Troops While the Latter Are Off Their Guard.

CAMP ON WOUNDED KNEE CREEK, S. D., via Rushville, Neb., Dec. 29.—The remaining four troops of the Seventh Cavalry arrived from Pine Ridge Agency at 9 o'clock last night. At 8 this morning Gen. Forsythe issued orders to have the 150 Indians who had been surrounded called from the tepees, saying he wanted to talk to them. They obeyed slowly and sullenly, and ranged in a semicircle in front of the tent where Big Foot, their chief, lay sick with pneumonia. By twenties they were ordered to give up their arms.

The first twenty went to their tents and came back with only two guns. This irritated Maj. Whiteside, who was superintending this part of the work. After a hasty consultation with Gen. Forsythe he gave the order for the cavalrymen, who were all dismounted and formed in almost a square about twenty-five paces back, to close in. They did so and took a stand within twenty feet of the Indians now in their center. When this was done a detachment of cavalrymen afoot was sent to search the tepees. About sixty guns were found, but while this work was going on the warriors held an incantation powwow. The tepees having been gone through an order was given to search the warriors.

All thought of trouble was evidently wholly out of mind with the soldiers. About a dozen of the warriors had been searched when, like a flash, all the rest of them jerked guns from under their blankets and began pouring bullets into the ranks of the soldiers who a few minutes before had moved up within almost gun length. Those Indians who had no guns rushed on to the soldiers with tomahawk in one hand and scalping knife in the other. Their first volley was almost as one man, so that they must have fired one hundred shots before the soldiers fired one, but how they were slaughtered after their first volley! Some, however, succeeded in getting through the lines and away to the small hills to the southwest. The firing lasted half an hour.

The list of killed and wounded soldiers, so far as can now be ascertained, is as follows:

The Killed.

CAPT. WALLACE, Commander of K troop.
PRIVATE COOK, B troop.

The Wounded.

FATHER CRAFTS, Catholic priest, mortally wounded—lungs.
PRIVATE FRANK LEWIS, B troop.
PRIVATE STONE.
PRIVATE SULLIVAN, K troop.
S. F. SMITH, K troop.
CORPORAL CLIFTON, K troop.
DAVIS.
HAZELWOOD.
TOOHEY.
LIEUT. GARLINGTON.
SERGT. LLOYD.
INTERPRETER P. F. WELLS.
LIEUT. KINZIE.
TRUMPETER JAMES CROMDENSON, mortally.
SERGT. CAMELL.
PRIVATE ZETTER, A Troop.
SERGT. DYER HODUNCAR.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, K Troop.
SERGT. WARD, B Troop.
SERGT. HOTCHKISS, mortally.
HIPP A. COOK, I Troop.
PRIVATE ADAMS, K Troop.
CORPORAL NEWELL, B Troop.

This is only a partial list. About a dozen more are reported lying as if dead, but no more officers are killed, while twenty-five or more are wounded. Many of the wounded will die. Capt. Wallace was tomahawked squarely in the head. Lieut. Kinzie received but a slight wound in the cord of the ankle.

Troops at a Disadvantage.

The troops were at a great disadvantage, fearing the shooting of their own comrades. The Indian men, women, and children ran to the south, the battery firing rapidly as they ran. Soon the mounted troops were after them, shooting them down on every hand. The engagement lasted fully an hour and a half. To the south many took refuge in a ravine, from which it was difficult to dislodge them. The killed and wounded soldiers on the field and vicinity numbered about fifty. Just now it is impossible to state the number of dead Indians. There are many more than that number killed outright. The soldiers are shooting them down wherever found, no quarter being given by any one.

Killing Squaws and All.

The field was one of great confusion, horses running in every direction and men well nigh frantic during the engagement owing to the unfortunate way they were placed. The troops are still firing from the camp and pursuing the Indians in every direction. To say that it was a daring feat, 120 Indians attacking 500 cavalry expresses the situation, but faintly. It could only have been insanity which prompted such a deed. Before night it is doubtful if either a buck or squaw out of all Big Foot's band will be left to tell the tale of this day's treachery. The members of the Seventh Cavalry have once more shown themselves to be heroes in deeds of daring.

Singlehanded conflicts were seen all over the field.

[Capt. George D. Wallace was born in South Carolina June 9, 1849. He graduated from the military academy at West Point in the class of 1872. He became Second Lieutenant of the Seventh Cavalry June 14, 1872, and First Lieutenant June 15, 1876, and Captain Sept. 23, 1885. He served as Adjutant of the Seventh Cavalry from June 25, 1876, to June, 1877. Capt. Wallace was stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas. The Captain was a brave man and well known in this city, and two years ago attended the cavalry rifle competition in this city. He was in command of K troop of his regiment.

Lieut. Ernest A. Garlington was born in South Carolina and was appointed from Georgia. He became a cadet in the United States Military Academy in 1872 and graduated June 15, 1876. He became Second Lieutenant of the Seventh Cavalry June 15, 1876, and First Lieutenant on the 25th of the same month of the same year. He accompanied the relief expedition for Lieut. Greely to the Arctic regions in 1883. When his ship, the Proteus, was lost in Smiths Sound, Garlington retreated with the crew to Upernavik, nearly 500 miles away.]

PANIC AT PINE RIDGE.

News of the Battle Produces Great Commotion Among the Indians.

PINE RIDGE, S. D., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The agency is in indescribable confusion. Lieut. Preston is here with sad news. The Seventh Cavalry attempted to disarm Big Foot's band at Wounded Knee. The scouts had secured some of the arms when the Indians opened fire. From twenty to thirty are reported dead and wounded, nearly all in Companies B and K. The Indians were wiped out by the cannon and rifles. The Indians here are fleeing over the ridges in every direction, only to get the women and children out of the way. Firing has commenced. The police are now engaged on the west side of the agency. Unless troops arrive before morning there may be sad news, as we only have the infantry here, with one Gatling and a heavy battery. Troops are expected from the railroad by morning. It is hoped they will arrive in time.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.

Sixteen of the Indians Said to Have Been Killed by Troops.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Through the treachery of Big Foot the old camp at Wounded Knee was last night the scene of a desperate battle, in which seven soldiers of the Seventh Cavalry and sixteen Indians were killed. Among the soldiers who received mortal wounds was Capt. Wallace, commanding Troop K of the Seventh Cavalry, whose men were detailed by Col. Forsythe to disarm the captured Sioux. During the fierce fight, which lasted ten minutes, the Indians tried to escape northwestward, but those who were not shot down were recaptured and are now being brought to this agency, where they will arrive about noon tomorrow. Sunday afternoon Maj. Whiteside ran across Big Foot's band of 150 braves. Maj. Whiteside demanded an unconditional immediate surrender. To this Big Foot assented and the Indians peaceably gave up. The Indians, over 400 in number, including the women and children, were surrounded by two battalions of the Seventh Cavalry and moved down to a point on the Wounded Knee, where preparations were made to spend the night. After a consultation with his officers Maj. Whiteside ordered Col. Forsythe to disarm the Indians. Big Foot professed undying friendship for the Government, but insisted that he had been promised to be allowed to retain his Winchesters. His demurrer, however, went unheeded, and Troop K marched out to begin the work of disarming the hostiles. Before a gun had been taken Big Foot gave a signal and the savages began firing upon the soldiers, at the same time setting up an unearthly howl. Capt. Wallace was killed at the first fire and Lieut. Garlington was shot through the left arm. Seven privates were killed and fifteen others wounded. The soldiers were driven back for a few minutes, but soon returned a deadly fire with small arms and two Hotchkiss guns. The Indians lost heavily and were recaptured and disarmed. One battalion is bringing Big Foot's band in and the other, under Col. Forsythe, is following Two Strike's band of 120 bucks. It is expected there will be another bloody battle in the Bad Lands tomorrow.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.

Gen. Miles Thinks Matters Are Beginning to Look More Serious.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—Official dispatches from Gen. Miles, dated Rapid City, S. D., were received tonight by Gen. Schofield telling of the fight in the Bad Lands today between the Indian hostiles and the white troops. The dispatches were first sent by Gen. Brooke to Gen. Miles. The first was as follows:

Whiteside had four troops of cavalry, and held the Indians till Forsythe reached him with four more troops last night. At 8:30 this morning while disarming the Indians a fight commenced. I think very few Indians have escaped. I think we will have this matter in hand as soon as all are in position. There was no precaution omitted. The fight occurred near the head of Wounded Knee Creek. I have just seen many of the Indians who went out toward Forsythe this morning come back.

The next dispatch was:

Gen. Brooke telegraphs Forsythe reports that while disarming Big Foot's band this morning a fight occurred. Capt. Wallace and five soldiers killed. Lieut. Garland and fifteen men wounded. The Indians are being hunted up in all directions. None known to have gotten their ponies. Gen. Brooke also reports that many of the young warriors that were going out from the camp in the Bad Lands to the agency have gone toward Forsythe. All troops have been notified. Col. Forsythe had two battalions Seventh Cavalry and Hotchkiss guns. Other troops in close proximity.

A later dispatch says:

Gen. Brooke reports that two shots were fired near the agency (Pine Ridge) by some one, and several were fired in return. Quite a large number of Two Strike's band ran away, and all at the agency are generally excited. All this makes matters look more serious.

FIGHT NEAR PINE RIDGE.

A Troop of Cavalry Fired On by Indians from the Rosebud Camp.

PINE RIDGE, S. D., Dec. 29.—This afternoon one of Col. Forsythe's troops of the Seventh Cavalry was fired on by some Indians who went out from the Rosebud camp near Pine Ridge, and on their return they fired into the agency. This caused a skirmish in which two soldiers were wounded. The Indians who were camped near where this skirmish took place moved west to a creek near the agency. Owing to the absence of the cavalry there is great trepidation here.

WAS ONCE A CHICAGO DRUMMER.

A. C. Hopkins, Who Is Posing as the Messiah, Once Traveled for Burley & Tyrrell.

A. C. Hopkins, now posing as the Indian Messiah at the agencies out West, was for years a traveling salesman for Burley & Tyrrell, crockery dealers, Nos. 42 and 44 Lake street.

Said Manager T. J. Garrigar of the firm: "Poor Hopkins! I can't understand it at all. He was a genial, whole-souled fellow, far above the average in breadth of intellectual attainment, and one of the best men we ever sent on the road. He was with our house for over seven years. Three weeks ago he was in here on a visit. He remarked then: 'The Government is not treating the Indians right and I don't believe it will till I go out there.' Hopkins was never regarded in the least as a man of unsound mind, but he has occasionally done things that would have caused comment in a man less favorably known.

"He was shot through the body during the war, and I regard this incident as a possible cause for his present insanity."

WILL COMPLICATE MATTERS.

Gen. Miller Says the Fight Will Delay a Settlement of the Indian Trouble.

The following was received at army headquarters tonight at a late hour:

RAPID CITY, S. D., Dec. 29.—To Col. H. C. Corbin, Army Headquarters, Chicago: Col. Forsythe reports that while disarming Big Foot's band a fight occurred. Capt. Wallace and a few soldiers were killed. Lieut. Garlington and fifteen men wounded. This again complicates the surrender of all the Indians, which would have taken place in a short time had this not occurred. Forsythe had two battalions and a Hotchkiss gun. Quite a large number of young warriors have been away from the camps that were going from the Bad Lands, also quite a number of Two Strike's band going towards Forsythe. The troops are in close proximity. MILES, Commanding.

DR. KOCH'S LATEST RIVAL.

A NEW YORK PHYSICIAN INTRODUCING A CONSUMPTION CURE.

Dr. J. Blake White Revives the Use of Gold in Treating Phthisis and Produces Results Similar to Those Obtained from the German Physician's Lymph—Lawyer Buttner Sent Back to Jail—Harrigan's New Theater Opened—Railway Reforms Began—Miscellaneous New York News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Prof. Koch has a rival in New York whose liquid is being used instead of the lymph in cases of phthisis with most encouraging results. Gold is one of the principal components in this remedy. It looks exactly like Koch's lymph, has the same consistency, and produces the same marked reaction upon patients afflicted with phthisis. As far back as three and a half centuries ago gold preparations were found to be efficacious in the treatment of tubercular and scrofulous diseases. To Dr. J. Blake White of the Medical Board of the Charity Hospital, however, is due the credit for again reviving the gold remedy and for applying it hypodermically.

Ten phthisis patients at the Charity Hospital who have been under treatment with Dr. White's liquid for a week received another injection this afternoon, and a perceptible improvement was noted in each case.

Dr. White declined to permit a reporter to witness the inoculation of his patients, but tonight at his home in Madison avenue he granted an interview. In answer to a question he said:

"I have been using the liquid for some time in my private practice and more recently, through Dr. Norris' courtesy, in his ward of the Charity Hospital. I find that in an administration of the remedy the results are practically the same as those superinduced by the lymph of Prof. Koch."

"Your liquid is of precisely the same color and consistency as Prof. Koch's. Do you think they are virtually identical?" Dr. White was asked.

"Although I do not mean to say the compounds are the same in every respect," replied Dr. White, "I do believe the potent influence in each is due to a powerful inorganic agent. The reason why I believe this is that Prof. Koch recommends that his fluid, when prepared for injection, should be mixed with a solution of carbolic acid. This administration would result in a neutralization or very material modification of any effects which might be due to the presence of an organic ferment."

The Remedy an Old One.

Dr. White was asked how he came to use gold preparations. He replied:

"Because of their well-known thereapeutic effects when they were administered many years ago for phthisis, scrofulosis, etc. The value of gold preparations was attested as far back as the seventeenth century. The gold remedies fell into disuse on account of their expense and abuse. Many substitutes were put up in place of gold. Failures were attributed to the remedies instead of the spurious imitations and their use was abandoned. In 1810 Christien again brought preparations of gold to the notice of the profession. Their value in tubercular and scrofulous affections has been well attested."

Continuing, Dr. White said that the liquid produces some excitement in the organism, often resulting in fever, the pulse is rendered more full and active, and there is an increase in vital activity. When the remedy is pushed beyond tolerance there result severe pains in the back, limbs, and stomach, accompanied by a regular fever. There are some constitutions, Dr. White said, which cannot tolerate the remedy in any form or quantity, manifesting an idiosyncrasy with regard to it. It is preëminently a tonic, according to Dr. White, and an alterative, and seems to have a special direction to an existing morbid process. Its effect on morbid tissue, tubercular or other tissue is to produce liquefaction of the morbid product, thereby favoring elimination.

"I believe the value of the gold preparation," continued Dr. White, "to be enhanced therapeutically by the addition of iodide of manganese, which is placed on a par with iron as a tonic and anti-anæmic. It is always present in the human blood as well as the other solids and fluids of the human body, and does form a valuable remedy in the anæmea of tuberculus.

Effects of the Treatment.

"In my own experience with these remedies, administering them hypodermically in phthisis, I have found that they produce an excitation of pulse, with an increased force and a general tonic effect after slight fever subsides which follows the injection. The appetite increases and there is an increase in the secretions, though lessened afterward. Some have complained of a slight constriction about the chest and of difficulty in breathing for a short time. The cough is increased, as well as expectoration, but modified subsequently as to quality and quantity.

"The gold remedies should be used with the greatest judgment and care, as they are very powerful agents, and if indiscreetly used serious results might follow."

Dr. White was questioned whether he thought it probable that Prof. Koch had taken up the chloride of gold and iodide of manganese compound and making a few additions to it produced his lymph. He replied that Prof. Koch had probably incorporated in his fluid one or both of these powerful remedies.

Dr. White's remedy has shown the same reaction upon the charity patients as lymph when used in the potential dose of two drops or more. But Dr. White thinks the best therapeutic effects to be realized would be in cases where there would be little or no reactionary fever, because such excitement must necessarily be followed by fever. The golden liquid is administered by Dr. White by means of an ordinary hypodermic syringe in doses of one to two or more drops, as the exigencies of the case may seem to require, with a weak solution of carbolic acid.

The cost of compounding the fluid is from $1.50 to $2 a dram.

A Baltimore dispatch says:

The lymph patients at the Johns Hopkins Hospital are reported as improving under treatment. The doctors say the patients have without doubt been greatly benefited by the inoculations.

LAWYER BUTTNER SENT BACK TO JAIL.

The Bogus Divorce Shark Unable to Procure the Necessary $2,000 Bail.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—[Special.]—William H. Buttner, the lawyer who is under arrest on a charge of taking $60 from Charles F. Finket for obtaining a fraudulent divorce, was once more brought before Justices Ryan and O'Reilly in the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning.

Capt. McLaughlin, who made the complaint against Buttner, told Justice O'Reilly that his witnesses were not in the city. They were out West, but were expected here by Wednesday at the latest. When this statement was made Buttner at once became indignant. He strenuously objected to any further delay, but said that in case it was insisted upon he ought to be admitted to bail in a sum such as other prisoners are held in a larceny case where the sum charged is $60.

Buttner then made a motion that he himself be discharged. The motion was promptly denied. Buttner was recommitted in $2,000 bail. This is $1,000 less than his former bond. The case will come up again Wednesday.

Two new complainants appeared today in the persons of Mrs. Lizzie Cowan of No. 59 Bowery, Newark, and J. F. Partington, a deaf mute of No. 229 West Twelfth street. Both of these people retained Buttner to procure divorces for them. Mrs. Cowan paid him $75 in November, 1889, for which she holds a receipt. Partington made two payments of $60 and $70, respectively, in July, 1889. Both claim that they have never received anything for their money.

Buttner in the confession to Inspector Byrnes says that they caught a number of "suckers" in answer to circulars that they sent all over the country. They took retainers from all these pople without ever intending to do anything for them if they "kept quiet," but if any of the clients were persistent in asking for a divorce a bogus divorce was to be issued.

HARRIGAN'S NEW THEATER OPENS

A Big Audience of Old Friends Witnes "Reilly and the 400."

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Mr. Edward Harrigan made his reappearance tonight in his new theater before a house filled with friends in "Reilly and the 400." The play is one of the same rollicking skits Mr. Harrigan has found so much to the public taste in the past, and it went with a roar. Every song was encored and nearly every line evoked a laugh. Mr. Wild and Mrs. Yeamans had parts which suited their abilities, and their receptions were deservedly warm. Mr. Harrigan was himself simply, and that was more than enough to suit everybody. There were three or four songs so catchy that they were whistled between the acts. "Jim-Jam Sailors" and "Maggie Murphy's Home" will be heard all over town in a week.

RAILROAD REFORMS BEGUN.

The Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Abolishing Useless Officers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—[Special.]—One of the most important reforms contemplated by the agreement entered into by the Western railroads is the abolition of competitive offices and all the paraphernalia for rate cutting maintained in branch bureaus. The Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City railroad, which declined to sign the compact for the present, astonished the Presidents of the other roads today by taking a big step in every direction intended by the agreement. Orders were received in this city yesterday from the headquarters of the company curtailing the force at the agency, leaving only the General Eastern Passenger Agent and the General Eastern Freight Agent to do the work.

The Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City road also does away with its Buffalo and Boston ticket and freight offices. The Philadelphia bureau, which at present is quite large, will be left in charge of one man only. It is said that the agencies in Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Detroit will soon be dropped also.

A NEW YORK HEIRESS WEDDED.

Miss Anna Magdalena Ehret Becomes Baroness von Zedlitz.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Flags and bunting streaming from the great breweries on Ninety-second street, owned by George Ehret, announced today that Miss Anna Magdalena Ehret was married at high noon to Baron Carl von Zedlitz-Leipe at the Little Village Church of Goerbersdorf in Schlesien, Germany. Miss Anna Magdalena Ehret, now Baroness von Zedlitz, is the eldest daughter of George Ehret, the millionaire brewer. She is one of the wealthiest heiresses in America. In her own right she is an enormously wealthy girl, and her father is worth about $15,000,000. In spite of this wealth no one has been able to suggest that the marriage is one for money or social position.

Baron von Zedlitz is 31 years old. He is First-Lieutenant in the Thirty-fifth Artillery Regiment in the German army. He is a remarkably handsome man, and, while not so wealthy as his elder brother, who is heir to one of the finest and oldest baronial estates in Germany, he is sufficiently well supplied with this world's goods to make the match a brilliant one. Not only is he distinguished by birth and position, but he has made a name for himself by accompanying Maj. Wissmann in his African explorations.

INSPECTION OF BEEVES.

A New System Inaugurated by an English Firm.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—[Special.]—The visit of Mr. Plimsoll, M. P., to this country to investigate the subject of the shipment of beeves and slaughtered cattle to England, and particularly to inquire into the methods of inspection, has borne fruit in one direction at least.

It has impressed the firm of James Nelson & Sons of Liverpool, one of the largest meat-dealers in Great Britain, with the necessity and advantage of doing their own inspection and handling on this side of the ocean. Finding that the system of inspection here was, to say the least offensive thing that might be said of it, careless and not at all what it should be in the case of live cattle, the firm has just secured slaughtering and refrigerating facilities at the Harsimus Cove yards. Last week the firm began work, and this week their first shipment of several thousand dressed beeves will be made.

These English dealers cannot get Chicago dressed beef for shipment during warm weather because it is an absolute impossibility to ship it from Chicago here at an even temperature, necessary to have it thoroughly fit for the market; for freezing the meat is just as bad as overheating it. This fact, as well as the other unfavorable ones regarding careless inspection of live cattle and occasional neglect as to proper conditioning of beef, was learned by Mr. Plimsoll and probably reported to the British authorities.

PLENTY OF LYMPH IN NEW YORK.

A Party of Physicians Arrives with a Large Supply of the Fluid.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Another plentiful supply of Koch's curative lymph arrived in the city today by the steamship Aller. Dr. Bailey of the Post Graduate College bought 15,000 milligrammes, Dr. David O. Edson 5,000 milligrammes, Dr. Samuel Dixon of Philadelphia 5,000 milligrammes, and Dr. John Gueteras of this city 5,000 milligrammes. This supply, with that already on hand, will be sufficient to keep the hospitals well supplied with the fluid, and as Dr. Edson declares that he has made arrangements in Berlin for a continuous supply there is little reason to believe that the experiments in progress here will stop because of any absence of the lymph.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Ice Harvest on the Hudson River Begins—Other Items.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Unless heavy rains steaming hot should fall within a week there will be no scarcity of Hudson River ice next season. The work of harvesting was reported in special dispatches today as begun at all the icehouses between Marlborough and Albany. The ice is from seven to thirteen inches thick and of the finest quality. Fully 5,000 men and boys were put at work at various points, the most important being Castleton, Schodack, Stuyvesant, Coxsackie, and Athens. The ice harvest brings about $1,000,000 in wages to the farmers and other laborers along the Hudson.

Sailors Swept Overboard.

The terrible effects of the storm of last Friday were in some degree demonstrated by the appearance today of the bark St. Katherine, Capt. Frazier, which sailed for Melbourne Dec. 22. The vessel was caught by the storm which swept this coast and barely lived it through. It dropped anchor this morning off Bedloe's Island and presents a bedraggled aspect. Its main and mizzen top-masts are gone and its rigging is tangled and twisted. Several of the crew were lost overboard.

N. Y., L. E. and W. November Report.

The New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad company reports for the month of November: Gross earnings, $2,514,425; working expenses, $1,673,810; proportions due to leased lines, $222,935. October to November inclusive: Gross earnings, $5,227,162; working expenses, $3,368,205; proportions due to leased lines, $469,949.

Rough Ocean Passages.

A good-sized fleet of ice-armored vessels reached port today, and every one of their commanders had a report to make of the terrific gales which are now sweeping the ocean. More than 700 steerage passengers were landed, some with broken bones and others with bruised bodies.

"Judah" Proves a Disappointment.

The much talked-of London play of "Judah," by Henry Arthur Jones, was produced tonight at Palmer's Theater. It was carefully acted and elaborately staged. Yet it proved one of the greatest disappointments of the season. "Judah" has many good points. In a sense (not the highest sense) it is well written. It contains a few effective scenes and some humor. But the plot is far-fetched; it lacks human interest and it has been handled illogically, artificially, undramatically.

Brevities from Gotham.

Frank A. Early, 40 years old, was found dead this morning in a snow heap at the corner of Frankfort and Pearl streets. His body was taken to the Oak Street Police Station. Early was an operator on the waiting list of the Western Union Telegraph company.

Two little vagrants are detained at the Tombs waiting for somebody to claim them. The boys, Eddie and Willie Brown, brothers, are respectively 14 and 13 years of age. The little fellows' parents are dead. Until a month ago they lived in San Francisco. The two decided to leave California and come to New York in search of an uncle, John Brown, who lives somewhere in Brooklyn.

In the suit of Mrs. Sarah F. Blake, daughter of the late publisher, A. S. Barnes, against his executors, tried recently before Judge Barrett, a decision was rendered today adverse to Mrs. Blake's claim.

BUILDING AND LOAN MAN MISSING.

J. Eldridge Pierce of Wilmington, Del., Said to Be a Defaulter.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 29.—J. Eldridge Pierce, secretary of the City Building and Loan Association, is missing and is said to be a defaulter to the extent of $45,000.

Accident Caused by Ice in the Frog.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 29.—The Cleveland express, which left here at 12:08 o'clock this morning for Cleveland on the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad, jumped the track at Alliance, O. All the cars left the track, but beyond a severe shaking up no one was injured. The accident was caused by ice in the frog.

INGALLS BEGINS WORK.

THE KANSAS SENATOR INAUGURATES HIS CAMPAIGN.

He Will Manage Things Himself and Will Remain in His State Until the Fight Is Over—Farmers Gathering at St. Paul—Lively Times Ahead in Connecticut—A New Mexico Democrat Tired of Cleveland's Egotism—Political News.

TOPEKA, Kas., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Senator Ingalls came to Topeka today for the purpose of holding a consultation with his managers. Today is also the fifty-seventh anniversary of his birth, but this fact was not known when the date for the conference was set by Chairman Buchan of the Republican Central Committee. The conference was extensively advertised and the city is full of Republican politicians. It will be news to the Senate, to which Senator Ingalls applied for a two weeks' vacation, to be informed that he has engaged a suite of rooms at the Copeland Hotel until after the Legislature has adjourned. Neither Senator Ingalls nor Senator Buchan, who is managing his campaign, would give any statement for publication today.

"You see I have made quite a reputation for discretion within the last two weeks and I do not wish to blast it," remarked Senator Ingalls to a correspondent. Before Mr. Ingalls arrived this morning Senator Buchan requested the correspondents not to charge on en masse, stating that if they did he would "take to his hole and remain there."

Mr. Ingalls will remain in Topeka tomorrow, returning to Atchison on an evening train. He will return to this city after the Legislature convenes to remain until after the Senatorial election. The Alliance leaders are considerably disconcerted by the confidence which Senator Ingalls' managers are displaying.

Frank McGrath, President of the Alliance, said today: "The only thing we have to fear is that some of our representatives may be suddenly called upon to leave the State."

Judge Frank Doster of Marion appears today as an Alliance candidate for Senator. He is Judge of the District Court at Marion. He is the ninth candidate who hopes to succeed Mr. Ingalls.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 29.—State Senator W. J. Buchanan of Kansas City, Kas., Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, said today to a supposed supporter of Senator Ingalls that the great work before the friends of Ingalls now is to prevent if possible the Alliance members of the Legislature from going into a caucus. If a caucus can be prevented he holds there is a fair probability of reëlecting Ingalls. But if the Alliance members go into a caucus there is no possible hope; the man they nominate will be elected on the first ballot.

FARMERS GATHERING AT ST. PAUL.

Preparations for the Convention—Ignatius Donnelly's Candidacy.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The representatives of the farming element in Minnesota gathered in great numbers today at their rendezvous, the Clarendon Hotel, preparatory to the State battle, which is booked to occur tomorrow. All day long they have been coming in, delegation by delegation, and as soon as they handed over their carpet bag to the cloak-room boy and cast their autograph on the hotel register they were besieged by the pullers for and against Ignatius Donnelly. The latter was conducting his Presidential campaign in person and the early delegates that crossed the Clarendon threshold spoke so kindly to him that the author of "Cæsar's Column" was soon seized with such an enthusiastic impulse as to exclaim that his election would be practically unanimous tomorrow. Those delegates that put in an appearance this morning were for the most part men who have been ushered into public life by the result of the November election, a large number of them having been elected Senators and Representatives. There were two sides taken by those present today. One was that Mr. Donnelly should be elected to the Presidency, and the other that he should not, and that for the best interests of the Farmers' Alliance in this State all of the anti-Donnelly men should combine on some other man to defeat him. The feeling was quite prevalent that Mr. Donnelly was not true to the Alliance movement in the last campaign, and that his connection with an alleged Alliance organ of this city, which had been circulated free over the State for the last two or three months, should be enough to call out the opposition of all of the true friends of the farmers' movement. The opposition, while willing to unite on any one, is quite favorable to the present President, R. J. Hall, and will undoubtedly work for his election. Mr. Hall has, however, requested that his name be not used in the convention, but it is understood that his request will be withdrawn if necessary to preserve harmony and good-will in the Alliance ranks.

The Fifth District delegates are more divided than anticipated and Mr. Donnelly is understood to have quite a number of them. Those in the city are reticent and shrewdly evade a question seeking to commit them. One of them, however, from Traverse County stated that he had the control of eleven anti-Donnelly delegates. The Executive Committee, consisting of President R. J. Hall, Secretary A. L. Stromberg, I. Donnelly, J. J. Furlong, J. B. Hompe, and one or two others, was in session this afternoon in Room 10 of the Clarendon investigating the accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer and transacting other business. A resolution was presented by Mr. Donnelly and unanimously adopted providing that upon its passage the State Alliance shall take a recess for one hour, during which time the delegates from each county shall assemble and elect a Chairman and Secretary of their delegation. The several Chairmen of county delegations shall, together with one person appointed by the President, constitute the Committee on Credentials, the person appointed by the Chair to be Chairman of the committee. The Chairman of each county delegation is to collect the credentials of the delegation from his county and furnish them to the committee. The convention will have 1,000 delegates and there will be nearly 100 contested seats.

The anti-Donnelly forces met tonight and agreed upon Kittel Halvorsen, recently elected to Congress from the Fifth District, as their candidate for President. The meeting was largely attended and Mr. Donnelly's enemies claim he will be beaten. From other sources, however, it is learned that Donnelly will probably be elected by a majority approximating 100. The Executive Committee of the Alliance met with the Council of the State Federation of Labor at Labor Hall this evening to discuss labor and Alliance measures to be brought before the Legislature this winter. The conference lasted until a late hour, and it is stated that as a result a resolution will be early introduced in the convention to give the federation seats therein with a view of forming a union between the Labor and Alliance parties.

HOT TIMES AHEAD IN CONNECTICUT.

The Fight Over the Vote for Governor—What the Legislature Will Do.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—New Hampshire will not be alone in its struggle next month over State control. Connecticut has a contest ahead which for bitterness and earnestness promises to surpass anything in the history of the old Commonwealth.

The struggle will be over the five State officers and a word of explanation as to the method of choosing them may be necessary to a fair understanding of the issue. Connecticut yet clings to the obsolete majority system, under which any candidate for a State office, to be successful, must have a clear majority over not only the aggregated votes of all other candidates but even the scattering votes.

In the election of Nov. 4 Judge Morris (Dem.) had 26 majority. The other Democratic candidates ran ahead and received majorities of several hundred votes each. The Republican State Board of Canvassers has prepared a report to the Legislature to this effect, but has added a statement that a number of votes were thrown out of the town returns sent to it for various alleged illegalities. This refers to 126 Republican votes rejected in Bridgeport because of alleged identifying pencil marks, and 102 Prohibition ballots rejected because the word "for" was printed before the title of the office, or the names of certain candidates not nominated early enough to get on the tickets were written in. These were rejected under the provisions of the new secret ballot law which operated in a State election in November for the first time.

The Constitution requires that each State officer must be declared elected by the Legislature. The Democratic claim is that this means that the Legislature can do nothing more than declare the election of the Democratic candidates, as shown by the returns of the State canvassers. The Republicans claim that the Legislature has power to go back of the returns and investigate the alleged improper rejection of votes, as it has done in previous instances. They also claim that it can be shown that of the rejected votes enough are legal to overthrow the apparent majority of the Democratic candidate for Governor. They will insist, therefore, on a legislative investigation or the reference of the whole matter to the Supreme Court for a decision on the rejected ballots. This the Democrats would not accede to because of the majority of Republicans on the bench.

If both Houses of the Legislature were of the same political complexion a settlement would be reached in short order. But the Senate is Democratic and the House Republican. Concurrent action is necessary to declare State officers elected or to order an investigation. Hence a deadlock is inevitable.

TIRED OF CLEVELAND'S EGOTISM.

A New Mexico Democrat Thinks the Ex-President Should Be Put on the Shelf.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—[Special.]—"I do not think such great enthusiasm prevails for ex-President Cleveland in the far West," said ex-Judge Murat Masterson of New Mexico, a stanch Democrat, today at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to a reporter. "The Democrats out there rather think they have had enough of Mr. Cleveland's unbounded egotism. In fact, they do not admire his perennial egotism, which at banquet speech-making and letter-writing to Democratic clubs and associations always comes to the front. Every Democrat pauses and asks himself where Mr. Cleveland stood during the last campaign. It rather makes an old Jeffersonian Democrat smile to read Mr. Cleveland's speeches now. I think when the time comes to choose delegates to the convention in 1892 many Democrats will simply ask where Mr. Cleveland was in the campaign of 1890 and what he did."

"Do you think Gov. Hill will be nominated for the Presidency in 1892?"

"He is popular, and I would not be at all surprised to see him nominated."

RICHARDS ON PROHIBITION.

A Letter from the Defeated Candidate for Governor in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Nov. 16 Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha *Bee*, published a two-column article over his own signature explaining and justifying his course in the campaign and giving his theory of the defeat of Mr. Richards, the Republican candidate for Governor. In this he criticised Mr. Richards quite severely, especially for not declaring himself an anti-Prohibitionist, and summing it all up by the statement that Richards' nomination was a great mistake. This evening Mr. Richards prints a three-column letter in the Fremont *Tribune* and the Lincoln *Call* addressed to Mr. Rosewater. Mr. Richards says:

Anti-prohibition and Boyd were fought out on the same line in Omaha and other places where the foreign element was strong, and nothing that I could have said or done would have offset Mr. Boyd's pledges with these people. They knew him. The straw man which was continually set up was: "Suppose prohibition is defeated and the Legislature passes a statutory law—will you veto it?" In reply to this oft-repeated question I said that "the expressed will of the people at the ballot-box on any proposition I should take as my instructions and act accordingly."

The letter throughout is a defense of his course as a Republican candidate for Governor in this many-sided campaign, and when not at that is devoted to roasting Mr. Rosewater. In conclusion he says:

I do not attribute my defeat to your speeches against the amendment, but in part to the fact that the *Bee*, as a Republican newspaper, did not do its duty, and especially after you had participated in all that had been done by the party.

SOME TALK OF JUDGE GRESHAM.

His Name Mentioned in Connection with the United States Senatorship.

Senator Hunt of De Kalb County, who was in the city yesterday, said he had heard Judge Gresham's name coupled with the Republican nomination for United States Senator from Illinois, and thought well of it, too, although he frankly admitted Gov. Oglesby was his first choice. "Judge Gresham is a very available man for the Republicans to nominate," he said. "The Judge was always the friend of the people as regards the corporations. He stands for the poor as against the rich, and he is the favorite of the agriculturalists all over the country. I would like to see him nominated, and I don't see how the three F. M. B. A. men in the House could refuse to vote for him."

There were two other reasons for Judge Gresham's availability at this time to which Senator Hunt rather vaguely and delicately referred. One was that the Judge has not been in politics in a good many years, and has not made enemies on account of his tariff views. The second idea was to the effect that no anti-administration Republican could for well-known and patent reasons fail to vote for Judge Gresham.

Senator Charles E. Fuller of Boone, although a life-long and intimate friend of Gov. Oglesby, thought exceedingly favorably of nominating Judge Gresham. So did Senator Henry H. Evans of Kane County, who is not much of a Farwell man.

The Democrats at the Sherman House were quiet yesterday and had but little to say as to what they thought of the situation. One of the more prominent among their number in referring to the Gresham matter said Gen. Palmer's most intimate friends dreaded Gresham more than any other possible nominee. They were quite "chipper" over the prospects of getting the organization of the House, but all agreed the Speaker would not be elected in a rush. This work will require several days, and will not be accomplished until a good many preliminary questions are adjusted and settled.

To Support Cameron for Re-election.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—At a caucus today of the Allegheny County Republican delegation to the approaching session of the Legislature it was agreed unanimously to support United States Senator Cameron for reëlection. The fifteen Republican members and four Senators were all present. The action taken is due to the influence of C. L. Magee, the Pittsburg Republican leader, who is friendly to Cameron and is said to have a purpose in view. Senator Quay's successor is to be chosen, and it is Magee's plan to make a campaign for the Senatorial toga.

The New Mexico Legislature.

SANTA FE, N. M., Dec. 29.—The Twenty-ninth Legislative Assembly of New Mexico organized peacefully. Secretary of the Territory Thomas swore in the council and House of Representatives. The council organized stands eight Republicans and four Democrats, with Col. J. Francisco Chaves President. The House organized as thirteen Democrats and eleven Republicans. Judge William Burns, Speaker.

Call for an Equal Franchise Convention.

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The official call has been issued for the equal franchise convention, Fourteenth Congressional District, to be held in Decatur Jan. 21 and 22. Addresses will be delivered by Mrs. Feralda Wallace of Indiana, Senator Castle of Illinois, and Mrs. Maria H. Baldwin of Rockford, Ill. All of the State officers of the Illinois Woman's Suffrage party will be here.

Appointments by Gov. Peck.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Gov.-Elect Peck was in the city today and announced the following new appointments: Superintendent of Public Property, E. Von Briedessen of Columbus; Assistant Superintendent, W. B. Vance of Racine; Quartermaster-General, William Mahoney of Wausau.

To Succeed Secretary Rittenhouse.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 29.—Hal W. Ayer of Raleigh has been appointed secretary to Col. L. L. Polk, President of the Farmers' Alliance, Washington City, vice D. H. Rittenhouse.

Voorhees Looking After His Fences.

COVINGTON, Ind., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Senator D. W. Voorhees came to Covington this afternoon to look after his fences and visit with his relatives and friends here.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP IN A PULLMAN.

A Camden Man Relieved of $7,400 While Traveling in Maine.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 29.—A Camden man named Helliet, who had been in Boston selling horses, was robbed of $7,400 while asleep on the night Pullman train Saturday night.

"To what do you ascribe your failure in life?" Much of interest has been written about those who have battled successfully with the world and how the foundations for their fortunes were laid. "The Tribune" now puts the above question to the unfortunates who are so much more numerous. Short contributions are solicited, and where requests are made the names of the writers will be withheld.

WILL THEY VOTE WITH THE DEMOCRATS?

Senator Wolcott and Other Republicans Said to Be Against the Lodge Bill.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* Washington special says:

There is a disagreeable surprise in store for the radical Republican leaders. Senator Wolcott of Colorado will tomorrow rise in his place and deliver a strong argument against the pending force bill. While he is known not to be in sympathy with the measure it has not been expected that he would vote against it. His speech, however, will place him on record in opposition to it, and this, of course, leaves him no alternative but to vote in the negative when it shall be placed upon its passage. It is not improbable that Senator Teller, Mr. Wolcott's colleague, will also deliver a speech against the bill. He will not vote under any circumstances, as he has repeatedly informed me. His speech will make the third Republican argument agains the measure, the initiative having been taken by Mr. Stewart of Nevada a week ago. As the debate progresses their number will no doubt increase, and there is now more than an even chance that enough Republicans will desert their colors to insure its defeat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—The *Post* says:

An intimate Senatorial friend of the Vice-President said today that the latter had not yet made up his mind as to the course of action he would pursue when the fight over the closure rule really began. He is, however, just now an earnest student of precedents. The Vice-President, said this Senator, is in hopes that the Republicans will hold another caucus and decide definitely upon the course of action they desire to pursue and the part which they expect the presiding officer to play in their program. Whether Mr. Morton will consent to follow the caucus dictation is quite another matter, and he has thus far given no evidence of his intention to do so. While he is a Republican, he realizes that he is the Vice-President of the whole country, and is not bound to submit to or even agree with the result of a Republican caucus. Neither does he feel called upon to lower his dignity by stepping down from the chair, and he will certainly not find it convenient to take a trip to Florida, as it has been suggested he might do.

In speaking of the treatment of the closure resolution when it comes before the Senate, Mr. Aldrich said that "a reasonable time" would be allowed for its debate, but he would not give a positive definition of a "reasonable time." It is thought that no more than a week will be allowed, at the end of which time the majority will make an effort to close the discussion and vote upon the adoption of the rule.

Senator Gorman, the Democratic leader, as cool and good-natured as usual, said today that the Democrats would simply continue as they had begun, and that they would debate the rule as they debated the Tariff and the Force bills. The Democrats, he said, would not filibuster, but they had a right to be heard in opposition to the resolution. When the Democratic Senators had discussed the matter from every point of view they would not offer any obstruction to a vote.

Senator Teller said that there was no harmony in sight between the silver Senators and their colleagues on the financial measure. He insists that the majority of the Senate is in favor of a generous recognition of the bimetallic standard, but says that its wishes are disregarded by those Senators who are wedded to a single gold standard. He says that if this Congress does not pass a free coinage bill the next one will.

WORK RESUMED AT CLARK'S MILLS.

The Spinners' Fight Against the Superintendent a Vain One.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Today the three twisting mills of the Clark Thread company at Newark and Kearney, N. J., were in full blast, and at least 1,800 of the 2,050 hands who were locked out three weeks ago returned to work. Fifteen hundred women, old and young, pressed through the gates at 8 o'clock and were immediately sent to their respective departments. Two hundred men and boys, spoolers and twisters, were also admitted, but the spinners refused to return. The resumption of the mills is conceded to be a practical victory for Walmsley, the Superintendent, and the spinners who insisted upon his dismissal are beginning to realize that their struggle has been a vain one

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—It is probable that Jan. 1, 1891, about 1,500 employés at Carnegie, Phipps & Co.'s Homestead Steel Works will be subjected to a 10 per cent reduction in wages. Members of the firm and of the Amalgamated Association Iron and Steel Workers have held several conferences upon the matter. The men work on a sliding scale adopted eighteen months ago, with steel billets at $25 as a basis. By the operation of the scale the men have had two 5 per cent advances, both of which it is now proposed to take off in compliance with the terms of the agreement.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 29.—General Manager Charles M. Hays of the Wabash road and Superintendent McGee were this morning waited upon by a committee of trainmen from Springfield, Ill., who submitted to them the new schedule formulated at the Decatur meeting and other matters upon which the trainmen desired action. The committee was assurred that its claims would be given careful consideration. Mr. Hays stated that the visit of the trainmen was not of serious import, being only a customary conference of employés of the road.

PHILIPSBURG, Pa., Dec. 29.—At a meeting of the operators of the Philipsburg and Beech Creek districts held here today it was decided that as there has been no advance in mining asked from competitive regions and for this region it was unjust and uncalled for to make a demand for an advance in price in this region.

This action will lead to a strike Thursday unless the miners weaken.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec., 29.—[Special.]—Another conference of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad officials and workingmen took place today, but so far as can be learned nothing definite was accomplished. It was reported tonight and the company will grant a small advance rather than have the men strike.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 29.—The twenty-first anniversary of the organization of the K. of L. was celebrated here tonight. T. V. Powderly delivered an address. He said the Knights stood shoulder to shoulder with the Farmers' Alliance on financial questions, Government control of the railways, lands, etc.

HELPED UP BY HIS FORMER SLAVE.

A Little Romance in the Lives of the Cheatam and Nowlin Families.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—A bit of romance in real life is being discussed here. Among the residents of this city is Rufus Cheatam, a respectable colored man. With him live his mother, sister, and two brothers. Cheatam was born at Patrick Court House, Va., and both he and A. S. Nowlin, a son of his master, nursed at the breast of Rufus' mother. They grew up together, one as master, the other as slave. When the war broke out Nowlin enlisted in that famous regiment, the Patrick Grays, of Pickett's Division, Longstreet's Corps. Cheatam went out with his master as his servant and saw the war through. In 1886 Nowlin went to Montana and prospered fairly until a few months ago, when a cyclone swept the section in which he resided. The family fled to the cellar, but Nowlin attempted to go to the barn, where he had some valuable stock, but the wind knocked him down, broke his jaw, and otherwise injured him. The storm destroyed his house and did so much other damage that he was practically ruined. He got together enough money to reach this city with his family Christmas-Day. Rufus saw his former master on the street and recognized him. The meeting was a most joyful one. He took Nowlin to his home and rented Mozart Hall, where the two families held a reunion. Rufus paid all the bills, as Nowlin was practically penniless. Friday Nowlin and his family were sent back to their old Virginia home and the Cheatams, who are comparatively rich, will furnish the money with which their former master will again attempt to get a foothold in the world.

WORST STORM OF THE YEAR IN VERMONT.

The Mercury at St. Albans Stands at Ten Below Zero.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Dec. 29.—The fiercest storm of the season prevailed here last night and this morning. The mercury stood 10° below zero, and the wind blew a gale from the south. The country roads and a portion of the railroads are badly drifted. It is still snowing quite heavily, but the wind has subsided.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 29.—There was another heavy snowfall on the mountains today, and trains generally are moving with difficulty and are getting through late. Sunday morning at 7 o'clock a special train started from Waynesburg to Washington, Pa., over a narrow gauge track thirty miles long. The train reached Washington last midnight. It was pulled by three engines, and at times the drifts obscured the headlights, but the object of the trip was accomplished, and the branch is now open.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon Convention.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 29.—The National Convention of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon College Fraternity was opened here this morning at the Gibson House. The members of the society are mostly from Southern colleges, though there are fifteen chapters north of Mason and Dixon's line. About eighty delegates are present.

BURLINGTON'S BIG BLAZE.

THE IOWA CITY VISITED BY A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Property to the Value of $300,000 Goes Up in Smoke—The Firm of Wyman & Rand, Furniture Manufacturers, the Chief Sufferers—Two Men Buried Beneath the Ruins—The Entire Business Portion of San Augustine, Tex., Wiped Out—Other Fires.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The worst fire that has visited this city for a number of years occurred this evening. At 7:45 o'clock fire was discovered in the mammoth furniture establishment of Wyman & Rand. The six-story building was filled from cellar to roof with combustible goods, and in a short time it became apparent that it would be impossible to save it. Despite the efforts of the firemen the flames quickly spread to neighboring buildings and not until 11 o'clock was the fire brought under control. Wyman & Rand's loss will amount to about $120,000, of which $40,000 is on the building and $80,000 on the stock. They are comparatively well insured. Adjoining the Rand Building on Fourth street was the two-story brick owned by the Waldhoff heirs and used by them as a residence. The south wall of the Wyman & Rand Building toppled over onto the neighboring structure. Two men who were engaged in carrying out furniture from the smaller building are said to have been buried beneath the ruins. Several smaller buildings still further to the south were also licked up by the flames. Besides these the large boot and shoe house of Wright Bros. was completely wiped out. Hene & Co.'s cigar store was badly damaged by fire and water, as was also Frank Adams' shoe store. The large hardware and stove store of Kant & Kratchbaum is a total wreck. It is impossible at this time to obtain any information in regard to insurance. A rough estimate places the total loss at $300,000. A high wind was blowing all the evening and the work of the fire department was otherwise hampered by several alarms being turned in from distant parts of the city.

SAN AUGUSTINE, Tex., Dec. 29.—The entire business portion of the town has been destroyed. Loss, $100,000. The fire is supposed to have been started from negroes gambling in a stable loft. About half the loss is covered by insurance. The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance company's loss is considerable.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Dec. 29.—At 5 o'clock this morning the extensive carriage-house and other adjoining buildings on the Boscobel place, formerly the summer home of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, but now owned and occupied during the summer by Mr. T. M. Stewart of New York, took fire and were burned to the ground. Two horses perished in the flames, but the rest of the live stock was saved. Loss, $20,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 29.—At 4 o'clock this morning the auction house of Housell & Stevens and the residence of William A. Housell, No. 57 Albany street, together with the contents, were destroyed by fire. The residence of James T. Rogers, next door, was badly damaged. The loss is $8,000, partially insured. Mr. Housell's family had a narrow escape.

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 29.—Fire here burned Taylor's clothing house and the furniture store of R. R. Berdan. The loss is $25,000.

OLNEY, Ill., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Noble, a village eight miles west of here, was partially destroyed by fire at 5 o'clock this morning. The Truitt brick block, occupied by Frank Powers & Co., general dealers, John Shofer, grocery, and S. L. Show, hardware notions and groceries, were totally destroyed, together with their contents. The Independent Order of Odd-Fellows occupied the second story and lost all of its paraphernalia.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 29.—The hamlet of Gull River, Minn., has had six disastrous fires within a short space of time, and another today, destroying several residences. Only a few people are now living in the place, and they feel totally insecure. The origin of the fire is unknown.

MUST MAINTAIN TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

Suits Against Pacific Railroads Begun by the Government.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 29.—Suits have been begun in the United States Circuit Court in this city by the United States Government against the Southern Pacific railroad company, the Southern Pacific company, the Atlantic and Pacific railroad company, and the Western Union telegraph company to compel the several corporations to operate lines on their own franchises and to set aside leases alleged to have been made in violation of the terms agreed upon with the Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The suits against the Pacific railroads and the Western Union are in accordance with an act passed by the Fiftieth Congress. The charters given the Pacific roads provided for the operation of a telegraph line along the routes of the roads. The purpose was to insure the same privileges to all telegraph companies. The roads given the telegraph franchise were land-grant roads. It was supposed at the time that the railroads would do their own telegraphing, but they found it more profitable to make contracts with the Western Union and turn over their franchises to that company. The Government might not have objected to this, but the Western Union undertook to claim a monopoly of the privileges and other telegraph companies were shut out. The railroads simply refused to afford the facilities which they were required to. The suits instituted in San Francisco are part of a series which is intended to bring the land-grant railroads to comply with the conditions of their charters. The Government has had special counsel looking up the cases for months past. Mr. C. H. Aldrich of Chicago is one of the special counsel. He was here a few days ago to consult with Attorney-General Miller about the suits.

IT WOULD BE A BENEFIT TO COMMERCE.

Why the Establishment of a Marine Board Is Recommended.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—The report of the House committee accompanying the bill to establish a marine board for the advancement of the interests of the merchant marine says that for many years the merchant shipping and other commercial interests of this country have been subjected to great inconvenience by the discrepancies in the rules, conflicting in many instances, by which their relations in the different bureaus of the Treasury Department have been regulated. At the time these bureaus were created the commerce of this country was in its infancy compared with its present condition.

As the first step toward a more perfect governmental system of supervision and support of our merchant marine the consolidation of the various bureaus of the Treasury Department and the establishment of a board to have charge and general superintendence of matter relating to merchant vessels and seamen are demanded and indorsed by commercial interests and bodies throughout the country. The committee submits as a part of its report the report of the American delegates to the International Marine Conference on the subject and says in conclusion that it is believed that the creation of this board will serve the best interests of the United States and its people and aid materially in the restoration of our shipping to the seas.

CANADIAN CATTLE SHIPPERS ANGRY.

They Say Mr. Plimsoll Is in League with United States "Dead Meat" Men.

MONTREAL, Que., Dec. 29.—Cattle shippers are bitter against Mr. Plimsoll, the English philanthropist, who is here to wage war against the export of live cattle. They charge him with being an ally of United States "dead meat" men and with having drawn all his information from sources inimical to the Canadian trade. The question of whether the trade can be more profitably conducted by shipping dead meat instead of live animals is, they say, purely a business one, to be settled by those engaged in it. They declare further that the growing commerce in what are known as "stockers"—lean cattle to be grazed in English pastures—would be completely destroyed by the substitution. Mr. Plimsoll suggests that the shippers' troubles are increased by the evidence of suspicion the United States authorities show in requarantining cattle entering Vermont.

The Blackmore a Total Loss.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 29.—The tugboat James A. Blackmore, which was overturned by the wind and sunk Saturday at Buck's Landing, cannot be raised and will be a total loss. The boat was the property of W. H. Brown & Sons and was valued at $12,000, with an insurance of $6,000 in Cincinnati and Pittsburg companies.

Judge Hines Is Still Living.

RUTLAND, Vt., Dec. 29.—Judge C. C. Hines, formerly law partner of President Harrison at Indianapolis, who was stricken with apoplexy at his summer residence last week, is still living, and tonight showed signs of improvement.

WITH $1,000,000 CAPITAL.

MAMMOTH LOCOMOTIVE WORKS TO BE BUILT IN CHICAGO.

A Plant That Will Be as Large as Any of the Class in the United States—German Capitalists to Erect an Opera-House—The Glass Trust Will Seek to Effect an Organization Today—The Strike at Pullman Ended.

Chicago is to have another immense locomotive works. It is to employ 2,000 men and will rival the Grant Locomotive Works. Articles of incorporation have been issued to a company with a capital stock of $1,000,000 to manufacture engines and machinery. The enterprise is to be known as the Great Western Locomotive Works. The incorporators are Alfred Skinner, Hugh R. Walker, and Thomas A. Wigham. Mr. Walker is a practical manufacturer, Mr. Skinner is a Board of Trade operator, and Mr. Wigham is an iron merchant. The financial backing of the enterprise is furnished by Chicago men. No site has as yet been selected, but the works are to be located in or adjacent to Chicago.

These works will cover nine acres of ground and be so arranged that extensions may be made at any time.

"We will complete our preliminary arrangements within a few days," said W. J. Walker, a brother of H. R. Walker. "We have plans for buildings already prepared and hope to select a site within a few weeks. By spring we expect to be ready to build. The old Chicago Railway Supply company, of which H. R. Walker is President, will be absorbed by the new organization. This company has been engaged in the manufacture of a smoke-consumer which has been in use on a Northwestern railroad for two years. This attachment will form one of the features of the new engine. A number of additional devices and improvements, some of which are now in the Patent-Office, will also be used.

"We have organized to build locomotives and make some money for our stockholders, not to engineer any land schemes," added Mr. Walker, in speaking of the complications in regard to the purchase of the Cicero section. We will content ourselves with any suitable site available. Chicago offers a splendid field for the manufacture of locomotives. It is the best located city in the United States to be used as a distributing point. Our company will be formed almost entirely of Chicago men, who will move more rapidly in this matter than would Eastern capitalists."

GERMANS TO BUILD A THEATER.

It Will Be Stocked for $500,000—Directors Will Be Elected Friday.

The subscribers to the stock of the German Opera-House company met at Orpheus Hall yesterday afternoon for the purpose of electing directors and forming a permanent organization.

The call for the meeting was issued by the three commissioners, Messrs. Franz Amberg, Theodore Arnold, and C. H. Plautz, by whom the company was incorporated last April. About 100 subscribers were present, and Franz Amberg was selected Temporary Chairman, with Messrs. Charles P. Dose and Felix Buschick as Secretaries. The question as to which language, German or English, should be used caused a lively discussion, which was finally settled in favor of the German.

A committee was then appointed to select thirty names, from which fifteen are to be chosen as directors, the five receiving the highest number of votes to serve three years, the five receiving the next highest number to serve two years, and the next five to serve one year. The committee finally reported the following as candidates: Messrs. A. C. Hesing, Theodore Arnold, Franz Amberg, George Schneider, Louis Wampold, C. H. Wacker, C. H. Plautz, William Heinemann, J. A. Orb, Joseph Theuer, A. C. Lausten, Friedlin Madlener, Berthold Loewenthal, Jacob Gross, Louis Wolff, A. G. Halle, C. P. Dose, Fritz Goetz, Harry Rubens, G. A. Weiss, William Kuecken, August Beck, Louis Nettelhorst, Hermann Pomy, Charles Mechelke, Adam Ortseifern, John M. Krause, G. W. Zeiger, Edward Wihlen, and E. S. Dreyer.

After the committee had reported it was decided to postpone the election until Friday afternoon, when the directors will be chosen from the list of candidates presented. Others present were Messrs. Louis Huck, Peter Hand, John Buehler, Francis Lackner, Otto Butz, C. L. Myer, Edward Koch, and Joseph Schnadig.

The German Opera-House company has a capital stock of $500,000 and of this $330,000 has been taken. The Bartlett property, 80x180 feet, Nos. 103 to 109 Randolph street, has been leased for ninety-nine years at a rental of $17,000 a year. No plans have yet been perfected for the construction of the opera-house, but work will begin about March 1, and it is expected to have the theater ready for next season. The building will be ten or twelve stories high, but the offices will not be ready for occupancy before 1892.

PULLMAN'S LABOR TROUBLES OVER.

The Blacksmiths and the Company Conclude a Satisfactory Agreement.

A satisfactory settlement of the Pullman labor troubles was made at a conference between Manager Sessions and the blacksmiths' committee yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The understanding Saturday night was that the men would resume work Monday morning at the new cut rates for piece-work; but over Sunday the dissatisfaction broke out afresh and a meeting was called for 10 o'clock Monday morning. None of the smiths went to work Monday morning and the meeting at Fuch's Hall, Kensington, was largely attended. It was altogether more tranquil than the meetings of Saturday, and nothing was considered except plans to secure a modification of the reduction. At noon a committee of six was sent to confer with Manager Sessions. Everything was left in the hands of the committee and it was instructed to accept any proposition which would secure a variable instead of a horizontal reduction in piece-work rates.

At 2:30 o'clock the committee returned to the meeting and reported a satisfactory ultimatum. The terms of the compromise were that the fixing of prices for labor in the blacksmith-shop should be left largely with the foremen, and that no uniform all-around cut should take place. This means that certain jobs will be considerably cut down, while others which are not overpaid will be allowed to remain as they were. If a foreman has reason to believe that any job is being too well paid he will announce the fact to the workmen, and they in case of protest may appeal to the manager, whose decision is to be final.

Thus much is left to the foremen, but the smiths seem to have perfect confidence that they, being more intimately connected with the men at the forge than the office can be, will see them justly treated. Complete satisfaction was expressed over the final decision, and prominent smiths said that every man would be at his forge today. The men wished to get a formal agreement from the company in accordance with the oral settlement, but Mr. Sessions declined to put anything in writing.

HOW ABOUT THAT GLASS TRUST?

Perhaps It Will Not Materialize, After All—The Prospect Looks Dubious.

Another effort will be made today to complete the organization of the American Window-Glass company, but those best informed doubt if the attempt will be successful, and some even are skeptical about the stockholders getting together at all. At the last meeting, which was held Nov. 25, it was decided to meet at the Auditorium today, but the same meeting instructed the members of the Executive Committee to come together Dec. 16. This they failed to do, and this failure has led some to believe the stockholders may not meet. Some of the reasons given out as to why the American Window-Glass company is not now in successful operation are that the laws of Illinois prevented earlier action; public antagonism toward trusts; stringency in the money market, creating doubt as to whether the company's paper could be realized on as readily as that of customers; the refusal of some factories to subscribe because of benefits, it is claimed, they hoped might accrue to them by being the only ones to remain independent; the refusal of others to proceed further so long as any factory or factories remained outside; and last, probably the most important, the withdrawal of the United Glass company. These obstacles have greatly weakened confidence in the success of the scheme and are the reasons for the delay as set forth in a circular issued by a prominent member of the trade. It is said that other concerns aside from the United Glass company have withdrawn and that the trouble now is with the pot factories. These factories, it is said, are afraid the tank houses will unload. The prices agreed upon by the American company early in the season have not been maintained, but there is no complaint from the jobbers. They say business has been good and are apparently satisfied. In speaking of the probable success of the American company the circular referred to says:

The company may still get into operation by Jan. 1. It comes from reliable sources that it positively will, in which event a steady, profitable market for all may reasonably be expected, as the United Glass company is not essential to the success of the American; on the contrary, we have all along contended that for apparent reasons better results would be secured by their working separately. The "United" proved by its conservative policy of last season that it, aided by the Jeanette people, could and would sustain the market.

Working in harmony with the American this season would certainly prove a most profitable one to manufacturers and trade alike, inasmuch as all natural conditions favor a steadily advancing market. The demand up to the present has exceeded alike all former years and the most sanguine expectations. Stocks in both first and second hands are unusually small for the season, and a curtailment of production totally unexpected and unprovided for is assured by the light supply of natural gas in Ohio and Pennsylvania. If on the other hand confidence is further destroyed by more delays or an adjournment sine die disastrous results may be expected, as cost, production, and consumption would have little to do with selling rates, especially so if the promoter of the American company and other extensive manufactories favorably located should become disgusted with the "penny wise and pound foolish" policy of some of the smaller concerns which are delaying the organization, demoralizing the market, and creating a feeling of distrust in their motives.

The day is past for concerns of minimum capacity acting individually, running largely on borrowed capital, "robbing Peter to pay Paul," to remain independent and exist by cutting under established prices sufficiently to sell their products for a time and ultimately in breaking the market. They can and will be undersold, and it is only a matter of time before they are run out of business if it comes to a "survival of the fittest," and that is what the failure of the present plan means in our opinion.

For the present we advise purchases for immediate necessities alone, the chance of the American getting in operation Jan. 1 being too slight to warrant the risk involved. If it fails "sub-cellar" prices will prevail during January and February at least.

POWER AND INFLUENCE OF ART.

Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson's Lecture Before the Ryder Club.

Charles L. Hutchinson, the banker and art patron, who is Superintendent of the Sunday-school in connection with St. Paul's Universalist Church, lectured last night in the church parlor. The lecture, "Art and Commerce," was the last of the course which the Ryder Club has provided for the church members and their friends. The evening of Jan. 6 the club will hold its annual banquet and election of officers.

Mr. Hutchinson dwelt interestingly upon the power and influence of art. "We have all too much of trade," he said. "At least we have far too little of aught else. Commerce plays a royal part in the civilization of the world, but she should not occupy our time to the exclusion of the many other and nobler pursuits of human activity. Art has to do directly with morality. Art gives tone, color, and zest to life. Under the influence of art life becomes a palace instead of a dungeon. In Chicago we live in one of art's most barren cities. But this age is one of investigation, and it is well that it is so, for the light should be admitted no matter what it reveals.

"We must not lose sight of the fact that man is a spiritual being. Art has one advocate where commerce has a thousand. We need to have the higher aspects of life brought constantly before us. We are not an artistic people, neither is ours a cultured community. We would like to be cultured. I hope we may become artistic. A large portion of our people are working to that end."

Henry C. Morris, Secretary of the club, presided in the absence of President King, who is ill.

THEY FAVOR STATE INSPECTION.

Building Society Secretaries Dine and Discuss Proposed Legislation.

The Building Societies Secretaries' Club had a dinner at the Iroquois Club rooms last night. Seventeen members were present. After the banquet the club considered two separate propositions for amending the Building Association law.

One was presented by Mr. Harris of the law firm of Burton & Harris. It was from the standpoint of National building associations. The other, from the local association standpoint, was read by C. L. Bonney and will probably be presented at the coming session of the Legislature by Senator E. T. Noonan.

Mr. Noonan's amendments require the Secretary to prepare and file with the Auditor of State within twenty days after the end of each fiscal quarter a statement of the association's condition and its business, that is, if five or more stockholders at any time demand it; make it the duty of the State Auditor to appoint persons to inspect the books and examine the officers under oath and publish the results of their investigations, the association not to bear the expense of this investigation.

If it appears to the Auditor from this examination that the assets do not justify a continuance in business he shall apply to the Attorney-General, who shall institute proceedings to wind up the affairs of the concern.

Julius Stern supported the amendments read by Mr. Bonney. He said the State inspection of building associations was necessary for their protection. The disruption of such societies would cause a worse panic than the so-called rich man's panics. Confidence among workingmen if once lost could not be restored for a long time. He was opposed to Mr. Harris' amendments. The associations called National had overstepped the limits of the special acts governing building associations and were trying to do a general banking business. Homestead associations were meant to be purely coöperative, all the members taking part, a thing not possible where the operations of a society extended all over the country.

The business of a homestead association should be restricted to the county where its business is, he said, and where its mortgages are recorded. Enjoying as they do exemption from the laws of usury and taxation, their operations are jealously watched, and these unusual privileges are abused in the interest of banking corporations when an association like a National association did business outside of its local territory. National associations are not true homestead associations in any sense, he said, and ought not to be allowed to do business under the Homestead Association law. Mr. Harris' proposition to require the deposit of $25,000 as a guaranty fund with the Auditor of the State implies something different from a coöperative association, he said.

After some discussion a resolution offered by Mr. Bonney was adopted, declaring it the sense of the meeting that the welfare of building associations required State inspection and supervision, and that a committee of seven, with Senator Noonan as Chairman, be appointed. The other members named were: Julius Stern, C. L. Bonney, F. M. Allen, Adolph Loeb, B. V. Hubbard, William Fries.

MRS. SEELEY TO BE TRIED TODAY.

More Evidence of Her Cruelty to the Little Children of Bethany Home.

The case against Mrs. Seeley, matron of the Bethany, was continued by Justice White until this morning in bonds of $400, and she was released from custody in order to fix the bonds. Mrs. Mellie Rodgers of Springfield, the complainant in the case, told how she had left her six little children at the home and paid $1.25 apiece per week for their board. Her daughter Dolly had told her that she and the other children had been forced to go out and beg, and that Mrs. Seeley had beaten them with window-sticks and pokers till they were black and blue.

A Mrs. Flynn does the washing for the home now being investigated. She is also employed by Mrs. Gustave Haas, whose home is at No. 1039 West Monroe street, a few doors west. A few weeks ago Mrs. Flynn told Mrs. Haas voluntarily about the cruel treatment of the children she had witnessed. One morning at 6 o'clock the washwoman came to the home, and on going down into the basement was shocked to see three little boys shaking with the cold. They were sitting on the hard, bare floor in a corner with nothing to cover them. The children were so benumbed with the cold that they could not stand up, and when Mrs. Flynn asked them why they were there the answer was: "We've been here all night. We didn't do anything naughty. There's room upstairs but Mrs. Seeley put us down here." The night that this alleged cruelty was perpetrated was the coldest this winter.

On another occasion, so Mrs. Flynn told Mrs. Haas, some of the children were playing around the washwoman when Mrs. Seeley said: "Put their heads under the tap and let the water run. That's how I keep 'em quiet." Mrs. Flynn said she hadn't the heart to do it and refused. She also affirmed to Mrs. Haas that she frequently saw Mrs. Seeley beat the children unmercifully, and a 10-year-old boy ran away from the home because of the matron's cruelty.

Since publicity has been given to the home management Mrs. Flynn is inclined to "go back" on her statements to Mrs. Haas, who declares that the woman has been silenced by Mrs. Seeley. Mrs. Flynn was given a pair of pants for her boy by the matron at Christmas. That may account for the change of heart.

MINISTERS ELECT OFFICERS.

Meeting of Congregational Pastors—The Rev. C. G. White's Pamphlet.

Yesterday being the day for electing officers of the Congregational ministers' weekly meeting, no topic was discussed, but a short prayer-meeting was held instead after the election. The following are the new officers: The Rev. J. C. Cromer, President; the Rev. J. Beardsley, Vice-President; the Rev. J. E. Bissell, Secretary and Treasurer. The Rev. Q. L. Dowd was elected Chairman of the committee to select topics for discussion during the year.

The Rev. C. G. White has published a pamphlet entitled "Romanism Exposed and Protestantism Defended," and at yesterday's meeting of the Methodist ministers presented them with 100 copies.

The pamphlet is divided into three parts. The first is entitled "The Shorter Catechism Made Easy for Priest Cashman of Chicago," the second, "Our Respects to Prof. Swing," and the last is an answer to Dr. Withrow.

A symposium on revivals was the order of the day. The Rev. B. Lambert read a paper on "The Best Way of Conducting Revivals." "Methods in Revivals" and "How to Secure the Fruits of Revivals" were discussed respectively by the Revs. C. G. Nelson and M. M. Stokes. The general discussion which followed was participated in by the Revs. Miller, Curts, Axtell, Wakeman, Stone, Taylor, Mandell, Holmes, and Lasher.

The Rev. Lewis Curts, as a member of the committee for a joint conference between the several churches in regard to the World's Fair Sunday closing, reported circulars had been sent to members of all churches, and these circulars contained a petition which each one was asked to sign and return to the committee. These petitions will be sent to pastors and churches all over the country.

THREE MEN WHO WANTED TO DIE.

Albert Brady and Fred Jais Succeed, but Charles Butterfield Will Get Well.

Albert Brady, a salesman for E. Hoffman, the tobacconist at No. 185 Madison street, sent a bullet through his brain Sunday night. His body was found in his room on the third floor of the building at the northeast corner of Chestnut and Clark streets. No one heard the shot.

Brady is a brother-in-law of Hoffman, for whom he had worked since the fire. He was well known, and so far as can be learned there was nothing to induce him to take his life. He wrote a letter to a fellow-salesman named Arthur Birch, which he left at the store Sunday night, announcing his determination. Here is a copy:

These are my last words. I have only a few minutes to live. The story of last night you will know is the cause of it. Mr. Hoffman will not lose a cent by me. I have cash tickets for the whole amount. I never took a cent from a retailer, but I cannot live longer. I never gambled. Part of my money I lost and the rest I spent foolishly. I hope you will be a good man and not bring yourself to this end. You may find my body in the store or in my room. I have no debts except $18 I owe a friend. ALBERT BRADY.

Mr. Hoffman said that the only complaint he had against Brady was his drinking too much. His accounts were all right. The deceased was 47 years old and was born in Germany. The body was taken to the Monroe street morgue and will be buried by Mr. Hoffman.

Charles Butterfield, a telegraph operator, cut his throat with a small pen-knife yesterday morning at the Harrison Street Police Station. Butterfield was arrested Sunday night at the request of his friends. Lockup-keeper Beaubien found him lying in a pool of blood and unconscious. In his hand was a small penknife. He succeeded only in severing one of the small veins. Dr. Buchanan found that the jugular vein had not been touched. He ordered the man sent to the Washingtonian Home, but the officials refused to admit the patient and he was taken to the County Hospital. He will recover.

Fred Jais, a German laborer residing at No. 246 Belmont avenue, Lake View, took a dose of rat poison in a glass of beer at 6 o'clock Sunday night and after lingering all night in pain died about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. His eldest son, aged 24 years, saw the poison put in the beer, but could not reach his father in time to prevent his swallowing it. Dr. Ruthford tried to save Jais' life without avail. The suicide leaves a wife and three children in poor circumstances.

THE BRAUN MURDER MYSTERY.

Testimony at the Coroner's Inquest—Mrs. Joerndt Refuses to Take the Stand.

The cause of the death of Frank Braun, the saloonkeeper found shot through the breast behind the bar of his saloon, Miller and Polk streets, Saturday, remains a mystery. His aunt, Mrs. Joerndt, is locked up at the Maxwell Street Station, pending the result of the Coroner's inquest. She is known to have been unfriendly to Braun and was the first person to find his body.

The inquest was begun yesterday, the Coroner's jury hearing testimony at the saloon. Mrs. Joerndt was called, but she refused to testify and said she must first consult a lawyer.

L. W. Schlau, an artist living over the saloon, swore that Braun and his aunt frequently quarreled. She came to his door after the shooting and cried out: "Frank is dead! Shot himself behind the bar. What shall I do? Tell me how I shall kill myself." He further testified that Braun had told him he wanted to marry a relative in Minnesota.

Karl Krueger, who had known the dead man since his childhood, testified that Braun had bought the saloon from Mrs. Joerndt and her husband and that he lived above the saloon with Mrs. Joerndt. He further testified that the morning of the murder he discovered a revolver lying on the second step of the stairway and placed it in the cupboard behind the bar where it was found by the police.

Rudolph Bachman, who had known Braun many years, testified that he never knew of his keeping a revolver. The inquest has been adjourned until Jan. 12.

MR. TROGDEN'S CONFLAGRATION.

The Tonsorial Parlors of the Flag's Defender Vanish in a Fiery Holocaust.

Howell Trogden, the man who carried the American flag at the head of the Anarchists' funeral and then swore that the Stars and Stripes would ever be supported by him in trying emergencies, forgot to bring his colors with him at 5:30 o'clock last evening, when his earthly possessions went up in smoke. Mr. Trogden has engaged in a variety of businesses, but he never struck a lead until he became proprietor and walking delegate for a five-cent barber-shop at No. 306 Clark street. Trogden built the tonsorial parlor at that number. He erected a dry-goods box affair of twenty-five feet frontage and four feet depth, with a roof on it. He put four chairs in it, hired four barbers, suspended two lamps from the ceiling, and then went home to dream of the profits. Last evening the ceiling weakened, one of the lamps fell to the floor, and set the shop on fire, and several half-shaved customers hurried out of the building. Streams of water were squirted on it, but they availed nothing against the furious flames, which quickly made Howell Trogden's shaving bazaar a thing of the past. Loss $600. No insurance. No barber-shop.

MRS. HEFFNER HOLDS THE FORT.

The Building Department Declines to Declare Dangerous the House She Inhabits.

Much to the disgust of Mr. P. C. Hanford the building he desires razed to the ground at No. 144 Seventeenth street is still the habitation of his tenant, Mrs. Heffner. Finding entreaties and even the hirelings of the law availed him not he besought the intervention of the Building Department to declare the building untenantable, but the Building Department declines to interfere.

"We detailed Inspector Cox to examine the premises at No. 144 Seventeenth street," writes John M. Dunphy to Mr. Hanford, "and from his report before me I learn the cottage at this number is in a dilapidated condition but not such as to be dangerous. An old frame next to this one fell over and partly on this cottage and thereby caused the same to lean a little, as the post supports underneath plainly show. However, at this time it cannot be considered in a dangerous condition."

Thereupon Mr. Hanford railed, but Mrs. Heffner still abides in the cottage, declaring she will move when it suits her convenience and can find a house suitable to her taste and purse. Mr. Hanford is preparing to sell the property and desires possession.

SONGS OF SCANDINAVIA.

Two Thousand People Listen to a Concert at the Auditorium.

The Scandinavians of Chicago enjoyed a treat last evening. About 2,000 people attended the concert given by the United Scandinavian Singers of Chicago at the Auditorium. The program, arranged by J. W. Colberg, was interesting and consisted of ten numbers. The chorus of 200 voices, under Mr. Colberg's direction, sang "Hymn Till Fosterlandet," "Völvens Spaadom," and "Landkjending" with great effect. Mme. Josephine Chatterton was second on the program for a harp solo. She rendered "The Carnival of Venice," and for an encore played "There is No Place Like Home."

Miss Christine Nielson, John Ortengren, and A. C. Yttrup also took part. Miss Nielson's contralto solo, "Ungbirken," won liberal applause, and she sang in response, "God Morgen." Mr. Ortengren's baritone solo, "The Toreador's Aria," and Mr. Yttrup's violin solo also called forth encores. Altogether the entertainment was most successful, and the managers of the affair were so much encouraged that another concert will be arranged, they say, in the near future.

MUST PAY THE LEGAL PENALTY.

Capt. Olsen's Punishment for Violating the United States Law.

The Collector of Customs yesterday received a decision from Secretary Windom of considerable importance to seamen. H. P. Olsen, Captain of the schooner H. B. Moore, had as mate on the vessel John Martin Olsen, who was not a citizen of the United States. When brought before the Collector Capt. Olsen discharged the mate, but immediately reëmployed him as a sailor, paying him no more than sailor's wages. But when the Captain was again brought before the Collector the evidence showed the man had been having all the power and authority of a mate.

The case was submitted to Secretary Windom, who has decided the Captain is subject to the penalty—50 cents per ton for each trip—which in this case would amount to $92. This was simply a test case, and is important, not only from the fact that it is claimed that hundreds of aliens are employed as officers on the boats, but many lawyers have given it as their opinion that they had the right to so serve.

PINE WAS NOT IN IT.

W. A. Pinkerton Talks of the Dead Confidence-Man and the Moffat Robbery.

When W. A. Pinkerton was told yesterday of the death in New York of Frank Pine, the noted confidence-man, he said:

"Pine's usual way of securing money was to sell bogus mines. He would locate a mine, usually in Colorado, record his claim, and send a confederate to some Eastern town. The confederate would engage a lawyer by a good retainer to assist him in some mythical deal. Pine would then appear with a mine to sell, and his confederate would always be a few thousand short of enough to purchase the mine, and it was seldom that either the lawyer or his bank was not caught by making up the deficiency which Pine and his confederate divided.

"Pine never worked in Chicago, nor did he rob the Moffat bank in Denver two years ago, as is sometimes supposed."

He was operating one of his mine schemes when he died in New York last August under the name of Delmont. It was not known at the time of his death, nor for a long time after, who he was.

TARIFF REFORMERS TO JOLLIFY.

They Feel Good Over the Late Election—List of Toasts and Speakers.

The Illinois Tariff Reform League will have a jollification dinner at the Grand Pacific Hotel today to make merry over the result of the election of Nov. 4. Invitations have been issued to all members and many friends of the cause and a large attendence is expected. The following list of toasts has been arranged:

"The Awakening of the Farmer," ex-Gov. J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska.

"The Past and Future of Tariff Reform," Gen. John C. Black.

"Tariff Reform and Free Trade," William T. Baker, President of the Board of Trade.

"Reciprocity," Owen Scott, Congressman-elect of the Fourteenth District of Illinois.

"The Revision of the Tariff by Its Victims," Edwin Burritt Smith.

"The New Political Era," Edward G. Mason.

"Subsidies and Bounties," Col. H. W. Snow, Congressman-elect of the Ninth District of Illinois.

"The Political Revolution—What Caused It?" William G. Ewing.

ON THE VERGE OF A COLLAPSE.

Pupils of the Chicago Polytechnic Institute in Rebellion—Disgusted Teachers.

The Chicago Polytechnic Institute, at whose head F. W. Harkins, "Ph. D.," poses, will practically disband this week after a career of four months. The teachers will all walk out, as most of the directors have done before them. The pupils are in rebellion and the institution will be left to Harkins. As a matter of fact, Harkins' operations, which have been exposed by THE TRIBUNE, have been such that the people whom he cajoled into a temporary belief in his integrity say that they cannot retain their self-respect and continue their association with him, consequently they have withdrawn. Harkins blandly denies the impending collapse of his institution and says he is a much-abused man.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Kenwood Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Instituted.

Kenwood Lodge, A. F. & A. M., was instituted last evening at No. 4308 Cottage Grove avenue. The officers of the new lodge are: William Stevenson, W. M.; J. W. Coombs, S. W.; T. A. Ford, J. W.; John Andrews, Treasurer; Charles S. Allen, Secretary; H. H. Lyon, Chaplain; John R. Taylor, S. D.; C. C. Jackson, J. D.; William Sleeth, S. S.; W. P. Goolsline, J. S.; J. S. Spaulding, Tyler. A musical and literary entertainment followed the address of J. C. Smith, Past Grand Master. Remarks were made by Mayor Cregier, John B. Payne, and G. W. Barnard, and John O'Neill. The musical portion of the program consisted of vocal solos by Miss Adele Johnson and Mr. N. K. Todd and piano solos by Mme. Krosser.

St. James' Calls a Rector.

St. James' Episcopal Church of this city recently decided to extend a call to the Rev. H. A. Adams of Buffalo, N. Y., and Sunday Messrs. W. K. Ackerman and Charles A. Street of St. James' Church personally announced to the Rev. Mr. Adams the desire of their church. The Rev. Mr. Adams will take the call under consideration. He will preach at St. James' Church Sunday, Jan. 11, and he will probably make his decision known at that time. He is a graduate of Trinity College of Hartford, Conn, and he was assistant pastor at Trinity Church, New York, for three years before he went to Buffalo, where he has been for a year and a half. It is understood that he will receive about $2,000 more than his present salary if he accepts the call of St. James'.

Sale of Seats for Stanley's Lecture.

The advance sale of boxes and seats for the Stanley lectures at the Auditorium began yesterday morning. The box-office opened at 8:30 o'clock, but quite a large crowd assembled about two hours before that time and formed in a line that doubled itself up in several loops in the roomy vestibule. Two box-offices were opened for the accommodation of the ticket purchasers, and before noon over half the seating capacity of the house was bought for the two lectures. The sale will continue daily until Saturday, but no tickets will be sold New-Years Day.

Gifts for Mothers and Children.

The managers of the Foundlings' Home on Wood street have a surprise in store for mother-nurses and the inmates of the institution who are separated from their mothers. The event has been postponed from Wednesday evening to New-Year's night. Two Christmas trees have been donated, together with a wagon-load of clothing, toys, and other presents. The gifts will be distributed among the mothers who are now in the home as well as among the babies. About seventy-five mothers are expected to take part in the gift entertainment and twice as many children.

Six Hay Receivers Withdrew.

A meeting of the flour and feed dealers was held last evening at the Grand Pacific. A number of the dealers wanted the privilege of selling to outsiders as well as to members of the association, and in consequence this meeting was called to hear their evidence. The result of the meeting was six of the hay receivers—Tuttle and Foster, E. W. Fisher and Son, M. M. Freeman & Co., T. G. Randall & Co., James Considine, and C. F. Metz—withdrew from the association, as it refused to consider the claim made by them.

Hard Times for Rogers Park Saloonists.

Martin Jacques, a Rogers Park saloonkeeper, was fined $200 by Justice Freeman at Evanston yesterday morning. Two cases against Henry Trausch will be tried before Justice Freeman today. Dominick Didier, one of these saloonkeepers, has agreed to close up his saloon in West Ridge Jan. 1 and has not appealed the cases on which he was fined $400. The Citizens' League of Rogers Park will not cause any mittimus to be issued in his case if he keeps his agreement.

Officers Mattocks and Condon on Trial.

The case against Officers John Mattocks and Dennis Condon for assault on Tom Connors and Patrick Dwyer Dec. 7 came up in Justice Going's court yesterday. A host of witnesses testified that the policemen were drunk and that they beat and abused the complainants while they were under arrest. Mattocks fired at Connors at close range while in the latter's house and narrowly missed him. The Police Board suspended the policemen pending the investigation. The case occupied all day and was finally continued for a week.

Loring, the Bigamist, Released.

Charles T. Loring, the bigamist who was sentenced by Judge Tuley to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of $500, was released by Judge Driggs on habeas-corpus proceedings yesterday. The law fixes the penalty at either fine or imprisonment, and hence the sentence of Judge Tuley was void. The court endeavored to amend the sentence in accordance with the statute, but objection was raised by Loring's attorney on the ground that a sentence that was invalid could not be amended.

Capture of a Counterfeiter.

Officers last night captured Charles Koch, a counterfeiter, at No. 211 Fullerton avenue. They had been shadowing him for some time and last evening crept into the house and up the stairs, and when the worker raised his eyes for a moment he was looking down the barrels of two revolvers. In his den on the fourth floor the officers found a complete apparatus for the manufacture of base silver 25 and 10 cent pieces, including the dies and a battery. Koch will be taken before Commissioner Hoyne this morning.

Asked a License for Appleton.

The friends of James Appleton are again at work to secure for him the license for his place on Thirty-fifth street, which was refused him by the Mayor some time ago. A delegation in Appleton's behalf waited upon the Mayor yesterday, including Appleton himself, Frank Walker, his lawyer, J. C. McCoy, William Fitzgerald, and Representative Burke. The Mayor declined to give his callers any satisfactory answer.

Anchorage Mission Reception.

A reception will be held at the Anchorage Mission, No. 125 Third avenue, this afternoon from 1 to 5. Light refreshments will be served, after which Miss Frances E. Willard will speak. The "Anchorage" is a shelter for homeless and outcast women, and is under the care of the Central W. C. T. U. Miss Alice Bond, Chairman of the work, with other members of the union, will assist in receiving friends who may come.

Mutual Insurance Companies Combine.

Representatives of the mutual insurance companies from the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio were in conference yesterday at the Grand Pacific with manufacturers from these States. An association was formed for the strenthening of mutual insurance companies and also in securing the coöperation of the capitalists.

Leckie Was Loser After All.

Frank Leckie recovered judgment in Justice Prindiville's court yesterday against Charles Graham for wages due. Graham shook his fist under Leckie's nose and threatened revenge. Leckie replied that Graham was a thief. Graham struck at Leckie but was stopped by lawyers. The Justice thereupon fined Leckie for saying naughty words in a court-room.

Employes Will Help Each Other.

The Mutual Aid Association of employés of "The Fair" will hold its first annual reception and ball at Freiberg's Opera-House Saturday evening, Jan. 10. The association is purely for mutual benefit in case of illness and to aid a member's family in case of his death. Adelbert Stephani is President of the association.

Gamblers Under Arrest.

Harry Romaine, George Hankins, and William Wightman were arrested by Constable Marshall yesterday afternoon and taken before Justice Mahoney, where they gave bail for their appearance Jan. 7. They were arrested on complaint of Ben Thompson, who claims that Dec. 24 and 26 he lost $167.

Cymrodorian Entertainment.

A cymrodorian entertainment, consisting of literary and musical features, will be given at the First M. E. Church Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Messrs. W. C. Roberts and Jenkin Lloyd Jones. A reception will precede the entertainment.

Berry Was Exonerated.

Homson Berry, who shot and killed Michael Slavin at No. 539 Root street Saturday night and wounded Frank Slavin at the same time, was exonerated by the Coroner's jury yesterday afternoon. Over a dozen persons testified. It took the jury about ten minutes to reach a decision.

Mrs. Cressy in Hard Luck.

The house of Mrs. Cressy, the woman who preferred charges of blackmail against Lieut. Burdick of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station, has been raided three times in the last three weeks. The result of the Trial Board investigation has not yet been made public.

Ran Amuck with a Pistol.

Otto Duberski, a German laborer in Hyde Park, ran amuck yesterday, shooting indiscriminately at passers-by and into stores and private houses. He was arrested and sent to the Detention Hospital. A year ago he was tried for insanity and discharged.

The Old Tumble-Downs Good Enough.

Regarding the alleged depot projects of the Illinois Central railroad published in an evening paper President Fish said yesterday:

"There is nothing in the statement. It is ridiculous. It isn't even worth denying."

Recommended That the Contracts Be Let.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys West, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon, passed a resolution recommending that the contracts be let for the approaches to the Taylor street bridge and viaduct.

It Will Be Two Stories Higher.

Two stories are to be added to the present County Court-House, and plans are being prepared for that purpose. In the appropriation bill $275,000 will be asked for to do the work.

Items.

Alexander King, a colored preacher 60 years old, was found dead at his home, No. 85 Wisconsin street, yesterday afternoon.

The fourth lecture of the Chautauqua course was given by Prof. C. B. Thwing in the parlors of the First Methodist Church, Evanston, last evening.

An excellent program, rendered by members of the Sunday-school, followed by the distribution of gifts from a Christmas tree, was given for the children of St. Luke's Church, South Evanston, last evening.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Post, reported as among the recently-deceased members of the Tippecanoe Club, called at THE TRIBUNE office to deny the statement. He says he is not dead and, what is more, never has been.

When Philip Connolly of No. 26 Pacific avenue heard thieves breaking into his saloon early yesterday morning he got up and chased them into Capt. Cannon's place. Ten of them were arrested with Connolly's whisky and cigars in their pockets. Kavanagh's place was also broken into.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 34° above zero; 9 a. m., 34°; 10 a. m., 35°; 11 a. m., 36°; 12 a. m., 36°; 1 p. m., 36°; 3 p. m., 35°; 6 p. m., 36°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.50; 6 p. m., 29.62.

FRANK HARVEY CAPTURED IN MEMPHIS.

The Negro Who Stabbed John Ray to Be Returned to Chicago.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 29.—Frank Harvey, colored, was arrested here this morning, and will be taken to Chicago, where he is wanted for assault with intent to commit murder. His victim was John F. Ray, a colored man, whom he dangerously stabbed in a fight which occurred Oct. 2 at Sixteenth and State streets. Harvey says he will go back without a requisition.

Harvey and Ray were stablemen who quarreled in the rear of a barn at the place mentioned. Harvey cut Ray and ran off. Ray recovered.

"To what do you ascribe your failure in life?" Much of interest has been written about those who have battled successfully with the world and how the foundations for their fortunes were laid. "The Tribune" now puts the above question to the unfortunates who are so much more numerous. Short contributions are solicited and where requests are made the names of the writers will be withheld.

"I lost a crutch and found health at Excelsior Springs, Mo." Mrs. J. H. Carruth, Lawrence, Kas.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Tuesday:

For Indiana, Lower and Upper Michigan, and Illinois, warmer, fair, southerly winds.

For Wisconsin, warmer, fair, southerly winds.

CHICAGO SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 29—7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Fair weather, slight changes in temperature, southerly winds shifting to westerly.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tn for 24 hours
Abilene, Tex	30.06	58	64	S	Clear	....
Bismarck, N. D	29.80	44	54	W	Clear	....
Boston, Mass	29.94	24	30	W	Clear	....
Buffalo, N. Y	30.22	18	30	W	Cl'udy	....
Cairo, Ill	30.22	52	54	S. W.	Clear	....
Charleston, S. C	30.22	52	60	W	Clear	....
Cheyenne, Wyo	29.94	38	60	N. W.	Clear	....
Chicago	30.20	32	40	S	Clear	....
Cincinnati, O	30.26	36	44	S	Cl'udy	....
Cleveland, O	30.24	28	34	N. W.	Clear	....
Fort Custer, Mont	29.84	36	44	S. E.	Clear	....
Davenport, Ia	30.16	36	42	S. E.	Clear	....
Denver, Colo	29.96	48	66	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Des Moines, Ia	30.06	36	42	S. E.	Clear	....
Detroit, Mich	30.24	24	32	N. W.	Clear	....
Dodge City, Kas	30.10	42	62	S. E.	Clear	....
Dubuque, Ia	30.12	34	42	S	Cl'udy	....
Duluth, Minn	29.86	26	28	Calm.	Clear	....
El Paso, Tex	30.04	58	64	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Erie, Pa	30.22	26	34	N	Cl'udy	.01
Galveston, Tex	30.24	62	64	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Grand Haven, Mich	30.18	26	32	S. E.	Clear	....
Green Bay, Wis	30.08	24	30	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Helena, Mont	29.86	36	40	S. W.	Clear	....
Huron, S. D	29.82	36	52	S	Clear	....
Indianapolis, Ind	30.22	34	38	N. W.	Clear	....
Jacksonville, Fla	30.30	52	60	W	Clear	....
Kansas City, Mo	30.12	44	52	S	Clear	....
Keokuk, Ia	30.20	34	40	S. E.	Clear	....
Knoxville, Tenn	30.24	44	52	Calm.	Clear	....
La Crosse, Wis	30.02	36	40	S	Cl'udy	....
Manistee, Mich	30.16	26	26	S. E.	Clear	....
Marquette, Mich	30.04	22	24	S	Cl'udy	.01
Milwaukee, Wis	30.14	30	36	S	Clear	....
Minnedosa	29.78	14	34	S. W.	Fair	....
Montreal	30.14	0	10	W	Fair	.02
Moorhead, Minn	29.82	28	34	S	Clear	....
Nashville, Tenn	30.24	48	58	N. W.	Clear	....
New Orleans, La	30.32	56	66	S	Clear	....
New York City	30.06	32	34	N. W.	Fair	.02
Norfolk, Va	30.16	42	50	S	Clear	....
Omaha, Neb	30.04	44	52	S	Clear	....
Oswego, N. Y	30.16	14	30	E	Cl'udy	.02
Pensacola, Fla	30.32	52	58	N. W.	Clear	....
Philadelphia, Pa	30.12	34	36	W	Cl'udy	.01
Port Huron, Mich	30.24	18	28	N. W.	Clear	....
Rapid City, S. D	29.90	46	66	W	Fair	....
Rochester, N. Y	30.22	16	36	N. W.	Clear	.02
St. Louis, Mo	30.22	40	44	S. E.	Clear	....
St. Paul, Minn	29.94	34	34	S. E.	Clear	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.96	36	44	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Sandusky, O	30.24	28	36	Calm.	Clear	....
Sioux City, Ia	29.98	42	50	S. E.	Clear	....
Springfield, Ill	30.18	34	44	S	Clear	....
Springfield, Mo	30.14	50	58	S. E.	Clear	....
Toledo, O	30.24	32	36	N. W.	Clear	....
Vicksburg, Miss	30.26	54	56	S. E.	Cl'udy	.01
*Portland, Ore	29.98	42	..	S. W.	Rain	.08
*San Francisco, Cal	30.06	46	..	N	Cl'udy	....

*Morning report.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

New York—Arrived, steamer La Bretagne, from Havre.

Havre—Arrived, steamer La Champagne, from New York.

London—The steamer Moravia, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard this morning.

Glasgow—Arrived, steamer State of Pennsylvania, New York.

New York—Arrived, steamer Umbria, Liverpool.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Ernest Schewtzon, Susie Duhmann	21—18
Peter Houser, Mary Tindill	27—33
Louis E. Sostheim, Helen Elin	31—27
August Harmes, Emilie Bonda	29—21
Josif Juska, Emilie Podhold	23—21
Otto Buts, Burnett, Wis., Dell Casey	28—25
E. F. Taggart, Plattsburg, N. Y., Grace V. Culver	32—19
J. Bigott, Julia Ann Schreder	24—27
Fred Seeba, Lulu L. Busch	27—22
Frank Tansky, Franteska Valentova	24—24
Martin Kouba, Maria Valentova	21—19
Frank Berstrom, Emma Fribers	30—26
Josef Lehrl, Barbara Valentova	24—20
Carl Kammholz, Bertha Wenitt	26—21
Alvyn L. Adams, Jacksonville, Ill., Mary M. Madison, Irving Park	25—24
Fred H. Scribner, Minnie M. Rider	23—22
F De Bartolo, Bellina Bellvidere	24—17
Thad. S. Up De Graff, Elmira, N. Y., E. A. Libby	30—23
Frank I. Gerih, Lottie E. Moses	23—18
Edward Ryan, Mary Dwoer	23—21
Charles Coffey, Annie Warnish	27—28
John Matter, Maggie Jung	24—21
John C. Harper, Henrietta E. McDougall	37—32
Rudolf Zeirgerling, Frumiska Mischlerch	24—19
F. Wanzynick, Apolonia Leszczynsker	23—19
C. Hassemann, Park Ridge, E. Hermann, Niles	22—19
Frank Andre, Nellie Rice	26—30
Wilhelm Block, Emilie von Schamir	21—20
C. W. Leffingwell, Kansas City, Abbie S. Wheeler	26—24
Hugh McGinty, Delavan, Ill., Kate Cruise	40—26
Joseph Zoch, Filomena Uther	25—22
Henry Reininga, Hinduska L. Groenewell	26—20
George F. Rollins, Jessie R. Craig	23—18
Erik Rohnbach, Sigrid Gutbransen	32—26
Solomon Burg, Annie Peterson	28—22
J. J. Kohl, Anna Portmann	32—30
George Zilk, Clara Hanveika	22—21
W. Stephan, Cincinnati, E. L. Elich, Evanston	32—19
Bernard G. Doyle, Martha Clasen	30—20
Thomas Gaynor, Alice Mack	24—19
John Urbanowick, Franciska Gerizellanna	22—20
George H. Ross, Hannah T. Wallin	29—25
Arthur M. Tree, Ethel Field	27—17
Henry Ahrent, Mary Foley	20—20
Sigmund Fuchs, Annie Levy	26—22
Elias Reyerson, Blenda Johnson	25—24
Sylvester Blake, Mary Kelly	23—22
Thomas McHugh, Mary Adams	50—55
Francis James Sillifant, Elizabeth J. Rowe	32—24
Theodore R. Newman, Phillipina Braunodiar	21—21
A. Howell, Delia Welch	27—21
John Lally, Lizzie Crogan	25—23
Henry E. Smith, Annie Jacobs	28—20
Samuel McCallum, Agnes French	28—18
John Millinger, Mathilda Wicks	50—37
Martin Lund, Petra Olson	26—22
John A. Brue, Pontiac, Lottie E. Morrison	30—21
Isaac Hart, Henrietta Goodman	24—23
Paul Brenner, Agnes Sobaczewska	23—20
George C. Nielsen, Anna Louisa Schustedt	25—20
Frank Kemmer, Annie Prgystalska	24—21
David Evans, Nellie Clarke	51—39
John Griffin, Lizzie Cline	22—20
M. Levi, Sumter, S. C., Estella D'Ancona	33—27
Frank H. Smith, Helen Hefflein	23—21
Hugh Gaston, Rachel Spencer	22—22
Adam Pfannes, Elizabeth Zorn	25—18
Guernsey Manzer, Lake Villa, Kate Fredericks, Grays Lake, Ill.	23—22
Henry Keller, Katherine McMahon	29—28
John W. Dooley, Annie Rowland	24—20
J. T. McAlpin, Cincinnati, Capitola Bereti, Louisville	23—25
Isaac Wunstein, Fannie Phillips	27—21
Robert L. Chrimes, Anna Kappler	21—20
William J. Cull, Josephine Green	30—22
C. E. Williams, Pekin, Ill., Ida Bell Hayes, same	21—19

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion, free

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago and Grand Trunk railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y & Sup't, Mount Greenwood Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office, 305 Phenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway leaves Union Depot, Madison and Canal-sts., daily at 12:20 p. m.

Funeral flowers and designs can be obtained at an hour's notice at Gallagher's. Tel. 2358.

ANDERSEN—Dec. 29, Lena Andersen, sister of Charles Andersen, aged 28 years. Funeral from Mercy Hospital, Wednesday, Dec. 31, at 1 p. m. to Oakwoods.

BRADY—Dec. 28, Albert Brady, aged 47 years. Funeral from No. 143 Monroe-st., Tuesday, Dec. 30, at 2:30 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill.

CURRY—Michael Curry, aged 50 years, husband of the late Mary Curry (nee Downs), native of County Clare, Ireland. Funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, E. J. McGeeney, 232 Ewing-st., Wednesday, Dec. 31, 10 o'clock, to Jesuit Church, where requiem high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

GATFIELD—Dec. 29, Clifford Gatfield, aged 3 years and 3 months. Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 30, 10 a. m., from Postlewait's undertaking rooms, 285 and 287 Ogden-av., by carriages to Forest Home.

HAMILTON—Dec. 27, H. H. Hamilton, aged 43 years. Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 30, at 11 a. m., from Postlewait's undertaking rooms, 287 Ogden-av.

HENDERSON—Nellie, daughter of Capt. J. S. and Annie Henderson, aged 10 years. Funeral Wednesday at 1 p. m., from 1248 West Madison-st. by carriages to Graceland.

KADISH—Leopold P. Kadish died Sunday, Dec. 28, 1890, aged 38 years. Funeral from his late residence, No. 5012 Woodlawn-av., Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1890, to Rosehill.

LINDBLAD—Bernhard Conrad, Dec. 28, beloved son of August and Betsy Lindblad, aged 16 years 3 months and 10 days. Funeral at 10 a. m., Dec. 31, from Erie Chapel, Ada and Erie-sts.

LOUGHREY—At Michael Reese Hospital Joseph Loughrey. Funeral from his late residence at 10 a. m. Wednesday, Dec. 31, to Church of Holy Angels, and thence by carriages to Mount Olivet.

MALUM—Dec. 29, Mrs. Lottie Malum, beloved wife of Andrew A. Malum, aged 29 years, of consumption. Charlotte and Flint (Mich.) papers please copy.

PRENDERGAST—At No. 657 Duncan Park, Dec. 28, 1890, Nellie M., beloved wife of Richard Prendergast and daughter of Thomas and Margaret Cogan, sister of William J., Thomas, and Samuel J. Cogan, aged 36 years. Funeral from above residence, Wednesday, Dec. 31, at 9 a. m., to St. Gabriel's Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence to Forty-ninth-st. Depot, by cars to Mount Olivet. Earlville, Ill., papers please copy.

RUSSELL—At his residence, 2836 Lowe-av., Sunday, Dec. 28, Willie, son of Mrs. Hogan and brother of D. J., Margaret, Nellie, Minnie, Lizzie Russell, and Mrs. Minehan, aged 14 years. Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 30, at 9 a. m., to All Saints' Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Mount Olivet.

SPRAGUE—Monday, Dec. 29, W. B. Sprague at his residence, No. 3147 Rhodes-av. Notice of funeral hereafter.

STOKES—Gen. James H. Stokes. Funeral at New York City yesterday. Interment at Geneva, N. Y., today.

WAGNER—Amanda M. Wagner, formerly of Aurora. Funeral notice later. Aurora papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MR. JAMES A. HERNE, THE ACTOR, WILL read Prof. Hamlin Garland's "Under the Lion's Paw," under the auspices of the Chicago Single Tax Club, at Room 4, Grand Pacific Hotel, tomorrow evening.

PROF. LYMAN WILL GIVE FREE READings this evening at Chicago Avenue Church.

THE AUDITORIUM.
NEXT FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS
Major J. B. Pond has the honor to announce the only appearances in this city of
HENRY M.
STANLEY.
Subject first lecture: "THE GREAT MARCH ACROSS AFRICA AND RESCUE OF EMIN."
Subject second lecture: "THE GREAT FOREST PIGMIES, MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON, AND STORY OF THE REAR GUARD."
Reserved Seats, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, and $2.00. Boxes, $15. Gen'l admission, $1. Seats now on sale.

THE AUDITORIUM.
MACLENNAN'S
Royal Edinburgh Concert Co.
TOMORROW NIGHT—ONE NIGHT ONLY.
The world-famed and unsurpassed exponents of English, Scottish, and Irish Songs and Dances. Do not miss this entertainment. Tickets $1.00, 75c, and 50c.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL—KENNAN.
The Kennan Lectures.
Novel and Wonderful in Fact,
Thrilling in Incident,
Sublime in Presentation.
Eight Different Lectures In Two Courses.
Course "A," Mondays and Wednesdays.
Monday, Jan. 12—Life on the Great Siberian Road.
Wednesday, Jan. 14—The Russian Police.
Monday, Jan. 19.—Vagabond Life in Eastern Europe.
Wednesday, Jan. 21.—An East Siberian Convict Mine.
Course "B," Tuesdays and Thursdays.
Tuesday, Jan. 13—Camp Life in Kamtchatka.
Thursday, Jan. 15—Mountains and Mountaineers of the Caucasus.
Tuesday, Jan. 20—Prison Life of the Russian Revolutionists.
Thursday, Jan. 22—Russian Political Exiles.
SPLENDID AND UNIQUE ILLUSTRATIONS.
Course tickets, including reserved seats, $1.00, $2.00, $3.00. Boxes, seating four, $10.00, $12.00, $15.00. Course sale begins Monday Morning, Jan. 5.
EDMUND W. BALLENTINE, Manager.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fire-Proof.
DAVID HENDERSON.. ....Manager
The American Extravaganza Company in THE
CRYSTAL SLIPPER.
The Great Holiday Entertainment
Last 7 Performances.
Remember the Special New Year's Mat.
50c Admission. Carriages at 10:45.

Extra.
Sale of seats begins Wednesday, Dec. 31.
NEXT WEEK,
RUDOLPH ARONSON'S COMIC OPERA CO.
—IN—
POOR JONATHAN.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted.
AN IRISH ARAB
BOBBY GAYLOR
Scores a Great Big Hit.
Special Holiday MATINEE
New-Year's Day.
Next Sunday—The World's Greatest, the HANLON-VOLTERS AND MARTINETTI ENGLISH PANTOMIME AND NOVELTY COMPANY.
Secure your seats long in advance.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
SECOND AMERICAN SEASON OF
MR. AND MRS. KENDAL.
Under the direction of DANIEL FROHMAN.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
THE IRONMASTER.
New Year's Matinee, Triple Bill—"GATHERWOOL," "IT WAS A DREAM," "UNCLE'S WILL."
Next Week—"The Squire," "All for Her."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
THE FAMOUS DRAMATIC COMPANY,
DIE MUENCHENER,
From the Royal Theater, Munich.
Tonight—The Crucifixcarver of Ammergau.
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Also Jockey Dancers and GREAT HOLIDAY BILL.
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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

QUEEN ESTHER CHAPTER, NO. 41, O. E. S.—An Emergent Communication is hereby called for Wednesday, Dec. 31, at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Sister Amanda Wagner. Carriages will leave the hall, 187 East Kinzie-st., at 9:30 sharp for her late residence, 3314 Dearborn-st. Interment at Aurora, Ill. By order of SARAH A. EDDY, Worthy Matron.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1890.

EIGHTEEN thousand pounds of butter sold on call on the Elgin market yesterday at 28 cents a pound.

THE latest price for silver in Wall street was 102¾, which is equal to a shade less than 79⅝ cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators last Saturday evening were 6,193,088 bushels of wheat, 211,716 bushels of corn, 342,761 bushels of oats, 201,536 bushels of rye, and 419,021 bushels of barley. Total, 7,368,122 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 8,899,620 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 25,478,237 bushels of wheat, 2,568,488 bushels of corn, 3,553,957 bushels of oats, 511,938 bushels of rye, and 4,185,384 bushels of barley. These figures are larger than the corresponding ones a week ago by 114,010 in wheat and 451,098 in corn.

THE New York stock market opened strong and had a firm tone all day. A growing feeling of confidence was manifested in higher prices along the whole list. There was marked improvement in the feeling at the Chicago Stock Exchange and decided advances in the quotations for several stocks. New York exchange was 50 to 70 cents premium. Sterling was weak at unchanged quotations.—The Chicago produce markets after opening steady eased off and were quite weak for a time. Late in the session the sentiment suddenly changed and there was an all-around advance that delighted the hearts of the "bulls." As compared with the latest prices of Saturday wheat closed ⅛ cent higher, corn 1 cent higher, oats ¾ cent higher, rye easy, barley 1 cent higher, flax easy, pork 30 cents higher, lard 10 cents higher, and ribs 7½ cents higher.

IT is estimated that the natural-gas flow of the wells in the three principal districts in the United States averaged about 1,000,000,000 cubic feet per day last year, and is rather less now. Of this quantity the Pittsburg region gave 50 per cent, the Ohio wells 30, and those of Indiana the remainder. If the whole of this fuel had been utilized it would represent a saving of about 27,000,000 tons of coal per annum. But a vast proportion of it was wasted. It was estimated two or three years ago that the consumers of Pittsburg and vicinity did not use more than half the quantity supplied, the rest being allowed needlessly to escape. The introduction of meters has since then done much to reduce the quantity wasted. A case in point is mentioned of one mill which, by great care in feeding the gas, brought the consumption down to 21,535 feet for the making of a ton of iron, and by further improvements reduced the rate to 15,952 feet per ton.

A NEW method of dealing with the smoke nuisance is now being experimented with near London, England. It consists in making the smoke pass into a box that is partly filled with water which is churned into a spray by means of a rotating paddle. The process washes out all the carbon particles, with the tar, ammonia, and sulphuric acid, and leaves nothing to escape into the atmosphere except invisible and inodorous gases. The desired result is said to be fairly attained on a moderately large scale, the smoke purified being that from the fuel employed under a boiler of 100 horse-power, but the force required to drive the fan takes up 2½ per cent of the total consumption of fuel. Perhaps this expenditure of power will be lessened in the future and something additional be saved by utilizing the otherwise waste products. The process might then commend itself to general attention as an absolute remedy for the smoke nuisance in place of the many partial ones that are now before the public.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN denies the authenticity of the interviews attributed to him by some of the enterprising Parisian newspapers, and makes a special denial of the truth of the statement that he is in favor of a compromise with Parnell which would result in restoring the latter to the leadership of the Irish party. This is what might be expected. Mr. O'Brien's pronouncement against Mr. Parnell was based on Mr. Parnell's own manifesto—that in which he described Mr. Gladstone as the "garrulous old man." Both Dillon and O'Brien hesitated until they read that deplorable document. It revealed Mr. Parnell to them as an unprincipled, selfish man, intent on saving himself at the expense of his country. They refused to believe Mr. Parnell's version of the interview with Gladstone. They declared their belief in Mr. Gladstone's good faith. They knew that alliance with the honest and honorable men of the English Liberal party would be impossible with Mr. Parnell as a leader. Their hopes for their country were based on an alliance with Gladstone and the Liberals and on the kindly feelings of the British democracy. They preferred their country to Mr. Parnell. They accepted the responsibility for their acts. Since they repudiated him Mr. Parnell has done nothing to regain their confidence or esteem. He has been reckless in his abuse of his former colleagues and of his former allies. The best he can expect now is to be allowed a place in the ranks until he has shown himself worthy again of his former place, if that can ever be. The critics of Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien and those who acted with them ignore all the facts in the case, and keep up the claptrap cry of "English dictation." They delude themselves, or they are not honest. The action of the members who deposed Mr. Parnell was dictated by Ireland's necessities, not by the suggestions of British statesmen.

THE CLAMOR FOR MORE TAXES.

There is a suspicion that the conclave of City-Hall politicians which put forward a program of Utopian "reforms" last Friday did so for the purpose of covering up a more direct assault on the taxpayers than that outlined at the star chamber session by the rainbow reformers. This consists of a repeal of the 2 per cent limitation on taxation for municipal purposes, a large increase of the police force, and increased appropriations for street cleaning and scavenger work. Last year there was an increase of 20 per cent in the membership of the Police Department. The increase was made, too, before the appropriation bill was approved. The scavenger appropriation was much larger than the aggregate of the scavenger contractor's figures, but it is to be made larger still, mainly in the interest of the contractors, who, like the policemen, are influential workers. The excuse for the increase will be the World's Fair, which will not, however, be open until two years after the appropriations are made, and a year and four months after they are expended. The proposed increases ought to be fought bitterly; if they are not the taxpayers will be mercilessly bled. It must be remembered that during this year the interest on the World's Fair bonds, on the South Park bonds, on the Drainage bonds, etc, will be added to the burdens of the people, which have been greatly increased of late. Taxation for city purposes this year will be 20 per cent higher than last year, averaging 67 6-10 cents per $100, or within a few cents of the whole amount that can be levied on the taxpayers by the County Board. To illustrate what this means it is but necessary to say that this year a man who is assessed $1,000 in the North Town has to pay $71.90 taxes against $60.80 on the same assessment last year. The West-Sider assessed $1,000 will have to pay $65.11 this year against $56.35 last year. The South-Sider assessed at $1,000 will have to pay $62.80 this year against $53.60 last year, and the Hyde-Parker will have his assessment run up higher still in proportion.

It should be remembered, too, that the interest on World's Fair bonds, South Park bonds, and a large drainage tax will be added next year. If the 2 per cent tax limitation barrier is taken down at the instigation of the taxeaters, taxes will be doubled and real-estate values will be greatly depreciated as a consequence. In his annual message, delivered last April, the Mayor foreshadowed the policy of extravagance and high taxes when he said:

> Some plan should be devised through wise and careful legislation by which this great and growing city may secure sufficient funds to be expended in making public improvements of such a permanent and substantial character as will answer the needs of the future.

The taxpayers will have to look to their representatives in Springfield and in the Council to fight the schemes of the tax devourers.

It is gratifying to note, however, that some of the rainbow reformers are already mitigating their schemes. They have evidently read THE TRIBUNE to some purpose. They now see that the unification of the city and county cannot be brought about by a bill, and Mr. Washington Hesing proposes a constitutional amendment for that purpose. The amendment, it may be observed, could not be submitted till November, 1892, for there will be no general State election until then. And though the proposed amendment should be adopted legislation based on it would be necessary for giving effect to the changes proposed. Such legislation could not be had until the spring of 1893, and could not go into effect until the fall of that year. The World's Fair will be under way at that time, and it might not be prudent to attempt to change our Municipal Government then. Indeed, the whole scheme is so far-fetched, chimerical, and absurd that there is not the least likelihood of its being given effect during the next decade or at any time in the future. The people are opposed to such a scheme now, and will continue to be opposed to it. Chicago's boundaries will be expanded from time to time through the agency of our admirable Annexation law. The suburbs ripe for the metropolitan form of government are being added at each election. Lake, Hyde Park, Lake View, and Jefferson were taken in at the same time. The greater part of Calumet has been annexed already. The outlying portion of the town will be taken in next spring, and a strip will be cut off the adjoining town of Worth and added to the city. Half of Cicero is now included in Chicago. The other half will be added within the next two years. Then Evanston, New Trier, and Riverside will be brought in, all in good time.

A little further consideration and Mr. Hesing and one or two other sensible men who attended the rainbow reformers' conclave with him will abandon the whole project as Utopian and impracticable. They cannot afford to countenance the schemes of the tax devourers.

THE BLIND FOLLY OF M'KINLEYISM.

The McKinleyites constantly are harping upon the excuse that the voters of the country did not understand the provisions of the tariff bill and what it is meant to accomplish, or they would have rallied at the polls last fall and supported it instead of voting against it by hundreds of thousands. The New York *Tribune*, among other McKinley organs, has made this statement and repeats it. It is the only explanation it can give of the overwhelming defeat of the bill. But mark how plain a tale shall put it down!

In July last Mr. Elijah R. Kennedy of Brooklyn made a trip through the Northwest. Being an observing man he kept both eyes open and had frequent talks with all classes of people. So impressed was he with what he saw and heard that upon his return he wrote out the results of his observations and the high-tariff New York *Tribune* printed them under the conspicuous title, "What a Wide-Awake Republican Observed in the West." It should be taken into account that when this wide-awake Republican started in July he was under the impression from assurances conveyed to him that the McKinley bill "was immensely popular in the agricultural States and would confirm our hold on those States." On his return, Aug. 6, he wrote to the *Tribune:*

> Well, I have talked with the best judges of the political situation in Wisconsin, men also peculiarly well informed on affairs in the other Northwestern States, and deem it a duty to declare that the final enactment of the McKinley bill in anything like the shape in which it now stands will lose us the next Congress and will render it next to impossible for the Democrats to bungle and blunder sufficiently to enable us to elect a successor to President Harrison.

Thus three months before the election this wide-awake Republican discovered what the results of McKinleyism would be. He found that the Republicans did understand the bill, and the *Tribune* printed his warning, though it has not had the good sense to heed it. He found that the people of both the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Wisconsin (and if he had made observations in Iowa, Illinois, and Michigan the same discovery would have been apparent) understood that the McKinley bill increased the duties over a wide area of the common necessities of life, and in consequence were dissatisfied profoundly as long ago as last July. They were well posted, for as fast as the items of the McKinley bill were formulated the press told the public all about it, and its increases, gouges, and steals were exposed. La Follette of Wisconsin, of the Ways and Means Committee; Gear of Iowa, Julius Cæsar Burrows of Michigan, and McKinley himself read the Kennedy letter, and in spite of its sign-post of danger ahead they were willfully blind leaders of the blind. They closed their eyes with contemptuous indifference to all these signs of popular displeasure and foolishly, viciously, and wickedly piloted the Republican party into the ditch, aided by a parcel of weak henchmen and purblind followers in Congress and shallow-pated newspaper editors like the Des Moines *Register* job lot. A pretty mess they have made of it! In the glaring light of the November defeat the Kennedy letter is significant reading now.

CONCERNING ADDITIONAL JUDGES.

Under the law as it stands it is held by some persons that Gov. Fifer is obliged to call for the election of two Superior Court Judges at the time of the election of Circuit Judges next June, or it may be next November. Sec. 23, Art. VI. of the Constitution provides as follows:

> The General Assembly may increase the number of said [Cook County] Judges by adding one to either of said [Circuit and Superior] courts for every additional 50,000 inhabitants over and above a population of 400,000.

In accordance with this provision a law was passed in 1875 providing:

> That for every 50,000 inhabitants over and above a population of 400,000 in the County of Cook there shall be added one Judge to the Superior Court of Cook County until said court shall be composed of nine Judges.

There are now only seven Superior Judges—namely: Hawes, Anthony, Altgeld, Kettelle, Gary, Shepard, and Brentano. Under the provision of the enactment quoted and in view of the fact that the increase in population would warrant under the Constitution six additional Judges, the Governor, it is held, is compelled to call for the election of two Superior Judges. The second and only other provision of the act of 1875 (the first section is above quoted) provides as follows:

> It shall be the duty of the Governor of this State when he ascertains from the census of this State that Cook County is entitled to one or more additional Judges, as provided in Sec. 23, Art. VI. of the Constitution of this State, to issue a writ for the election of one Judge for every 50,000 inhabitants above a population of 400,000 in said county, and such election shall take place on Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, A. D. 1875, *unless the said writ is issued after that date, in which event the Governor shall designate the day when such election shall be held.*

Some good lawyers hold that the Crafts bill of 1887, adding six Judges to the Circuit Court, by implication repealed the nine Judges provisions of the act of 1875, as all the Judges allowed under the Constitution were then provided for. The population was then 916,000, or 500,000 over the 400,000 of population. This permitted the six new Circuit Judges in addition to the four new Superior Judges elected in November, 1880.

But the italicized portion of the statute quoted above shows that the Governor has a large option and that he may, if he desires, put off the calling of an election until November next, even if it is held that the law of 1875 is not repealed by the Crafts law of 1887.

It may be, however, that the law will be changed at an early day of the forthcoming session. Some persons want the additional Judges attached to the Circuit Court, and they want four of them. Others think there is no necessity for any additional Judges. They favor a repeal of the law of 1875, so that there may be no doubt, or its amendment, so that the number of the Judges may continue to be as at present. This is right. We do not want additional Judges. There would be no necessity for them if the present Judges attended more strictly to business, and if they could be induced to forego their long vacations and to make fewer holidays. In this connection it may be observed that ex-Judge Egbert Jamieson suggests a happy solution of the entire problem. He advises the General Assembly as follows:

> Give Cook County a fee bill the same as any other county in the State, and instead of there being any necessity for more Judges there will be need of less. By a fee bill I mean a moderate one that will demand such fees as will prevent useless litigation and will stop a defendant rushing into court when he has no real defense to offer.

Will the gentlemen who have prepared the bills for the additional Judges give this advice their serious consideration?

LO, THE POOR INDIAN.

The advices received by Gen. Miles at Rapids City, S. D., are reported to favor the belief that the insurrection among the Indians is over. The redskins are leaving the Bad Lands and making the best of their way to the hospitable agency at Pine Ridge. Doubtless this pacific movement is in large part a consequence of the arrangements to issue increased rations and the news that measures are now pending in Congress to make appropriations for the payment of their claims. The incentive to fight is powerfully lessened by the prospect that the peaceable Indian will get more food and stand a reasonable chance of sharing in the other creature comforts that can be bought with white man's money.

It is desirable that this Indian business be settled for good, and the recent excitement furnishes a proper stimulus for the consideration of measures for dealing with the redskins on a plan that promises to insure lasting peace. It ought to be undertaken not less as a duty to humanity than because of the terribly large loss of human life and pecuniary expense entailed by the slipshod, temporizing, and artificial methods of the past. The statistics show that the expenses of the Government on Indian account from 1776 to 1886 were $929,000,000, and that of this vast amount not less than $696,000,000 was expended by the War Department for fighting them and in paying costs incident thereto. More than $200,000,000 was paid out for hostilities with the different tribes during the single decade ending in 1882. It has cost the Government of the United States one sixth as much to fight the Indians as it did to put down the Southern rebellion. The absurdity as well as costliness of the system may be inferred from the comparison that the expense of fighting the Indians amounts to nearly $2,000 per head for each buck, squaw, and papoose in the lot, while the present valuation of real and personal property averages only about half that sum for each inhabitant, counting in white and colored, citizens and aliens.

And the average Indian ought to be worth more today than the average white man. He is the owner of about 700 acres of land, in common or in severalty, and is supposed to be fed and clothed at the expense of the Government. If with all this he is no better than an idle, shiftless vagabond, it is the fault of the white man's Government, which has allowed him to be robbed at wholesale by dishonest agents and permitted him to grow up in the belief that the Nation owes him a living. There is no more reason why he should be treated as a privileged aristocrat than for extending the same consideration to the descendants of the negroes who were brought here as slaves. In fact, the latter have much the better claim of the two, yet the most that was ever promised them was "forty acres and a mule," and they did not get that. But by dint of being treated as reasonable beings, responsible for their own acts and obliged to earn their own living or starve, they have advanced to a pretty respectable status in the little more than a quarter of a century that has elapsed since they were made free. The Indian has been in tow of the ship of State four times as long and has little to show for it in the shape of improvement in condition. True, it is reported that about 1,700 of the Sioux are church members and contribute nearly $3,000 per annum for religious purposes, while fifty of them are working as preachers or catechists. But that this handful of leaven is far from having leavened the whole lump is evident from the reports of the wild antics and ridiculous expectations indulged in by the rest in the last two or three months. The "good" Indians are entitled to all the more credit for having departed so far from the standing of the rest, but of the latter it may be said they will never be "good" till dead or made to earn their own living as the colored people have had to do. The sooner this fact is recognized and acted on by the people of the United States the better it will will be for all concerned, whites as well as reds, and the longer the present plan of dealing with them is kept up the harder will be the problem that must be solved.

PATENT MEDICINES.

At least one of the American "industrials" invested in by Englishmen is a flat failure. Some of the foreign directors have sold out in disgust, and the Chairman at the recent annual meeting was put to his wits' end to find satisfactory reasons why the magnificent promises in regard to dividends were not even partially realized. The concern referred to is a patent medicine affair which brought in much money for a few years and was unloaded on the syndicate just about the time the public discovered the stuff was not worth the money. According to a report in the London *Financial Times* the principal reason given the stockholders for the falling off in business was "a general distrust on the part of American people of English enterprises." The alleged reason is about as badly involved as is the sentence describing it. The idea that any man or woman suffering from disease will take the trouble to inquire as to the nationality of the person compounding a remedy for it is too absurd for serious comment. If people thought the "medicines" referred to were of any real value they would not hesitate to buy them irrespective of origin and manufacture. If there is any one time in the course of a lifetime when little prejudices against a man on account of his nationality, or religion, or personal peculiarities sink out of sight it is when death is supposed to stare one in the face. At such a time the average sufferer would accept assistance from his greatest enemy.

The best assignable cause for the decadence complained of is a want of faith in the efficacy of the remedy. Either the American people have tried it and found it wanting in the virtues ascribed to it through many years of "judicious" advertising or they are growing wiser in regard to patent medicines in general. Perhaps both. The principal argument in favor of these preparations is that their use enables the sick to dispense with the services of a physician, while common sense dictates the advisability of letting alone any alleged remedy that is not prescribed as fitting the case after due examination by one specially educated in the diagnosis of disease. If it be true that the man who is his own lawyer has a fool for a client the same may well be suspected in regard to him who acts as doctor for himself when able to command the attention and advice of an expert. Doubtless a more intelligent perception of the truth in this particular is one great cause of the smaller patronage accorded to the patent medicine vender in the last few years, with the result complained of by the stockholders who invested in a waning business originally based on the weakness if not the gullibility of human nature.

ENGLISH PRINTERS COMPLAINING.

Now come the English, who were to be such gainers by the International Copyright bill, with loud complaints against it. One of the principal arguments used by its advocates to secure its passage in the House was the alleged increase of work it would give to American printers and binders in setting type and making books, owing to the simultaneous publication provision. This, of course, would be offset by the increased prices fixed by the trusts and the consequent falling-off in the popular demand, but our English brethren, all the same, have taken alarm at the prospect and claim that the provision requiring books to be printed where they are sold will militate against English printers. They call it a one-sided arrangement, "because, although they could remake our books even more easily than we could remake theirs and at less expense, we are the more numerous readers of books, and the balance of trade, as well as the balance of typographical work, would be in our favor." The English are always sticklers for the best of a bargain, and may be relied upon not to accept the reciprocity in brain-property which the book-trust advocates have held out to them. But as this bill, if passed, will be inoperative in countries which do not reciprocate, how much better off will the American authors be should the English refuse, as they undoubtedly will, to reciprocate on the lines of the bill? The Boston *Herald*, a copyright advocate, says:

> It is difficult to arrange this matter to the satisfaction of all interested parties, and if the condition that books must be printed in the country where they are sold works badly for the English printer, he ought to reflect that he has had the monopoly of the English reading people so long that it is time for him to yield his monopoly to the American printer and typesetter.

The English printer, however, is not in the temper to make this reflection, nor will the American reader be able to see how the establishment of a book trust for the purpose of taxing him with English prices is going to benefit him, nor will the American bookseller who does not publish see how it is going to help him to cut off that part of his trade which pays the principal portion of his already small profits. There is but one way out of this complication, and that is for the Senate to pass an international royalty bill. Such a bill already has been drawn up, and we have good reason to believe will be offered at the earliest opportunity. It should be passed as a substitute for the pernicious House measure. It is eminently fair, reasonable, and practical. The American author now has a copyright ranging from 10 to 15 per cent. This bill will give the English author the same, and guard his rights as carefully as those of the American author. And under its provisions there will be no danger of a huge book trust.

SPAIN AND THE SUGAR TAX.

A dispatch from Havana says the sugar planters in Cuba are in great trouble over a proposition by the Government to impose an extra tax of 10 cents per 100 kilograms on sugar and 5 cents on molasses, to take effect at the close of next year. The industry is already overburdened with contributions to the Government in addition to those levied by the notorious brigand, Manuel Garcia, which are paid in preference to having the plantations set on fire. The Spanish tax is a feature in the new tariff just completed, which seems designed to increase prices on sugar to American consumers, and amounts to practical prohibition on many articles.

The people of this country are deeply interested in this extra tax on Cuban sugar and molasses. Evidently Spain intends to play the same trick on us that Brazil has done since 1873 by grabbing the duty we take off. The McKinley absurdity puts sugar on the free list after April 1 next, removing a duty of $40 per short ton, or 2 cents per pound. Spain now levies a small export tax, which is all the traffic will bear, and is preparing to gobble the 2 cents when it is remitted by the United States. This 10 cents per 220 pounds is the first step in the movement to sweep it in. Undoubtedly the export tax will be pushed up further just as soon as Cuban sugar is admitted here free and unconditionally. The foolish Aldrich amendment to the McKinley bill provides that two years and three months after sugar has been admitted free a tax of one cent per pound shall be reimposed on those sugar-producing countries which refuse to agree to the reciprocity demands of that amendment. But does anybody suppose that is going to help in the matter? Certainly it will not in the case of Cuba. Spain will simply sneer at it as an imbecile attempt to control the situation. It will not care a fig about the reimposition, but will calmly pocket in taxes the other cent remitted permanently under the Aldrich amendment. It may be remembered that the original McKinley bill provided for no reciprocity and no remission of any retaliatory duty.

The proper thing for Congress to do is to meet this Spanish impudence more than half way and show that the American people are not disposed to stand any such kind of nonsense. It should at once resolve to postpone the putting of sugar on the free list and only remit the $40 per ton tax to those sugar-producing countries which will agree to give us equivalent reciprocities, and only then when they actually do it. Is there a sufficient amount of business sense in Congress to thus modify the sugar-tax schedule of the McKinley bill, or is its botch work so sacred that it must not be touched?

Surely there are not many of our law-makers in Washington tame spirited or stupid enough to allow Spain thus to take all the benefit of our remitted revenue and give nothing in return. There ought to be among them sufficient energy to recognize the action as a bold attempt to grab, which deserves to be treated as piratical in motive and unwise in policy. A little of Blaine's good sense applied to this, as it has been to some other foreign relations, would soon convince the Spanish Government that in making up that tariff clause it has reckoned without its host.

IRISH "NEWS" VIA THE PARNELL CABLE.

As THE TRIBUNE has had occasion to point out more than once, Mr. Parnell and his friends have obtained control of some of the America cable news agencies, and the latter are furnishing highly colored and sensational stories about "priestly dictation" in Ireland for effect among American Protestants and secularists. Mr. Parnell himself leads in this matter. He has had himself interviewed in order to explain his defeat as the result of "priestly dictation," and this interview has been followed up by an alleged London telegram supplied to three Chicago papers in which it is asserted:

> Liberal leaders are disquieted because of the feeling exhibited among British nonconformists regarding the interference of the priests in the Kilkenny election. The ferment on the subject seems to be likely to prove greater than that excited by the conduct of Mr. Parnell. Mr. Gladstone himself is said to be alarmed about it, and it is believed not improbable that the House of Commons will unseat Sir John Pope Hennessy on account of undue clerical influence.

This is followed up by further assertions that the Pope at this juncture desires to be recognized diplomatically by the British Government, and that the agitation for the restoration of the temporal power is to be revived.

All this is adroitly conceived. But unfortunately for the person who concocted the story in New York—for it was never cabled there—is one sentence in the so-called dispatch which exposes the hollowness and falsehood of the whole. It is that in which it is said that it is not "improbable that the House of Commons will unseat Sir John Pope Hennessy on account of undue clerical influence." Now the House of Commons has no power in such matters. It used to have such power. But about twenty years ago the power was delegated to election petition Judges selected from the ordinary Judges of the Supreme Courts in Great Britain and Ireland. Those Judges have the power to summon witnesses, petitions against a parliamentary return having been duly lodged. They are made sole judges of the law and the facts and their decisions are final. Only one Judge usually sits to hear a case. But three may sit. The cable news agency that supplied the telegram from which the above quotation was made has been imposed on, therefore, or is trying to impose on its patrons.

The same agency has furnished highly-colored accounts of "priestly intimidation" in behalf of those who are opposed to Mr. Parnell, while it has passed lightly over the blackguardism and rowdyism of the supporters of Mr. Parnell. The English and Irish daily newspapers just to hand furnish abundant evidence that while there was much feeling displayed on both sides in the early stages of the Kilkenny election the intimidation was entirely on the side of the Parnellites. Mr. Parnell and his factotum, Sub-Sheriff Clancy (who, by the way, led a mob of drunken rowdies against Mr. Parnell at the time of the Louth election in 1885), set the example of violence by their crowbar attack on the office of *United Ireland* on the day of Mr. Parnell's first visit to Dublin after an absence of five years. The same want of scruple and lack of truth characterize the methods of Mr. Parnell's friends that are apparent in his own conduct since the O'Shea scandal was given to the public.

AN Indian baker is a Lo bread-man.

IF Mayor Cregier will apply the closure to the gamblers the people of the city will sustain the ruling.

HIGH in the basement the gas-meter stands,
Counting its feet with its thin, taper hands.
Fast, fast they spin, as by some magic spell,
While in dim-lit room o'erhead some beau rings
the belle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., is the home of a 28-pound cat. Taking size and locality into consideration this animal will strike the genial editor of the New York *Sun* as being the Stuffed Prophet of the feline tribe.

LET the enterprising West Siders go ahead and outdo the other Siders in parks and boulevards. The world—or a good sized portion of it—is theirs.

THE short-haired Democrats of Cook County must not murmur at their lot. In the Christmas distribution of the spoils it is natural that the fellows with the long silk stockings should get the lion's share.

THE establishing of a dog hospice for aged and decayed canines is proposed in New York. It will be endowed, let us hope, by some wealthy man who has no poor relations.

DIMMED and darkened is the luster of the Weather Bureau's fame, for the cold wave it predicted for Chicago never came.

THE Irish situation—On the "foorce."

THE pedestrian who has crossed Jackson street on Dearborn as often as once or twice a week during the year 1890 and never been run over by some heavy truck or express wagon has very much to be thankful for as the end of the year draws near.

CANADA is pouting at Uncle Sam a little, but it is only a lover's quarrel. She objects to his associating with McKinley's Bill.

SOCKLESS SIMPSON Senator? Strange spectacle!

AN Eastern contemporary says "there is a large demand for wooden shoes in the Western States." It will be found on inquiry that this demand comes from localities some distance beyond even those where the milk sickness prevails.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Indisputable.

Grindstone—"Chugwater bald? You are surely mistaken."

Kiljordan—"He's as bald as a new-laid egg. I have seen him without his wig. I know hair-off I affirm."

Explained.

"I haven't told anybody I lost my job. How did you know it?"

"You did get fired, didn't you?"

"Yes."

"Well, I heard the report of it."

Reasonable Supposition.

"It seems to me," said Rivers, thoughtfully, "that there is no need of people suffering from seasickness. Why don't they get a prescription from some submarine doc.?"

Still Able to Discriminate.

"You refer to one of your children who has gone astray," said the physician, bending over his almost unconscious patient. "Is there any last message you wish to send to him?"

"I did not refer to him," replied the fast-sinking Bostonian, rousing himself from his lethargy for a moment. "I only alluded to him, sir."

PERSONALS.

The President of the French Republic and his good lady will this year entertain 300 poor widows at their New-Year's festival.

Stonewall Jackson's grave in the Lexington (Va.) Cemetery is found every day covered with flowers, placed there by unknown hands.

Senator Hearst, who has been seriously ill in Washington, is slowly recovering his health and his doctors feel much encouraged at his progress.

David B. Hill, it is now generally believed in New York, has nearly or quite made up his mind to go in for another term in the Governorship.

Emperor William is showing many good streaks in his rule. He has given orders that in Government factories no women shall do night work.

The Duchess d'Uzes has just lost $80,000 by the flight of a French banker. It is said that she has also sunk $650,000 in the *Gaulois*, a Parisian Royalist newspaper.

Mrs. Dolph, wife of the Oregon Senator, is one of the pretty women of Washington. She is a brunette, of fine figure, and handsome face. She is a farmer's daughter and was a dairymaid in her youth.

Ye Cha You, the Corean Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, is believed never to have seen his little son, who died a few days ago, as the Korean custom prevents a father from seeing a child until three months after its birth, and the little one was only two months old when it died.

Ex-Empress Eugenie declines to help any more of Napoleon Third's relatives. She thinks she has been too good to them, and she is not able to help them much now. It is hinted that she lost heavily by taking the advice of a firm recently in financial straits about her investments.

Lady Burton sends some particulars about the proposed interment of her husband's remains. "I have chosen my ground," she says, "11 feet by 9 feet. This is to be covered by a dark stone Arab tent. In the tent, above ground, are to be two slabs to hold two coffins and room for a small altar. Outside the tent, above the flap curtain which serves as a door, will be a marble crucifix, under it a 'Book of Life'; on one side his name and death recorded, the other page blank. Under the book will be inscribed Justin McCarthy's beautiful sonnet, which embraces all his life."

"Boss" Shepherd, formerly of Washington, is reported to be making loads of money in Mexico in mining. "His family," says a gentleman who has just been down there, "reside in Chihuahua, and they are the life of the American colony there. Shepherd is hard at work at his mines in the Sierra Madre Mountains and today is worth millions. One day he will have money enough to buy out all of his enemies put together. The region where his mines are located is the richest silver-mining country in the world, and there is enough ore in sight to satisfy even an ambitious man like Shepherd."

Queen Victoria is said to believe that the House of Orleans is unlucky and does not wish their bad luck to overcloud her family. She has also, says a correspondent, a clear view of the necessity of not being on bad terms through the fault of her own house with the French Republic. The Prince of Wales told the Comte de Paris that a marriage between Prince Albert Victor and the Princess Helene is not to be thought of. The Comte is probably not able to give his second daughter a sufficiently large dowry to enable her and the Duke of Clarence, could they marry, to go on independently of Parliament while the Queen lives.

CURRENT NOTES.

You need help to raise a laugh, but you can heave a sigh alone.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

We hate to see girls throw kisses. The average girl is such a thundering bad shot.—*Binghamton Leader.*

The heroism that can wear old clothes until able to buy new is said to be the most lonely feeling on earth.—*Ram's Horn.*

The Lord knew what was best for man's peace of mind when he failed to put eyes in the back of his head.—*Atchison Globe.*

It has been ascertained at last why Dr. Koch's lymph should pay a duty. It interferes with home consumption—*New Haven Register.*

The man who said that "All's fair in love or war," is undoubtedly the man who got the best of it in both cases.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

"I must go see that performance." "Why?" "It must be wonderful. The star actress, according to the bills, is supported by her husband."—*New York Herald.*

"Many at the Christmas table?" "Eight of us. Father, mother, and the five children." "That's only seven." "Yes, but the turkey was ate."—*Philadelphia Times.*

So far as euphony is concerned the ideal combination for a Presidential ticket would be Reed and Rusk. We ought to cut down the Democratic majority in Kentucky with Tom and Jerry. —*Buffalo Express.*

Brown—"Tell me, do you think that Hobbs ever says what isn't exactly true?" Fogg—"Well, I should not like to charge Hobbs with untruthfulness; but if he himself believes one-hundredth part of the stories he tells he must be the most credulous man alive."—*Boston Transcript.*

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The Munich actors who are now at the Grand Opera-House portray life in that region of Bavaria made famous by the "Passion Play"; not the life of the valleys, however, but that of the mountains. The peasants in their high-perched villages retain a simplicity of manners which is aloof from worldly guile; they wear bright costumes which take the color of the surroundings, and they speak a language—not a corruption, be it understood—but a dialect which owes much of its meaning to the sounds of nature which it has unconsciously absorbed. When German playgoers themselves find it difficult to follow this dialect, while enjoying the full charm of its quaintness, the American must be at a disadvantage at such a performance as "The Crucifix-Carver of Ammergau"; but because acting is so human and universal an art it appeals equally to all its lovers in its essential manifestations of truth.

A particular reason why American playgoers are brought into sympathy with these Bavarian actors is the fine spirit of true realism which inspires their humble comedy and actuates their characterization. In the domain of fiction America may be proud of her realistic art, but it is not so well developed in our drama. It has appeared and has been recognized in unpretentious plays like "The Old Homestead" and "The County Fair," but its mistake is to reproduce certain externals instead of imitating them. Thus, real water, real engines, etc., are all improper, as being out of harmony with the spirit of imitation. Again, if we have a song in our rural plays, it must be rendered by a cultivated quartet. In these Bavarian folk-comedies, as they may be called, there is nothing introduced that mars unity; the songs and dances are not dragged in to break the action, but naturally make a part of it. The details are as painfully looked to as if the action were high comedy instead of possessing, as it does, the exuberance of farce. In closely examining costume and scenery the other night one could see only one false note in the whole harmony; that was the employment of machine-made American chairs, which were out of place in a Bavarian cottage.

But it is in the spirit more than in the externals that there is absolute realism. Regard, for instance, the peasant lovers of this play in their quarrel and their reconciliation. In our country life comedies, notwithstanding many things that are admirably true, there is a tendency to idealize, to refine—in other words, to exaggerate the emotions. From our frontier heroes all clumsiness is taken when they woo; and in all emotional situations the principal characters are made more polished in conduct than their natures and circumstances warrant. The thing most to be admired in "The Crucifix-Carver of Ammergau" was that truth of character was always kept in view; and the spectator always appreciated this truth whether his feelings were touched or his risibilities stirred.

The story is direct and simple, having no complications, but never is it subordinated to the pictures. A village girl whose origin is unfortunate has two lovers, one a fellow of assurance, the other a young artist who is not wholly conscious of his own affections. The kindness of the girl toward an old man whom she pities makes an undertone of sadness. The dominant note throughout is rural hilarity, of which various characters furnish the matter, chief among them being the village clown. This rôle fell to Max Hofpauer, director of the company, who proved himself a low comedian of rich humor and discretion. He played the clown with freedom, and yet did not "clown" the part. Carl Swoboda should be noticed next to him, as a character actor graphic in his methods yet unobtrusive. It is instructive to observe him when he is on the stage and has nothing to say. Indeed, by-play is cultivated highly by all these actors; they do not distract the spectators' attention from the main business, yet they are acting all the time as eloquently as if they were speaking. If they have different kinds of work to do they go earnestly about it, not being satisfied to make a bald pretense of it. Though the stage be small for the company, let one look on the boards at any time during the performance one will see a grouping of personages so natural yet so artistic that it would delight a painter.

The peasant heroine was played by Kathie Thaler. If she were an American actress playing the part she would wear French slippers and stockings of variegated hues. As it was, she seemed the German peasant-girl to the life, with no trace of self-consciousness, but with a sincerity as unstage-like as could be imagined. "Not too good," as Wordsworth put it, "for human nature's daily food" was she in her sweet and wholesome impersonation of German maidenhood.

One might go on and mention ten persons who deserve as truly as the principals the praise of suppressing personal vanity for the sake of a perfect totality of effect. This modesty, this restraint, is a characteristic of German actors; it is a quality that is rare in English and American companies, save when its enforcement is compelled by the discipline of an Irving or a Daly.

A final word apropos this Munich company. It is said that the late King Ludwig conceived the idea of organizing it for the purpose of reflecting on the boards the peasant life of which he was a student and a lover. To Americans his name chiefly suggests an eccentric monarch, perhaps touched with madness, whose mysterious death has left the doubt whether he was assassinated or committed suicide. Whatever were his nature and his fate, it is certain that the music of Bayreuth would have no home or temple but for him; and his encouragement of the different arts promises to insure him an immortality.

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If one could see Mr. and Mrs. Kendal in only one play one would choose "The Ironmaster" as the piece of their repertory which presents them at their best, displaying as it does the manliness and breadth of Mr. Kendal's style and as showing Mrs. Kendal at her highest reach. Not that emotional playing is her forte; that, one takes it, is pure comedy. But as the heroine of so merry a play as "The Scrap of Paper" one would hardly imagine her in so serious a drama as "The Ironmaster," whereas after seeing her in this play one is assured of what she would accomplish in a lighter and less exacting rôle. Indeed, Claire De Beaupre is not an amiable part to win the sympathies of an audience. One has seen it played by an actress of fair intelligence when this capricious character was positively disagreeable. A spectator grows quick to weary of a heroine whose woes are of her own doing and of her deserving. But Mrs. Kendal achieves a rare success in enchancing interest from beginning to end, and of bringing tears to the eyes without once irritating one with the feeling of impatience which always accompanies false pathos. The deeper passions are not once sounded in this play as in tragedy; but the actress compasses the scale of minor emotions—pride, pique, scorn, repugnance, repentance, and yearning love. These mark the swift-following moods of this woman of ice who matches her strength with a man of iron. She is, first of all, an aristocrat, and, as represented by Mrs. Kendal, Claire never loses her color of caste. Her manner has the sure "repose of Vere de Vere" under all circumstances, save at the end of the third act when Claire, ordering her rival from the house, flings repose to the winds and reveals her outraged womanhood.

The impersonation is consummately shaded. To a lesser actress there would be a few stirring speeches in the part—nothing more; in Mrs. Kendal's work there are innumerable touches, each more delicate than the other, yet all equally telling. This is a Claire who commands admiration in spite of reluctance, so that the auditor toward the end of the play sympathizes with her, forgetting completely her former coldness and even her selfishness. In speaking of Mrs. Kendal's acting one is tempted by what it is not rather than by what it is, for, after all, its exquisite restraint is its charm. This is only describing fine art, which is the avoidance of the superfluous, the resisting of the temptation to excess. This is the attainment of the nice sufficiency that charms. So firmly a mistress of herself is this actress that one would suspect her as a disciple of Diderot and Coquelin, as having herself no real feeling; but the evidence of her own tears in the affecting situations refutes the argument that true sensibility is inconsistent with self-control.

It is unnecessary to say that the welcome to these accomplished players last evening was a cordial one. There was not a bit of standing space left at Hooley's. In the company there was one countenance which many in the auditorium were glad to recognize. It was that of Mr. J. E. Dodson, the actor who plays the retired bourgeois. How excellent a character actor Mr. Dodson is cannot be judged from one rôle, because it is hard to imagine him as perfect in a different one—yet this is what he accomplishes. Mr. Seymour Hicks, the clever juvenile, is becoming too deliberate, a sign of self-consciousness. The Duchess was hardly as ducal as might be desired, while Miss Florence Cowell, who does the evil genius of the play, is afflicted with a passion for Mephistophelean costumes. Miss Nellie Campbell, who had a girlish part, might be thought immature; but time will remove that fault. And she is pretty.

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The Windsor has "The Still Alarm," "The Paymaster" is at the Clark Street, "Held by the Enemy" at the Academy, the Vaidis company at the Alhambra, Cushman's minstrels at the Madison, and "The Fairies' Well" at Havlin's. The only pieces smacking of novelty are "The Broommaker," in which James Reilly appears in a German character at the Standard, and "Ole Oleson," a farce in Swedish dialect, at the Criterion.

"Shenandoah," Bronson Howard's military comedy, will be presented at the Columbia for one week beginning Sunday. The cast will be the same as performed the play here last summer, with the exception of Miss Nettie Guyon, who has succeeded Miss Viola Allen. The sale of seats begins tomorrow morning.

Several improvements have been made in "An Irish Arab" since it was seen a few months ago at the Grand. Bobby Gaylor continues to furnish the fun. A clever actress is Miss Marie Rene, who plays the part of an Arab girl. The piece is receiving good patronage at the Haymarket.

This will be the last of some thirty odd weeks of "The Crystal Slipper" at the Chicago Opera-House. The piece has been in all respects a pronounced spectacular success.

"The Australian" at the People's is a new play. It is of the sensational order. Murder is the subject of the story, and the scene is California.

"The Litigant" was given by the Munich players at their second performance. "The Crucifix Carver" will be done tonight.

At the Columbia Theater the W. J. Gilmore Comic Opera company in "The Sea King" continues to draw good houses.

Editor Blackburn Loses His Temper.

W. Jasper Blackburn, editor of the Little Rock *Republican*, has decided to discontinue his paper, now the only Republican paper in Arkansas. Announcing his intention, he empties his vials of wrath on the leaders of the party in Arkansas for their failure to support him, as follows: "We all must confess—every well-informed and candid man will confess—that the Republican party, compared to what it once was, has become the mere plaything of partisan tricksters, of few brains and smaller hearts—traders in politics for personal aggrandizement—for the purposes of pelf and plunder; indeed, has become literally a den of thieves, recalling what Christ said to the money-changers who trafficked in turtle-doves for gain: 'Take these things hence; make not my Father's house a house of merchandise'—about what Abraham Lincoln would say to the so-called leaders of today could he speak from the tomb, and his words and actions, while living, still say as much with burning rebuke; and, if this be true from a National standpoint—and, alas! it is only too true—what hope can be found reasonably to remain in Arkansas or for Arkansas from this standpoint is simply a question too palpably absurd to be propounded."

Not Overmodest.

New York *World:* The Gridiron Club of Washington, an association of forty newspaper correspondents, designs, according to the statement of one of its members, to "become in time the basis for an American academy corresponding to the Immortal Forty of the French Academy." The qualification of modesty is apparently not one of the essentials to membership in the Gridiron Club.

GLADSTONE EIGHTY-ONE.

CELEBRATION OF THE "GRAND OLD MAN'S" BIRTHDAY.

Family Reunion at Hawarden—Messages of Congratulation—A Memorial Fountain Unveiled—Story of a Chicago African Prince and a German Woman Who Fell in Love with Him—Progress of the Railroad Strike in Scotland—Sensational Suicide Near Belfast.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—At Hawarden Castle today the 81st birthday of the Hon. William Ewart Gladstone was celebrated with quiet rejoicings. Telegrams of congratulation and large numbers of presents arrived during the early part of the day from all parts of Great Britain, and there were also received congratulatory cable messages from the United States. Nearly the whole of Gladstone's family were present.

During the course of the day Mr. Gladstone drove in an open carriage to the spot outside the chief entrance to Hawarden Castle where a memorial fountain was unveiled. This fountain was erected by the residents of Hawarden, irrespective of politics, in order to commemorate the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. The fountain is 22 feet high and bears an inscription to the effect that it was erected by the parishioners of Hawarden to commemorate the golden wedding of "William Ewart Gladstone to Catharine Gladstone July 25, 1889," as a "slight token of admiration and affection inspired by a residence of fifty years."

At the unveiling of the fountain Mr. Gladstone made a speech during the course of which he said that after a residence of fifty years at Hawarden he was warmly attached to the place, and that he hoped to continue his residence there during the remainder of his life.

The health of Mr. Gladstone is excellent.

A CHICAGO AFRICAN PRINCE.

How He Won the Affections of a German Woman—Final Separation.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—An unmarried woman named Maria Ploch, 30 years old, daughter of a wealthy merchant here, paid a visit last summer to an uncle in Chicago. While there she made the acquaintance of a handsome young negro named Albert Roy, who is said in the account of the incident to have been an African Prince. Forthwith the woman fell in love with the dusky Apollo. Her uncle, becoming aware of his niece's passion, sent her back to Berlin in the hope that absence and distance would effect a cure. But the lovers kept up a secret correspondence, and the result is that two weeks ago the African Prince landed in Hamburg, accompanied by a German from Chicago. Maria Ploch met them at a hotel, carrying with her a bundle of Prussian bonds of the value of 7,000 marks, inherited from her grandmother. While the lovers were enjoying the first raptures of reunion the Chicago friend took away the bonds to get them changed into American money and did not return. The lovers were left with nothing to live upon, and Maria was forced to put herself in communication with her father, who put an end to the romance by bringing his daughter back home, after paying the "Prince's" passage to Chicago. The police are now searching for the friend.

LOOKS BAD FOR THE STRIKERS.

Prospect That the Scotland Railway Men Will Lose the Battle.

GLASGOW, Dec. 29.—There are many signs that the great railroad strike is not holding its own, and the strikers will, sooner or later, have to submit to the inevitable. Should this be the case it will not be because the general public was not in sympathy with the strikers.

Passenger and freight traffic on the main lines is slowly but surely improving, and the North British railroad company today is reopening its local lines. In fact, it may be said that the railroad business is resuming its usual course, though the attitude of the strikers and railroad officials toward each other seems to be unchanged.

A body of about 150 English railroad hands have arrived here and will be put to work on the Caledonian road. It is announced that the Southwestern is resuming work, though the actual struggle between the railroad officials and their employés here and elsewhere is not improving. In fact the matters in this connection may be said to be getting into a worse condition than before. The miners of Kilmarnock are joining the strikers and the latter expect still further additions to their ranks.

The North British railroad company has opened the Aberfoyle, Clydebank, and Sterling routes, hitherto closed on account of the strike.

Late this afternoon the announcement was made that the Secretary of the English Railway Men's Union threatens to bring out 80,000 English railroad men in case the Scotch railroads do not come to terms with their employés. This alleged threat has caused some sensation, as it may lead to a wholesale strike along the lines of all the English railroads.

The Kilmarnock miners have been acting as pickets as the railroad men are afraid to leave their homes. The railroad companies have employed a large force of men to patrol the lines in order to prevent obstructions from being placed in the way of passing trains.

The railroad officials this evening state that numbers of men from the Midland counties are offering their services to the Scotch railroads. The directors say they feel confident that they can fill all the vacancies created by the men who have gone out on strike and express the opinion that the strike will soon collapse.

During the course of the day a chair was found fastened to the rails of the City Union line. It was removed before any damage was done. The strikers naturally are charged with this outrage.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Through railway traffic between Edinburg, Glasgow, and Perth is almost completely reëstablished.

DEATH OF OCTAVE FEUILLET.

The Career of a Well-Known French Novelist and Dramatist Closed.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The death of Octave Feuillet, the well-known French novelist and dramatist, is announced.

[Octave Feuillet was born at Saint-Lô (Manche), Aug. 11, 1812, was sent to the College of Louis-le-Grand, Paris, where he distinguished himself. Under the name of Désiré Hazard he commenced his literary career in 1844 by contributing, in conjunction with Paul Bocage and Albert Aubert, to a romance called the "Grand Vieillard," which appeared in the *National*. Since that time he had been a constant contributor to newspapers and reviews, and had written for the various theaters comedies, dramas, and farces, nearly all of which have been received with favor by the public. He was elected in 1862 to fill the chair in the French Academy left vacant by the death of M. Eugène Scribe, and the following year was made an officer of the Legion of Honor. Afterwards he was appointed Librarian of the Imperial Residences, which position he held until the revolution of Sept. 4, 1870. His most remarkable dramatic productions are: "La Nuit Terrible," "Le Bourgeois de Rome," "La Crise," "La Pour et le Contre," "Péril en la Demeure," "La Fée," "Le Village," "Dalila," "Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre," "La Tentation," "La Rédemption," "Montjoye," "La Belle au Bois Dormant," "Le Cas de Conscience," and "Julie," "La Clé d'Or," a comic opera, and "L'Acrobate." Among his novels are "Polichinelle," 1846; "Onesta," 1848; "Rédemption," 1849; "Bellah," 1850; "Le Cheveu Blanc," 1853; "La Petite Comtesse," 1856; "Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre," 1858, which has been translated into many languages; "Histoire de Sibylle," 1862, scarcely less popular than the preceding; "Monsieur de Camors," 1867, a story remarkable for invention and vigor; "Julia de Trécœur," 1872; "Un Mariage dans la Monde," 1875; and "Le Journal d'une Femme," 1878. He also wrote, jointly with Paul Bocage, a number of other dramas, and he published several poems.]

GENERAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Suicide of Mrs. McDowell—A Sensational Case.

BELFAST, Dec. 29.—A mysterious suicide is the sensation of the day in this neighborhood. From the accounts given out by the police, who maintain a mysterious silence upon many important links in the story, the following appear to be the facts in the case: A man named McDowell, who it is supposed was born in this city, went to South Africa some years ago, finally settled down in the diamond mine region and managed to accumulate a fortune there. About seven weeks ago McDowell realized upon his belongings in South Africa and prepared to return to Ireland. Previous to doing so, however, he married a beautiful girl belonging to Kimberly, the celebrated diamond mining town. After his marriage McDowell sailed with his bride for this country. After their arrival here Mr. and Mrs. McDowell passed some time in the city and then seem to have settled down at Bangor on Belfast Lough, with the intention of passing their honeymoon in that place. Last night the inhabitants of Bangor were thrown into a state of great excitement when it became known that the body of Mrs. McDowell had been found by the roadside, just outside the town, with an empty bottle, supposed to have contained poison, lying beside her.

At the inquest the husband of the dead woman was called upon to testify. In the course of his evidence he admitted that his wife had complained of his frequent absence at night and that he returned to his hotel Saturday night under the influence of liquor. On reaching their rooms he discovered that Mrs. McDowell had gone out, but thinking that she would soon return he did not institute a search for her. In the morning, however, finding that she was still missing, he began an investigation which led to the discovery that prior to her leaving the hotel she had destroyed scrip to the value of £3,000.

After a short deliberation the jury returned a verdict that Mrs. McDowell committed suicide during a fit of temporary insanity brought on by her husband's neglect and drinking habits.

News Notes from Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Nicola Maximillianovitch, Prince Romanovska, Duke of Leuchtenberg, is in this city suffering from cancer of the throat. It is believed he will not live a fortnight longer.

At a meeting in Paris today of shareholders in the Comptoir d'Escompte the settlement of the institution's account with the Bank of France was authorized. In addition it was decided to bring suit against M. Heutsch, formerly President of the Board of Directors, for 1,600,000 francs.

News of a horrible occurrence comes from Arras. The house of the cure of Merlimont, near Arras, was entered by burglars while the cure was absent, being at church. Before leaving the house with their plunder the burglars murdered the cure's mother, who was 89 years old, and attempted to burn her body, which was found partially consumed. The murderers safely made their escape from Merlimont, but the route they took is known and they are being hotly pursued.

M. Ribot, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, today received a delegation consisting of Deputy Lareints, Senator Isaac, and Baron Michel, who presented him with an address in behalf of the Colonial Society asking that the Government persevere in its defense of French rights in Newfoundland.

The Czar's Thanks to Americans.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29.—The *Official Messenger* of Dec. 24 announced that the Czar, through the Hon. Charles Emory Smith, United States Minister, has coeveyed to the American colony here his thanks for the resolution expressing gratitude for the full liberty enjoyed by the British and American Congregational Church since its establishment here about fifty years ago. These resolutions were passed Dec. 18, upon the occasion of the celebration of the jubilee of the sacred edifice. Today the text of the letter of thanks referred to is published. It is written by M. de Giers, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and contains the following words: "The Emperor, being acquainted with the eloquent, sympathetic testimony gathered at the celebration of the jubilee at the American Church, has deigned to charge me to convey his thanks to you and to the members of the church. His Majesty has also been informed as to the sentiments expressed in the resolution, a copy of which you have given me. Accept the assurance of my most distinguished consideration. DE GIERS."

The Dubdeot & Son Failure.

DUBLIN, Dec. 29.—The firm of F. R. Dubdeot & Son (the failure of which is mentioned in another column) was connected with some of the largest brewing establishments in the country. It was an old established house and did the largest brokerage business in Dublin. The prices of all brewing company shares collapsed upon the announcement of the failure. It is reported that the firm's assets are sufficient to cover all liabilities. The Dubdeots had bought large blocks of shares of the Bristol, Parkers, Indianapolis, and other breweries for the purpose of cornering the bears.

The "Telegraph" Is Proud of Us.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The *Telegraph* says: "The story of the settlement of Oklahoma is the tale of all the American Territories and States. The Americans are of our own race and we are proud of them. They made the wilderness blossom like a rose, not by policy or Statecraft, but by the hard toil of courageous and capable men. With a people so strong and elastic Oklahoma will only be an episode, probably to be forgotten before Chicago opens its gates to the world in 1893."

Suicide of a Treasurer.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ST. PIERRE, Miquelon, Dec. 29.—M. de la Rives, Colonist Treasurer, shot himself through the heart and was found dead in the Treasury Department this morning. So far no cause is assigned for the suicide. It is reported that he left a letter, but if he did it has not yet been made public. M. de la Rives was in the prime of life and much respected.

The McKinley Bill and Cape Colony.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 29.—Mr. V. Weiner, a member of the Legislature of Cape Colony, speaking in the Chamber of Commerce today of the result of his recent tour in the United States, said Cape Colony's interest in the McKinley bill is small, although indirectly the measure will have considerable effect on Cape goods. A bad wool trade, in Mr. Weiner's opinion might be expected for some time.

An Explosion Causes Three Deaths.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29.—The main boiler in Irven's lard factory in this city exploded today, causing the death of three workmen. Inattention on the part of the engineer is supposed to have been the cause of the disaster.

The Baring Brothers' Good Luck

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The *Times* says the financial difficulty arising from the connection of the firm of Baring Bros. with the Buenos Ayres water and drainage works has been removed.

Briefs from Abroad.

An order has been issued forbidding the soldiers garrisoned in Berlin from patronizing or visiting ninety-seven specified restaurants, because they are conducted by Socialists.

A dispatch from Hyderabad states that the nobles of the Nizam's dominions, on behalf of the Nizam, accorded the Czarowitz a most splendid reception upon the latter's entry into the City of Hyderabad.

The Vienna *Tagblatt* says the German Government has taken the initiative toward calling a conference to consider the establishment of an international system of protection against Anarchist outrages. Among the subjects mentioned for the consideration of the conference, says the *Tagblatt*, are extradition for political murders and the limitation of present rights of asylum.

The Lord Mayor has forwarded to St. Petersburg the protest against Russia's persecution of Jews adopted at the recent meeting at Guildhall. The idea of sending the protest to Russia in charge of a deputation headed by Lord Meath was abandoned owing to the receipt of a communication intimating that the interests of the Jews would be better served if the memorial was sent by post.

The *Volks Zeitung* of Cologne announces that a bill will be submitted to the German Imperial Parliament in 1891 providing for the restitution to the Catholic Church of the entire accumulated capital formed by the priests' salaries which were confiscated during the anti-Catholic agitation. It is further proposed by the bill that this accumulated capital shall be handed over to the Bishops, who are to appoint special boards of arbitration in each diocese to decide the claims for compensation. Nothing final, however, will be decided until the Prussian Ministry considers the matter.

ARCHER'S BONDSMEN MUST PAY UP.

The Court Decides That They Are Liable for the Full Amount of the Bond.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The bondsmen of defaulting State Treasurer Stevenson Archer will be held liable for the full amount of the bond, $200,000. They had claimed that they were not liable for defalcation after the first term of two years had expired, that the office of Treasurer was not an indefinite one, and that they could not be held responsible for the Treasurer's acts thirty days after the term expired. The State contended that the bondsmen were liable for both terms and for the whole period Archer was in office, and the Circuit Court of Baltimore County today sustained the State's view of it. This decision was on a demurrer, the case having not yet been concluded. The bondsmen will likely carry it to the State Court of Appeals. It is generally believed the six bondsmen will have to suffer, and several of them will be financially ruined in consequence. Col. E. H. Webster, ex-Collector of the Port of Baltimore and a prominent Republican, is one of the bondsmen and J. C. Hopkins, a leading Democrat, is another.

MEXICAN DESPERADOES BREAK JAIL.

Murderer Verdugo at Tucson Beats the Jailer and Opens the Prison Doors.

TUCSON, Ari., Dec. 29.—This morning Adolphe Verdugo, under sentence of death, struck Jailer Pedro Pellon three times on the neck through the grating with a dirk, then forced the door open, beat the jailer, took his keys, and escaped. Antonio Yeppa Sanchez, awaiting trial for murdering a Mexican at Rodero four years ago, and Juan Costello, committed for grand larceny, also escaped. It is thought the fugitives are making toward the border line. Officers of the guard and the Sheriff's posse are in pursuit. Verdugo killed a man in Nogales with a coupling-pin. He was extradited and sentenced to death and was awaiting the result of an appeal to the Supreme Court.

O'BRIEN ON IRISH FUNDS.

HE SAYS THE MONEY WILL BE DISPOSED OF PROPERLY.

Unwilling to Talk About the Coming Conference—Vincent Scully, the Defeated Parnellite Candidate, Has Something to Say Against His Leader's Offense Against Morality—Another Fierce Election Contest in Sight Owing to the Death of Mr. Richardson, M. P.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—From the moment he set foot on French soil, after his return from the United States, Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., the man upon whom the attention of all who are interested in Irish affairs is now concentrated, has been besieged by reporters and newspaper correspondents. To all these gentlemen Mr. O'Brien has up to the present been obliged to return the stereotyped reply that he was sorry, but he had nothing to say. Today Mr. O'Brien determined to break his long-maintained silence, and he accorded a correspondent an interview. The correspondent met Mr. O'Brien this morning at the residence of M. Raffalovitch, his father-in-law. In company with Mr. Gill Mr. O'Brien was busily at work in the spacious library reading a pile of mail matter and evidently preparing to direct his attention to a heap of newspaper clippings. The two Irish leaders were seated on either side of a large desk, which was almost buried in telegrams, letters, and newspapers. The two Irishmen, upon the result of whose labors it is generally acknowledged so much depends, had evidently been devoting the earlier portion of the morning to steady work. Mr. O'Brien, it must be admitted, shows traces of the great mental and physical strains which have recently been put upon him. In spite of this, however, his manner while receiving and speaking with the correspondent was cheerful and hopeful in the extreme. He showed no signs of bitterness while speaking of the trials that the cause of Ireland has recently been subjected to.

"I am afraid I have little to say to our friends in America as yet," said Mr. O'Brien after the correspondent had made the object of his visit known to him. "I am sure they have sufficient confidence in us to realize that we know what we are about and that we cannot take the world into our confidence at present. At this juncture in Irish affairs they will also admit that our lips must remain virtually sealed. But when the proper time arrives I and the rest of our friends here will readily give all the information possible as to the state of Irish affairs, and I may add I believe the time will soon come when we shall be able to talk freely."

"Has any decision been arrived at as to the present conduct and future management of your newspaper?" asked the correspondent.

"That," replied Mr. O'Brien, "is one of the things which will, I hope, be settled at the conference which is shortly to take place. Consequently, it is one of the subjects on which I am reluctantly compelled to say nothing at present."

"Is it true that Mr. Parnell is to meet you here and that you are to confer with him on recent events?"

"That is also a point on which I am unable to speak at this time. There is no necessity to anticipate matters of that description. To say more than this would possibly imperil the success of our efforts."

"Is there any truth in the statement published (and attributed to Mr. Hugh O'Donnell, an ex-member of Parliament) that the funds of the Irish party, held by Monroe, the banker, of this city, are now in the hands of the Supreme Council of the National League, and that neither the Parnellites nor the anti-Parnellites can touch them?"

Mr. O'Brien declined to give the correspondent a direct answer to the question, saying: "No Nationalist who knows O'Donnell attaches the slightest importance to anything he has said in the past or may say in the future upon the subject."

"Now," continued the correspondent, "about the funds subscribed in the United States during your recent visit to that country. Who will have control of them?"

At this point of the interview Mr. O'Brien evidently reconsidered his determination not to unseal his lips, for he said, uttering each phrase with deliberation and carefully weighing each word, while the correspondent wrote them down:

"All rumors about a dispute for the fund proceed from the enemies of the Irish cause. No man on either side in the present conflict in the Irish party has the smallest fear that there will be any misdirection of the national funds. The fund here in Paris was subscribed for general political purposes and remains in suspense pending adjustment of the differences in the party. As to the American funds just subscribed to no differences can arise. They, by actual agreement, will be forwarded as originally intended to the two Treasurers originally selected—Mr. Webb, M. P., and Dr. Kenny, M. P. By them the funds will be expended solely for the purpose for which they were subscribed—for the support of evicted tenants. This month's grants have already been arranged for in the friendliest manner possible for the representation of both sections of the party, and they will go to the evicted tenants for whose benefit they were subscribed. These subscriptions are entirely outside of and above any differences in the party. Not the slightest difficulty can arise as to the allocation of the money forwarded from the United States for the benefit of the evicted tenants."

The above statement in regard to the funds was read by the correspondent to Mr. O'Brien in the hearing of Mr. Gill, after which the former said:

"That is all right. I wanted to be sure that every word was correct, for in these times every word means so much. Give that message to the United States."

The *La Republique Francaise* today announces that, in its opinion, it is Mr. O'Brien's duty to restore union in the Irish party and make his colleagues suitably recognize Mr. Parnell's service, thus enabling Mr. Parnell to make a corresponding sacrifice. Homage on one side and sacrifice on the other were equally due, but it was not for the aggrieved party to assume the initiative. It says that when Mr. O'Brien performs the first duty Mr. Parnell will know how to discharge the second duty, which is equally incumbent upon him.

Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Gill have arrived at Boulogne.

Parnell's Retirement Indispensable.

DUBLIN, Dec. 29.—At a meeting of the Irish National Committee in this city today Mr. Timothy D. Sullivan said the success of the delegation of Irish members of Parliament sent to the United States changed after the verdict was pronounced against Mr. Parnell, whose conduct had since made their position worse. Mr. Sullivan added that he had it from Mr. O'Brien that Mr. Parnell's retirement was indispensable, as otherwise the conference to be held at Boulogne would be a failure.

The Mayor, Mayor-elect, and five previous Mayors of Cork have written to Mr. O'Brien stating that it is the opinion of the people of Cork that English statesmen, in conjunction with Gladstone, have attacked Parnell's position. The gentlemen referred to add that, much as they appreciate Mr. Gladstone's services and deeply feel the obligations due the Liberals, they deny their right to dictate to Irishmen as to who should or should not be their leaders.

Mr. Gladstone in a letter to an Irish priest says: "I anxiously watch the course and await the close, not long I hope to be delayed, of the lamentable conflict in Ireland."

Action by the Church.

ROME, Dec. 29.—Considerable comment has been caused in ecclesiastical circles here today by the report that the Rt.-Rev. Charles Graves, D. D., Bishop of Limerick, has been in this city incognito for some days. The report turned out to be correct, and the Bishop's presence here at the same time that Sir George Errington was in the city is regarded as a curious coincidence to say the least. There are many people who believe the Bishop's visit relates to Irish affairs in general and to Mr. Parnell in particular. At the Vatican it is declared that all action thus far taken by the Irish Bishop has been taken without a hint of any description, much less an order from the Pope. It is admitted, however, as already stated, that the Bishop's attitude during the recent political contest in North Kilkenny is approved at the Vatican.

To Hold a Conference Today.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—[Special.]—John Dillon is the only one left in the city of the Irish envoys. In an interview today he said: "I have private advices from my compatriot, Mr. O'Brien, that the conference between himself and Mr. Parnell will take place tomorrow in Paris. This information is not known either in France or here."

"Has Mr. O'Brien the power to make any concessions from the McCarthy faction?"

"No, I don't know that he has, but he has the power to find out what can be done in the way of a plan to stop the prevailing troubles. He is about the only person that Parnell would deign to talk with."

"COMMITTED A PRIVATE VICE."

Vincent Scully, Defeated Candidate, Writes About Parnell—A Proclamation.

DUBLIN, Dec. 29.—Mr. Vincent Scully, who was defeated by Sir John Pope Hennessy in the contest for North Kilkenny's seat in Parliament, has written a letter to the *Freeman's Journal* in which he says the attitude of the Irish Bishops before and during the election referred to only shows that Mr. Parnell "committed a private vice," and allowed judgment by default to be delivered against him, and therefore he has been pronounced to be no longer eligible to a position of public trust. Continuing, Mr. Scully says the Irish struggle is essentially a political and not a moral one, a struggle for leave for the Irish to manage Irish affairs after their own fashion. The struggle is one of pounds, shillings, and pence, and not of the sacraments.

Athlone, Roscommon, and Westmeath are excited at a proclamation placarded in all prominent places. It states that true Irishmen have resolved to support their independence, and that the Kilkenny reverse is a "trumpet call for you to close your ranks and make a last supreme fight for the cause." It adds that "the fatherland is threatened by a calamity surpassing a thousand coercion acts—the lowering of the flag of independence on the vague promises of a British statesman. Irish history teems with disasters resulting from reliance placed upon English promises."

The proclamation, continuing, asks the people to sustain the tried policy of the Independent party in Parliament, adding that, with the people of Ireland and America united behind it, it should sustain the leader who made that policy and led you to victory until now. The issue between the Independent party was as to whether the people should lose their own leader and party, or as to whether they should become merely a part of the English Liberals and accept a leader dictated by the English leaders. "That would not be home rule. We want real home rule—the home rule for which Emmet and other patriots gave their noble lives. We were advancing to victory under a good leader. Support him and the grand cause forever. God save Ireland."

HERE'S WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

The "Freeman's Journal" on the Conference—The "Times" and O'Brien.

DUBLIN, Dec. 29.—The *Freeman's Journal* today announces that the conference between Mr. Parnell and Mr. William O'Brien will take place tomorrow at Boulogne-Sur-Mer. It adds that Messrs. John Redmond, Kenny and Clancy, and perhaps Mr. Campbell, will be present at the meeting. The *Journal* also remarks that whatever the result of the conference, nobody will be able to say that Mr. Parnell has placed barriers in the way of any agreement that might be looked forward to.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Mr. O'Brien, in denying in his dispatch from Paris that he ever wrote a line for the *Irish World*, as stated by the London *Times*, added that he had caught the London *Times* at its "old Pigotty tricks," and that he would not allow that newspaper to sail away with its "quibbling, dishonest reply pinned to a false, malicious libel."

WILL BE A FIERCE CONTEST.

Thomas Richardson, M. P., Dies and Leaves a Liberal-Unionist Seat Vacant.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The death of Mr. Thomas Richardson, member of Parliament from Hartlepool, is announced. Mr. Richardson was a Liberal-Unionist in politics.

[There will be a fierce contest for the vacant seat. The Gladstonians will certainly put forward a candidate, and they ought to win the seat. Richardson was elected as a Liberal in 1885—before the home-rule issue was raised—by 1,060 majority over a Tory. He turned Liberal-Unionist in 1886 and was elected by a majority of 912 over an obscure London journalist named Hawkes, who was the home-rule candidate. Richardson was a local man who conducted a great shipbuilding yard in the constituency and had an easy victory. But as the constituency has not been Tory since 1868 the Gladstonians ought to win. They will, unless the Parnell business has completely demoralized them. The constituency is in Durham, in the north of England, which, as a rule, is soundly Liberal.]

INCREASED PROSPERITY IN THE SOUTH.

The Last Year Has Seen Rapid Advances in All Kinds of Business.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 29.—The *Manufacturers' Record* publishes in this week's issue its annual review of the industrial progress of the South for 1890, showing great activity and prosperity throughout that section. The total assessed value of property for 1890 is nearly $4,500,000,000, a gain of $270,000,000 over 1889 and of $1,600,000,000 over 1880. The number of National banks in the South is 590, with an aggregate capital of $90,763,705, an increase during the year of 104 banks and $10,935,000 in capital. Only two Southern National banks failed during the year, and both of these failures were due to dishonesty in management according to Government reports. During the year 2,499 miles of railroad were built in the South, against 2,296 miles in 1889.

The total value of foreign exports from all Southern ports for the first eleven months of 1890 was $268,293,000, an increase of $24,141,010 over the corresponding months of 1889, while the increase in the balance of the country was only $4,834,477, the increase at Southern ports being five times as great as the combined gain at all other United States ports. The production of pig-iron for the year foots up about 1,930,000 tons, or a gain of 395,000 tons over 1889, and 830,000 tons over 1888, and of more than 1,000,000 tons over 1887. The total production of cotton for the last six years has been 42,000,000 bales, worth, including the value of the seed sold, about $2,300,000,000.

The consumption of cotton by Southern mills was 549,498 bales last year, against 266,000 bales in 1885, a gain of over 100 per cent. During the year 3,917 new manufacturing enterprises, covering every variety of industry from tack works to steel works, were organized in the South, making a total during the last five years of over 17,000 new enterprises.

TWO SCHOONERS PRESUMABLY LOST.

Crews and Passengers to the Number of Eighteen Persons Probably Drowned.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Two schooners are supposed to have gone down lately on the Atlantic with all on board. One is the schooner Laura A. Smith, which left Jamaica Nov. 12 for Lunenburg in ballast. It has not since been heard from, although several other vessels which sailed at the same time or later arrived at their destinations long ago. All reported having experienced heavy weather and were more or less damaged. The schooner carried a crew of seven and was commanded by Capt. Eisenhauser. The other missing vessel is the schooner Laura B. Winters, which sailed from Boston Dec. 7 for Lunenburg and has not been heard from. Three other vessels that left at the same time arrived a week ago and several which left later have arrived. It is supposed the Winters capsized in a squall Dec. 20. Besides the crew of five men it had five or six passengers coming home to spend Christmas.

LABELLE KING CAUGHT IN WASHINGTON.

The Noted Opium Smuggler Run Down by a United States Detective.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 29.—Labelle King, one of the opium smugglers who escaped from United States Secret Service Officers while being conveyed from his home at Port Huron, Mich., to Detroit about two years ago by jumping through a car window, was today captured at Olympia, where he was driving a laundry wagon under the alias of Boulanger. He is said to be at the head of the largest smuggling ring in the United States and is worth a great deal of money. The capture was made by Special Inspector Coblentz, who has been following him for years.

"To what do you ascribe your failure in life?" Much of interest has been written about those who have battled successfully with the world and how the foundations for their fortunes were laid. "The Tribune" now puts the above question to the unfortunates who are so much more numerous. Short contributions are solicited, and where requests are made the names of the writers will be withheld.

SPALDING OWNS BOTH.

THE PLAYERS' LEAGUE CLUB PASSES INTO HIS POSSESSION.

President Addison Receives a Check for $18,000 and Steps Down and Out—A Decision That Opens the Pool-Rooms in New York—Toledo Offered $7,000 for its Franchise—Slavin Says He Will Meet Corbett in San Francisco—Sporting News.

The last act in the local base-ball war drama was played yesterday and the curtain rung down. The final tableau represented Presidents Addison and Spalding shaking hands over the bloody chasm, the former holding a heavy certified check in his left hand and the latter keeping tight hold of a bundle of contracts and papers representing all that remained of the Chicago White Stockings, who played a brief engagement of one year. The club showed its marked ability to stand a long run. In fact the other clubs in the Players' League had it on the run from the beginning of the playing season to the close.

Presidents Spalding and Addison met yesterday afternoon per agreement and soon came to an understanding. Attorney D. F. Richolson, who had been retained by the Players' League club players, was on hand and announced that the ball-tossers would compromise on the basis of 90 per cent of the salaries due them and that the players owning stock would accept a settlement on the basis of 50 per cent for cash. Mr. Addison promptly accepted the offer and told Mr. Spalding that he might pay these amounts himself so as to relieve the league President of any responsibility in the matter. This having been arranged, Mr. Spalding drew up a check for a trifle over $18,000 and handed it to the President of the defunct club. The latter forthwith handed over the contracts, park lease, and good-will of his organization, and he and Mr Spalding parted on the friendliest of terms. Mr. Spalding offered all the officials of the club season tickets for next year, and they will be found in Sec. "A," as in 1889, before the brotherhood nightmare came to haunt their dreams.

The amount of unpaid salaries due the players was $5,595.18, divided as follows: Comiskey, $1,349.58; King, $564.69; Bastian, $290.15; Boyle, $492.78; Williamson, $363.62; O'Neill, $295.75; Darling, $256.90; Shugart, $248.78; Dwyer, $253.06; Ryan, $437.80; Duffy, $307.29; Farrell, $544.62; Baldwin, $249.46. There was also a balance of $329.18 due Pfeffer, but the latter, with a feeling different from that shown by the other players, waived claim to the amount, realizing that the players had all the best of it as it was and not wishing to put those who backed the enterprise any deeper in the mire. The amount of stock held by the players was $2,800, divided as follows: Comiskey, $500; Darling, $1,000; Ryan, $500; Duffy, $500; Farrell, $300. Those who invested money in the club will get back about 50 per cent of their investment in cash.

One of the considerations of the sale was $15,000 in stock in the New York club given to the local officials by Messrs. McAlpin, Talcott, and the other New York officials. President Spalding has as yet not made any plans in regard to his team for next year. He now controls some thirty players from which a championship team can be picked. He will know nothing of the make-up of his club until after the meeting in New York the latter part of next month. He has not yet made up his mind at which park his team will play next season.

An Offer for the Toledo Club.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 29.—President A. W. Thurman of the American Association and Chris Von der Ahe of St. Louis held a conference at the Boody House today with President Ketcham and Director Raitz of the Toledo club. An offer of $7,000 was made for Toledo's franchise, Toledo to hold the players, the sum to be raised by assessment on the other clubs of the association. Action on the offer was postponed to a future meeting to be held at Columbus. The indications are that if there is a sell-out it must be for spot cash.

POOL-ROOMS MAY FLOURISH.

A Decision That Permits Betting on Races in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The general term of the Supreme Court handed down today a decision signed by Chief-Justice Van Brunt and concurred in by Justices Brady and Daniels which will interest not only every jockey club, bookmaker, and poolseller, but every citizen who has ever bet a dollar on a horse or who expects to bet in the future. The apparent effect of the decision is to allow pool-selling or its equivalent to be conducted in this city whenever it is lawful on the race tracks.

Last May Thomas F. Wynn, proprietor of a pool-room at No. 3 Barclay street, was tried and convicted in the Court of General Sessions before Judge Martine and a jury for a violation of the pool law. On the trial of the case William F. Howe, who defended Wynn, claimed that the prisoner did not violate the terms of the Ives pool bill, which gave the public the privilege of betting on horse races at legally constituted race tracks between May 15 and Oct. 15. Mr. Howe insisted that if it was legal to bet on the race track it was equally lawful for the public to delegate a bookmaker or any person to receive money for the purpose of making a bet on the race-track, within the prescribed period, in a house or room in this city, as well as on the race-track itself, and when the evidence for the prosecution had ended Mr. Howe moved that Judge Martine instruct the jury to acquit. This Judge Martine denied, saying that the action of the defendant was merely a trick, and a device, and subterfuge to evade the law.

The case was taken at once to the Supreme Court and elaborate arguments made. Chief Justice Van Brunt handed down an opinion, concurred in by Judges Daniels and Brady, reversing Judge Martine, saying: "It was clearly error to submit to the jury the question of Wynn's guilt under the evidence produced by the prosecution, and the court should have directed an acquittal."

This decision will open the pool-rooms in New York from May 15 to Oct. 15, a period which covers all the racing in the State. To the pool-room men the decision comes with especial relish, for they have had hard times for the last eight months. Up to April 15, when the Dwyers opened their track at Elizabeth, pool-rooms in this city had practically their own way. There were about twenty-five of them, located principally on Park row, Barclay, and Twenty-eighth streets, and with the exception of occasional interruptions for a day or two they were not molested.

Just how the decision of Chief-Justice Van Brunt will affect the pool-rooms during the period when the Ives bill does not legalize pool-selling, from May 15 to Oct. 15, remains to be seen. It is illegal to sell pools in New York, but will it be illegal in New York to accept commissions to bet in New Jersey? This will probably be the next question decided.

Phil Dwyer was interviewed tonight by a reporter. He had heard of the decision of Judge Van Brunt, and believed it was calculated to injure race tracks, and therefore racing.

"We will be compelled to take further measures to protect racing," said Mr. Dwyer. "If the law provides that pool-rooms in the city are common carriers under the Ives bill I see no reason why they cannot transact the same business all the year around for any race track. It will furnish the same objectionable loophole that existed before. I feel confident that public opinion is against city pool-rooms, and will heartily encourage any effort made to keep them closed."

Results at Clifton.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—[Special.]—It looked at one time this morning as if the races at Clifton would necessarily be postponed, but toward noon the sun came out bright and strong, and every one who could possibly do so made a bee-line for the track. The attendance was fully up to the average and a fair day's sport was enjoyed. The track was in surprisingly good condition considering the amount of snow that has fallen lately. Summaries follow:

First race, five furlongs—Melrose won, Hydra second, Baltimore third. Time, 1:04¼.

Second race, six and one-half furlongs—Meade won, Fabian second, Cotillion third. Time, 1:25.

Third race, mile and three furlongs—Eblis won, William Daly Jr. second, Eminence third. Time, 2:27¼.

Fourth race, seven furlongs—Mabel Glenn won, Irene H. second, Fitzroy third. Time, 1:29.

Fifth race, mile and a sixteenth—Lemon won, Matinee gelding second, Question third. Time, 1:51.

Sixth race, one mile—Jack Rose won, Prince James second, Basil Duke third. Time, 1:43.

A Big Offer for St. Vincent.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Clark & Book, proprietors of the Locust Grove stock farm, have been offered $20,000 by the owner of Bell Boy for St. Vincent (2:30), by Wilkes Boy out of Aileen, recently purchased of Powell Brothers for $15,000. Through the veins of St. Vincent flow the finest strains of trotting blood in the world. His grandsire is George Wilkes, sire of Harry and Guy Wilkes and sixty-six others with records of 2:30 or better. He was foaled in 1884, stands 15.3, and weighs 1,150 pounds. Lafe Shaffer, who gave Allie Wilkes a record last year, will handle St. Vincent the coming season, and expects to give him a record below 2:20.

Slavin Says He Will Fight Corbett.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—[Special.]—R. K. Fox of this city was advised today that Frank P. Slavin, the pugilist, had cabled the President of the California Athletic Club at San Francisco that he will accept the offer of the club to put up a purse of $10,000 for a fight between himself and Jim Corbett. If everything is agreeable Slavin will leave for New York when the date is selected.

Arranging for a Battle.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Dec. 29.—Negotiations were pending here today by the backers of Jack Welch of Peoria and John Tansy of Memphis for a fight for $1,000 a side. It is understood the battle will take place near Omaha, and prominent sporting men from the South and East are in the city arranging details.

Jackson and Corbett to Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The California Athletic Club directors held a meeting tonight, and it is understood that the matching of Corbett and Jackson was a part of the business transacted. It is stated that the total value of the trophy to be contested for will be $10,000, divided into $8,500 for the winner and $1,500 for the loser. This arrangement has been pronounced satisfactory by both men.

The Ninth Chess Game a Draw.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The ninth game in the great Steinitz-Gunsberg chess match resulted in a draw after a battle of seven hours, in which eighty moves were made. Of this time Mr. Steinitz occupied four and a half hours and Mr. Gunsberg two and a half.

General Sporting Notes.

Muldoon will train Kilrain for his fight with Godfrey.

Guy's front leg has thrown out a splint and has been blistered.

Ted Larkin wants to play first base for next year's Philadelphia League Club.

Tommy Magee, the jockey so badly hurt at Nashville, is in the saddle again at New Orleans.

The Palo Alto 2-year-old, Nero, by Flood, out of Queen Bess, is said to be a "cracker-jack."

In a practice game of indoor base-ball at Idlewild Hall, Evanston, the Idlewilds defeated the Ravenswoods by a score of 6 to 3.

Tom Connors writes to THE TRIBUNE that he will sign articles with Evan Lewis, the latter to throw him twice in an hour.

The English papers are criticising the team sent over here by the Salford Harriers, claiming that its members violated the amateur rules by taking money.

THE LION AND THE HUMAN EYE.

It Takes More than a Look to Quell the King of the Forest.

I asked Prof. Darling what truth there was in the general theory that a lion can be kept in subjection by the mere power of the human eye. He said it was all nonsense. Lions, he averred, were held in subjection through fear. They are afraid of a human being. A lion born in the jungle stands in greater fear of man than a lion born and brought up in captivity, for the reason that to the captive lion the human figure becomes familiar, and the element of fear springing from a strange and unusual appearance does not operate. Darling turns his back on the lions in the arena without any hesitation, and the lions are just as well-behaved when his back is turned on them as when he is looking at them. It is all right, however, he says, to keep your eye on a lion, just as it is entirely proper and necessary to keep your eye on any dangerous enemy or opponent, simply because you want to know what an antagonist proposes to do. He says, however, that there is nothing of the sneak about a lion at all. If he means to attack you he gives you fair notice. The other popular idea, that the taste of blood increases the ferocity of the lion, he says, is founded on fact. It is pretty dangerous for a lion to bite you, even by accident.

I asked him also if it was usual among lion-tamers to cut the claws of lions or to pull their teeth. He said that the old-time lion-tamers used to cut their claws occasionally, but it was impossible to pull their teeth without breaking their jaws, as the teeth were so long and so strong and so firmly imbedded in the bone. He had never attempted to cut their claws, for the reason that lions did not like to be disturbed by manicuring, hated to be mastered, as already mentioned, and the effect of such proceeding was to make them more ferocious than otherwise they would be. He said he had no doubt that lions occasionally suffered from toothache, because he had found decayed teeth in their cages that had dropped out of their jaws. But he had never known of lions undergoing dentistry of any kind, or any steps ever having been taken to preserve their teeth. As to their health, the measures he took were rather preventive than curative. They were subject to lung troubles, and did not usually live to be more than 8 or 9 years of age when in captivity. When at liberty they possibly lived to be 20 or 25 years old.

THE MUSIC OF THE ANCIENTS.

It Is More than Probable That It Was Cruel and Barbaric.

Boston *Musical Herald:* The works of the Greek poets and philosophers are full of allusions to the beauty and power of music. The Scriptures also laud the divine art. Nevertheless it is more than probable that music was crude and barbaric even in ancient Jerusalem. One rather convincing proof of this is found in the constant desire of the ancients to bring vast bodies of musicians together. "Play skillfully and with a loud noise," says the psalmist, and Josephus speaks of choruses of 250,000 voices and as many instruments. It is quite probable that the old historian was exaggerating, yet the very statement shows that the ancients desired power above all things in their tonal feasts.

In Greece the same desire for fortissimo obtained, for we read of a young flute player bursting a blood vessel and dying through a herculean effort to obtain a very loud note, and the voice of the gentleman who took several prizes for his musical attainments in the public games was said to be powerful enough to stun the entire audience. Of course the ancient music was strongly rhythmic; of this we have absolute proof in the Scriptural allusions to the clapping of hands and in the description of the regular stamping of the director of the chorus in the ancient Greek theaters. The surest proof of the crudity of ancient music is, however, found in the Greek system of notation, which is utterly inadequate to represent music of any intricacy. Yet it is not quite certain that we have deciphered this notation correctly, for the works on the subject are by no means explicit and many of them have been destroyed.

The excavation in progress at Pompeii may still afford a clew to the music of the ancient world. It must be remembered that two-thirds of the city of Pompeii are still under ground, and it is quite possible that the remains of a musical library may yet be discovered there. At present the musical works of Boethius and of Vitruvius only serve to make the darkness of the ancient musical system more cimmerian. But this much can be stated with surety, that it was barbaric in comparison with the system of our own times.

Autographs of Noted French People.

Our friends over in Paris have been holding an auction sale of autographs which has developed some odd happenings so far as concerns the prices brought. The autograph of the Empress Josephine was perhaps the most interesting of the lot and it sold for 35 francs or about $7. But that of Mme. de Maintenon was evidently more highly prized by the French people, for it sold for 80 francs, or $16, and that of Mlle. de Sombreuil, the heroine of the Revolution, brought 75 francs. The name of Prince Eugene de Beauharnais, son of Josephine, sold for 11 francs, and that of Queen Marie Christine, mother of Queen Isabella II. of Spain, brought 15 francs. The name of Mme. Recamier was valued at 15 francs, that of Rachael at 39 francs, that of George Sand at 22 francs.

An interesting lot was a letter written by M. Thiers, eleven days before his death, to the delegates of the Republicans of St. Germain, who came to greet him at the Pavilion Henri IV. on the eve of the elections of May 16. This letter, which was sold for 77 francs, contains the following passage: "I look upon the Republic as the only government possible in France. Those who, unable to put anything else in its place, attempt to hinder its establishment are the real disturbers, the real anarchists, whom France will soon call to account for the moral and material injury which they have endeavored to do her this year. Let us be calm—calm and resolved—and we shall succeed. As for myself, I do not doubt of our success. Everything foretells it, and I do not hesitate to assure you of it."—*Boston Advertiser.*

On Trial for Killing His Father.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Dec. 29.—The trial of Herbert Warren, a 16-year-old boy, for the murder of his father, J. Frank Warren, was commenced here today before Judge Smith. The elder Warren was a traveling man and was home but little. He brought his family here from Michigan. Mrs. Warren is an invalid. Warren was engaged in intrigues with women in Connecticut, it is alleged, and his wife learned of it. June 12 last he came home and had a quarrel with his wife. At 2 o'clock in the morning Warren was shot down by his son Herbert, who claimed that his father was assaulting his mother and that she called on him for assistance.

Life's Games.

In playing the most of games of life
This saying of wisdom shows no lack:
An ace in the hand is better by far,
Than all in the rest of the pack.
—*Philadelphia Times.*

The Christmas Turkey.

A Napoleon for a day it ruled the world,
It filled the place of senates, camps, and marts.
But night came on, and glory shorn are left
A few scant fragments of the bony parts.
—*Philadelphia Times.*

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

A policeman discovered a negro in the chicken-house of the Chief of Police at Atlanta, Ga., last night and when the negro turned to assault the officer, the latter shot his assailant, killing him.

James Dalton was found dead in the mountains near Middlesborough, Ky., yesterday shot with a rifle bullet. There is no clew to his murderer.

COOLEY READY AT LAST.

THE SUPPRESSED REPORT OF THE DEPOSED DRAINAGE ENGINEER.

He Believes That It Will Be Cheaper to Run the Ship Canal Through the Chicago than the Calumet River—It Will Also Be More of a Benefit to Commerce, to Say Nothing of the Health of This City.

L. E. Cooley, ex-Chief Engineer of the Drainage Commission, has furnished the newspapers his report on "Federal Relations," which the Board of Trustees decided not to make public.

"My report," said Mr. Cooley, "was intended as a review of the general subject of a waterway from Lake Michigan to the Gulf of Mexico in its relations to the Chicago sanitary problem. I treated the subject on its bearings on the following particulars: In respect to the Chicago terminus, the physical features of the route, the character of the project, its utility, and the methods of accomplishment. The commercial and controversial issues are dealt with and illustrated with appendices, maps, and profiles."

His facts and figures were briefly as follows:

He asserted that the data upon which the report is based were in existence before the organization of the sanitary district, and the only expense has been in the collation of the facts and preparation of maps, profiles, and written matter of the reports. The data are the result of years of research, and the expense was not borne by the district. "So that to a large extent," said Mr. Cooley, "the Board of Trustees can claim no proprietary interest in the facts or the report itself."

The report is designed to show how the people may construct, free from control of syndicates and corporations, a harbor adequate for the future, and a great waterway leading to the gulf and the Atlantic to which sewage disposal and health shall be incidental.

Pioneers Foresaw the Ship Canal.

Mr. Cooley notes the fact that the pioneers of this region saw the possibilities and advantage of a water connection between the gulf and Atlantic. Albert Gallatin, Clinton Morris, and Gen. Dearborn favored the ship canal and made surveys and reports concerning it. Gen. Wilson, who in 1868 recommended a canal 160 feet wide and eight feet deep, mean lake level, to Lake Joliet, and the improvement of the river to Utica by locks and dams, in a similar plan, now approves the Chicago project.

The policy of the State is defined in the acts establishing sanitary districts and providing for Illinois and Desplaines River improvements, and the resolution contemplating coöperation by the United States regarding a waterway from Lake Michigan to the Desplaines. This provides for a capacity of 10,000 cubic feet per second, a width of 160 feet, and a depth of 18 feet to the river; to Lake Joliet the depth must be 22 feet, and not less than fourteen feet from Lake Joliet to La Salle. The sanitary district is to construct a channel eighteen feet in depth across the Chicago divide. Temporarily it may construct its channel in the clay to a depth of fourteen feet and of half the ultimate capacity.

As a result of the agitation of 1887 Congress authorized a survey, assuming that Chicago would coöperate to the extent of a drainage ditch, which should be a navigable channel with capacity for the barges and river steamboats.

Much space is devoted by Mr. Cooley to speculations on commerce and to his disagreement with Capt. Marshall, giving tabular statistics relative to dock frontage, harbor, and slip area, and the possibilities of increasing trade, dock room, and harbor room.

Route of the Great Waterway.

The waterway may originate at Lake Michigan either near the mouth of the Chicago River or the month of the Calumet River. The following table states the localities passed and the distances traversed along either route, it being noticed that the routes are common beyond Sag Junction:

VIA CHICAGO RIVER.

Locality.	*Miles.*	
Lake Michigan	0.0	0.3 miles e. of I. C. R.R.
Forks	1.3	Chicago River.
Bridgeport	5.3	South Branch.
Bridewell	6.4	West Fork.
Summit	13.3	Ogden Ditch.
Sag Junction	23.0	Desplaines River.
Lockport	35.3	Lock No. 1.
Joliet	38.1	Dam No. 1.
Lake Joliet	41.1	Lock No. 7.

VIA CALUMET RIVER.

Lake Michigan	0.0	End of South Pier.
Brown's Mill	3.25	Calumet River.
Lake Calumet	4.50	Irondale.
Kensington	6.35	Lake Calumet.
Little Calumet	7.75	Wildwood.
Stony Creek	9.35	Little Calumet.
Blue Island	10.85	Stony Creek.
Sag Junction	27.00	Calumet Feeder.
Lake Joliet	45.10	Desplaines Valley.

By either route the excavation is clay to Summit or Blue Island, and thence to Sag Junction it is clay, hard pan, gravel, quicksand, and an unknown quantity of rock. The proportion of difficult excavation is much larger in the Calumet route and the proportions probably arise more rapidly for deeper cuttings.

Estimates of the Federal Engineer.

The United States Engineer's office has made estimates for channels by way of both routes, one estimate for a channel eight feet deep and one for a channel fourteen feet deep.

The estimated cost of the eight-foot channel is $15,358,319 and the fourteen-foot $21,542,048.

The fourteen foot channel costs only 48 per cent more than the shallow channel, but the value of it for navigation is five times greater. This Government estimate contains an unnecessary item for eight miles of docking west of Bridgeport amounting to $600,000. It appears also that the estimate for certain excavations via the Calumet route is 19 per cent greater for the eight foot and 27 per cent greater for the fourteen foot channel than via the Chicago route. When the greater length of the Calumet route is considered the discrepancy is very much in favor of the Chicago route. An item of $3,341,470 is included for improving the Chicago harbor, whereas no estimate is made for improving Calumet harbor, although reference is plainly made to a "land-locked harbor of great proportions and commodious basins."

The estimate includes items for new bridges over the Chicago River. The city has been constructing its own bridges and will probably continue to do so unless the United States appropriates the amount estimated—viz.: $2,475,000, including contingencies.

The Chicago line has twenty-nine highway bridges, as against twenty-four by the Calumet line.

It may be concluded:

1. That the route to the Chicago River is much shorter and not more costly than to the Calumet River.

2. That the development of facilities for commerce will be far less expensive and a natural expansion of commerce.

4. That commerce is the life of this city, and when difficulties of navigation make commerce expensive the evil should be remedied.

4. That the harbor and waterway for the interests of commerce will involve less ultimate cost to the United States if located at Chicago.

The distance from Lake Joliet to Utica is 55 miles and the fall of the river is 65 feet. From Utica to the Mississippi the distance is 227 miles and the fall less than 31 feet.

Mr. Cooley further describes the Mississippi River facilities for commerce and shows that through the proposed ditch a proper navigable depth of water could readily be maintained. He also gives statistics showing commerce at different points, and again speaking of the advantage to commerce and health a large canal would be, he says: "A great channel to the Chicago River becomes less expensive than any channel to another point. A little channel has only local interest to a few people who may live along the route and is not well adapted to long distance movement. A great channel is of interest to half a continent. It is the large channel for which Chicago may get National aid. The route is defined practically to the waters of the Chicago River. So far as this legislation pertains to the sanitary district of Chicago the waterway provisions must be construed as incidental to the main purpose of sanitation, but as strictly directory to the extent of carrying out this purpose so as to permit a commercial development. The two purposes cannot be divorced.

The Sanitary Side of the Question.

"The sanitary, or local, question has deferred the development of the waterway for many years, and it is improbable that the Federal Government will take up the work until that question is determined. Two propositions, narrow in their scope, are these: (1) If the General Government will make the last official estimate, $26,888,153 for an eight-foot channel available, the sanitary district could afford to construct a channel twenty-two feet deep to Lake Joliet and thence fourteen feet deep to La Salle. (2) Should the General Government make available the estimate of 1890—$43,283,763—for a fourteen-foot channel from Chicago to La Salle the sanitary district could afford to build a channel twenty-two feet deep to Lake Joliet, thence twenty feet deep to Utica and fourteen feet deep from there to the Mississippi.

"A proposition to change the status of the lake front, so far as it concerns Chicago or the State, should be carefully guarded that no rights are parted with which might prejudice such a project. The possibilities are unlimited."

The Physician's Bore Bell.

A physician who was confidential told a visitor that all physicians with any practice had a bore bell. "And what may a 'bore bell' be?" asked his visitor. "A bore bell," said the doctor, "is an invisible bell arranged somewhere in the room, though generally in the floor near the chair where a physician is usually seated at the time he receives his patients. When I feel that I have given the last comer enough of my time I quietly put my foot on the secret spot in the floor, and before any one can say 'Jack Robinson,' my man has appeared and announced that I have a telegram, or that some one wishes to see me immediately. The patient naturally bows herself out (you see it is generally a woman), and by means of my little subterfuge I am free. Of course I do not mean to say that I am obliged to use the bell every time I receive a woman patient! But I tell you I have found it a lucky escape sometimes. It is all very well to listen to an account of the ailments and give the required amount of sympathy to the patient before you, but when she drags in all her relatives there has to be a stopping place—therefore the 'bore bell.'"

The Tribune.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

QUEEN ESTHER CHAPTER, NO. 41, O. E. S.—An Emergent Communication is hereby called for Wednesday, Dec. 31, at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Sister Amanda Wagner. Carriages will leave the hall, 187 East Kinzie-st., at 9:30 sharp for her late residence, 3314 Dearborn-st. Interment at Aurora, Ill. By order of
SARAH A. EDDY, Worthy Matron.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1890.

EIGHTEEN thousand pounds of butter sold on call on the Elgin market yesterday at 28 cents a pound.

THE latest price for silver in Wall street was 102¾, which is equal to a shade less than 79½ cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators last Saturday evening were 6,193,088 bushels of wheat, 211,716 bushels of corn, 342,761 bushels of oats, 201,536 bushels of rye, and 419,021 bushels of barley. Total, 7,368,122 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 8,899,620 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 25,478,237 bushels of wheat, 2,568,488 bushels of corn, 3,553,957 bushels of oats, 511,938 bushels of rye, and 4,185,384 bushels of barley. These figures are larger than the corresponding ones a week ago by 114,010 in wheat and 451,098 in corn.

THE New York stock market opened strong and had a firm tone all day. A growing feeling of confidence was manifested in higher prices along the whole list. There was marked improvement in the feeling at the Chicago Stock Exchange and decided advances in the quotations for several stocks. New York exchange was 50 to 70 cents premium. Sterling was weak at unchanged quotations.—The Chicago produce markets after opening steady eased off and were quite weak for a time. Late in the session the sentiment suddenly changed and there was an all-around advance that delighted the hearts of the "bulls." As compared with the latest prices of Saturday wheat closed ⅜ cent higher, corn 1 cent higher, oats ⅜ cent higher, rye easy, barley 1 cent higher, flax easy, pork 30 cents higher, lard 10 cents higher, and ribs 7½ cents higher.

IT is estimated that the natural-gas flow of the wells in the three principal districts in the United States averaged about 1,000,000,000 cubic feet per day last year, and is rather less now. Of this quantity the Pittsburg region gave 50 per cent, the Ohio wells 30, and those of Indiana the remainder. If the whole of this fuel had been utilized it would represent a saving of about 27,000,000 tons of coal per annum. But a vast proportion of it was wasted. It was estimated two or three years ago that the consumers of Pittsburg and vicinity did not use more than half the quantity supplied, the rest being allowed needlessly to escape. The introduction of meters has since then done much to reduce the quantity wasted. A case in point is mentioned of one mill which, by great care in feeding the gas, brought the consumption down to 21,535 feet for the making of a ton of iron, and by further improvements reduced the rate to 15,952 feet per ton.

A NEW method of dealing with the smoke nuisance is now being experimented with near London, England. It consists in making the smoke pass into a box that is partly filled with water which is churned into a spray by means of a rotating paddle. The process washes out all the carbon particles, with the tar, ammonia, and sulphuric acid, and leaves nothing to escape into the atmosphere except invisible and inodorous gases. The desired result is said to be fairly attained on a moderately large scale, the smoke purified being that from the fuel employed under a boiler of 100 horse-power, but the force required to drive the fan takes up 2¼ per cent of the total consumption of fuel. Perhaps this expenditure of power will be lessened in the future and something additional be saved by utilizing the otherwise waste products. The process might then commend itself to general attention as an absolute remedy for the smoke nuisance in place of the many partial ones that are now before the public.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN denies the authenticity of the interviews attributed to him by some of the enterprising Parisian newspapers, and makes a special denial of the truth of the statement that he is in favor of a compromise with Parnell which would result in restoring the latter to the leadership of the Irish party. This is what might be expected. Mr. O'Brien's pronouncement against Mr. Parnell was based on Mr. Parnell's own manifesto—that in which he described Mr. Gladstone as the "garrulous old man." Both Dillon and O'Brien hesitated until they read that deplorable document. It revealed Mr. Parnell to them as an unprincipled, selfish man, intent on saving himself at the expense of his country. They refused to believe Mr. Parnell's version of the interview with Gladstone. They declared their belief in Mr. Gladstone's good faith. They knew that alliance with the honest and honorable men of the English Liberal party would be impossible with Mr. Parnell as a leader. Their hopes for their country were based on an alliance with Gladstone and the Liberals and on the kindly feelings of the British democracy. They preferred their country to Mr. Parnell. They accepted the responsibility for their acts. Since they repudiated him Mr. Parnell has done nothing to regain their confidence or esteem. He has been reckless in his abuse of his former colleagues and of his former allies. The best he can expect now is to be allowed a place in the ranks until he has shown himself worthy again of his former place, if that can ever be. The critics of Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien and those who acted with them ignore all the facts in the case, and keep up the claptrap cry of "English dictation." They delude themselves, or they are not honest. The action of the members who deposed Mr. Parnell was dictated by Ireland's necessities, not by the suggestions of British statesmen.

THE CLAMOR FOR MORE TAXES.

There is a suspicion that the conclave of City-Hall politicians which put forward a program of Utopian "reforms" last Friday did so for the purpose of covering up a more direct assault on the taxpayers than that outlined at the star chamber session by the rainbow reformers. This consists of a repeal of the 2 per cent limitation on taxation for municipal purposes, a large increase of the police force, and increased appropriations for street cleaning and scavenger work. Last year there was an increase of 20 per cent in the membership of the Police Department. The increase was made, too, before the appropriation bill was approved. The scavenger appropriation was much larger than the aggregate of the scavenger contractor's figures, but it is to be made larger still, mainly in the interest of the contractors, who, like the policemen, are influential workers. The excuse for the increase will be the World's Fair, which will not, however, be open until two years after the appropriations are made, and a year and four months after they are expended. The proposed increases ought to be fought bitterly; if they are not the taxpayers will be mercilessly bled. It must be remembered that during this year the interest on the World's Fair bonds, on the South Park bonds, on the Drainage bonds, etc, will be added to the burdens of the people, which have been greatly increased of late. Taxation for city purposes this year will be 20 per cent higher than last year, averaging 67 6-10 cents per $100, or within a few cents of the whole amount that can be levied on the taxpayers by the County Board. To illustrate what this means it is but necessary to say that this year a man who is assessed $1,000 in the North Town has to pay $71.90 taxes against $60.80 on the same assessment last year. The West-Sider assessed $1,000 will have to pay $65.11 this year against $56.35 last year. The South-Sider assessed at $1,000 will have to pay $62.80 this year against $53.60 last year, and the Hyde-Parker will have his assessment run up higher still in proportion.

It should be remembered, too, that the interest on World's Fair bonds, South Park bonds, and a large drainage tax will be added next year. If the 2 per cent tax limitation barrier is taken down at the instigation of the taxeaters, taxes will be doubled and real-estate values will be greatly depreciated as a consequence. In his annual message, delivered last April, the Mayor foreshadowed the policy of extravagance and high taxes when he said:

> Some plan should be devised through wise and careful legislation by which this great and growing city may secure sufficient funds to be expended in making public improvements of such a permanent and substantial character as will answer the needs of the future.

The taxpayers will have to look to their representatives in Springfield and in the Council to fight the schemes of the tax devourers.

It is gratifying to note, however, that some of the rainbow reformers are already mitigating their schemes. They have evidently read THE TRIBUNE to some purpose. They now see that the unification of the city and county cannot be brought about by a bill, and Mr. Washington Hesing proposes a constitutional amendment for that purpose. The amendment, it may be observed, could not be submitted till November, 1892, for there will be no general State election until then. And though the proposed amendment should be adopted legislation based on it would be necessary for giving effect to the changes proposed. Such legislation could not be had until the spring of 1893, and could not go into effect until the fall of that year. The World's Fair will be under way at that time, and it might not be prudent to attempt to change our Municipal Government then. Indeed, the whole scheme is so far-fetched, chimerical, and absurd that there is not the least likelihood of its being given effect during the next decade or at any time in the future. The people are opposed to such a scheme now, and will continue to be opposed to it. Chicago's boundaries will be expanded from time to time through the agency of our admirable Annexation law. The suburbs ripe for the metropolitan form of government are being added at each election. Lake, Hyde Park, Lake View, and Jefferson were taken in at the same time. The greater part of Calumet has been annexed already. The outlying portion of the town will be taken in next spring, and a strip will be cut off the adjoining town of Worth and added to the city. Half of Cicero is now included in Chicago. The other half will be added within the next two years. Then Evanston, New Trier, and Riverside will be brought in, all in good time.

A little further consideration and Mr. Hesing and one or two other sensible men who attended the rainbow reformers' conclave with him will abandon the whole project as Utopian and impracticable. They cannot afford to countenance the schemes of the tax devourers.

THE BLIND FOLLY OF M'KINLEYISM.

The McKinleyites constantly are harping upon the excuse that the voters of the country did not understand the provisions of the tariff bill and what it is meant to accomplish, or they would have rallied at the polls last fall and supported it instead of voting against it by hundreds of thousands. The New York *Tribune*, among other McKinley organs, has made this statement and repeats it. It is the only explanation it can give of the overwhelming defeat of the bill. But mark how plain a tale shall put it down!

In July last Mr. Elijah R. Kennedy of Brooklyn made a trip through the Northwest. Being an observing man he kept both eyes open and had frequent talks with all classes of people. So impressed was he with what he saw and heard that upon his return he wrote out the results of his observations and the high-tariff New York *Tribune* printed them under the conspicuous title, "What a Wide-Awake Republican Observed in the West." It should be taken into account that when this wide-awake Republican started in July he was under the impression from assurances conveyed to him that the McKinley bill "was immensely popular in the agricultural States and would confirm our hold on those States." On his return, Aug. 6, he wrote to the *Tribune:*

> Well, I have talked with the best judges of the political situation in Wisconsin, men also peculiarly well informed on affairs in the other Northwestern States, and deem it a duty to declare that the final enactment of the McKinley bill in anything like the shape in which it now stands will lose us the next Congress and will render it next to impossible for the Democrats to bungle and blunder sufficiently to enable us to elect a successor to President Harrison.

Thus three months before the election this wide-awake Republican discovered what the results of McKinleyism would be. He found that the Republicans did understand the bill, and the *Tribune* printed his warning, though it has not had the good sense to heed it. He found that the people of both the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Wisconsin (and if he had made observations in Iowa, Illinois, and Michigan the same discovery would have been apparent) understood that the McKinley bill increased the duties over a wide area of the common necessities of life, and in consequence were dissatisfied profoundly as long ago as last July. They were well posted, for as fast as the items of the McKinley bill were formulated the press told the public all about it, and its increases, gouges, and steals were exposed. La Follette of Wisconsin, of the Ways and Means Committee; Gear of Iowa, Julius Cæsar Burrows of Michigan, and McKinley himself read the Kennedy letter, and in spite of its sign-post of danger ahead they were willfully blind leaders of the blind. They closed their eyes with contemptuous indifference to all these signs of popular displeasure and foolishly, viciously, and wickedly piloted the Republican party into the ditch, aided by a parcel of weak henchmen and purblind followers in Congress and shallow-pated newspaper editors like the Des Moines *Register* job lot. A pretty mess they have made of it! In the glaring light of the November defeat the Kennedy letter is significant reading now.

CONCERNING ADDITIONAL JUDGES.

Under the law as it stands it is held by some persons that Gov. Fifer is obliged to call for the election of two Superior Court Judges at the time of the election of Circuit Judges next June, or it may be next November. Sec. 23, Art. VI. of the Constitution provides as follows:

> The General Assembly may increase the number of said [Cook County] Judges by adding one to either of said [Circuit and Superior] courts for every additional 50,000 inhabitants over and above a population of 400,000.

In accordance with this provision a law was passed in 1875 providing:

> That for every 50,000 inhabitants over and above a population of 400,000 in the County of Cook there shall be added one Judge to the Superior Court of Cook County until said court shall be composed of nine Judges.

There are now only seven Superior Judges—namely: Hawes, Anthony, Altgeld, Kettelle, Gary, Shepard, and Brentano. Under the provision of the enactment quoted and in view of the fact that the increase in population would warrant under the Constitution six additional Judges, the Governor, it is held, is compelled to call for the election of two Superior Judges. The second and only other provision of the act of 1875 (the first section is above quoted) provides as follows:

> It shall be the duty of the Governor of this State when he ascertains from the census of this State that Cook County is entitled to one or more additional Judges, as provided in Sec. 23, Art. VI. of the Constitution of this State, to issue a writ for the election of one Judge for every 50,000 inhabitants above a population of 400,000 in said county, and such election shall take place on Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, A. D. 1875, *unless the said writ is issued after that date, in which event the Governor shall designate the day when such election shall be held.*

Some good lawyers hold that the Crafts bill of 1887, adding six Judges to the Circuit Court, by implication repealed the nine Judges provisions of the act of 1875, as all the Judges allowed under the Constitution were then provided for. The population was then 916,000, or 500,000 over the 400,000 of population. This permitted the six new Circuit Judges in addition to the four new Superior Judges elected in November, 1880.

But the italicized portion of the statute quoted above shows that the Governor has a large option and that he may, if he desires, put off the calling of an election until November next, even if it is held that the law of 1875 is not repealed by the Crafts law of 1887.

It may be, however, that the law will be changed at an early day of the forthcoming session. Some persons want the additional Judges attached to the Circuit Court, and they want four of them. Others think there is no necessity for any additional Judges. They favor a repeal of the law of 1875, so that there may be no doubt, or its amendment, so that the number of the Judges may continue to be as at present. This is right. We do not want additional Judges. There would be no necessity for them if the present Judges attended more strictly to business, and if they could be induced to forego their long vacations and to make fewer holidays. In this connection it may be observed that ex-Judge Egbert Jamieson suggests a happy solution of the entire problem. He advises the General Assembly as follows:

> Give Cook County a fee bill the same as any other county in the State, and instead of there being any necessity for more Judges there will be need of less. By a fee bill I mean a moderate one that will demand such fees as will prevent useless litigation and will stop a defendant rushing into court when he has no real defense to offer.

Will the gentlemen who have prepared the bills for the additional Judges give this advice their serious consideration?

LO, THE POOR INDIAN.

The advices received by Gen. Miles at Rapids City, S. D., are reported to favor the belief that the insurrection among the Indians is over. The redskins are leaving the Bad Lands and making the best of their way to the hospitable agency at Pine Ridge. Doubtless this pacific movement is in large part a consequence of the arrangements to issue increased rations and the news that measures are now pending in Congress to make appropriations for the payment of their claims. The incentive to fight is powerfully lessened by the prospect that the peaceable Indian will get more food and stand a reasonable chance of sharing in the other creature comforts that can be bought with white man's money.

It is desirable that this Indian business be settled for good, and the recent excitement furnishes a proper stimulus for the consideration of measures for dealing with the redskins on a plan that promises to insure lasting peace. It ought to be undertaken not less as a duty to humanity than because of the terribly large loss of human life and pecuniary expense entailed by the slipshod, temporizing, and artificial methods of the past. The statistics show that the expenses of the Government on Indian account from 1776 to 1886 were $929,000,000, and that of this vast amount not less than $696,000,000 was expended by the War Department for fighting them and in paying costs incident thereto. More than $200,000,000 was paid out for hostilities with the different tribes during the single decade ending in 1882. It has cost the Government of the United States one sixth as much to fight the Indians as it did to put down the Southern rebellion. The absurdity as well as costliness of the system may be inferred from the comparison that the expense of fighting the Indians amounts to nearly $2,000 per head for each buck, squaw, and papoose in the lot, while the present valuation of real and personal property averages only about half that sum for each inhabitant, counting in white and colored, citizens and aliens.

And the average Indian ought to be worth more today than the average white man. He is the owner of about 700 acres of land, in common or in severalty, and is supposed to be fed and clothed at the expense of the Government. If with all this he is no better than an idle, shiftless vagabond, it is the fault of the white man's Government, which has allowed him to be robbed at wholesale by dishonest agents and permitted him to grow up in the belief that the Nation owes him a living. There is no more reason why he should be treated as a privileged aristocrat than for extending the same consideration to the descendants of the negroes who were brought here as slaves. In fact, the latter have much the better claim of the two, yet the most that was ever promised them was "forty acres and a mule," and they did not get that. But by dint of being treated as reasonable beings, responsible for their own acts and obliged to earn their own living or starve, they have advanced to a pretty respectable status in the little more than a quarter of a century that has elapsed since they were made free. The Indian has been in tow of the ship of State four times as long and has little to show for it in the shape of improvement in condition. True, it is reported that about 1,700 of the Sioux are church members and contribute nearly $3,000 per annum for religious purposes, while fifty of them are working as preachers or catechists. But that this handful of leaven is far from having leavened the whole lump is evident from the reports of the wild antics and ridiculous expectations indulged in by the rest in the last two or three months. The "good" Indians are entitled to all the more credit for having departed so far from the standing of the rest, but of the latter it may be said they will never be "good" till dead or made to earn their own living as the colored people have had to do. The sooner this fact is recognized and acted on by the people of the United States the better it will will be for all concerned, whites as well as reds, and the longer the present plan of dealing with them is kept up the harder will be the problem that must be solved.

PATENT MEDICINES.

At least one of the American "industrials" invested in by Englishmen is a flat failure. Some of the foreign directors have sold out in disgust, and the Chairman at the recent annual meeting was put to his wits' end to find satisfactory reasons why the magnificent promises in regard to dividends were not even partially realized. The concern referred to is a patent medicine affair which brought in much money for a few years and was unloaded on the syndicate just about the time the public discovered the stuff was not worth the money. According to a report in the London *Financial Times* the principal reason given the stockholders for the falling off in business was "a general distrust on the part of American people of English enterprises." The alleged reason is about as badly involved as is the sentence describing it. The idea that any man or woman suffering from disease will take the trouble to inquire as to the nationality of the person compounding a remedy for it is too absurd for serious comment. If people thought the "medicines" referred to were of any real value they would not hesitate to buy them irrespective of origin and manufacture. If there is any one time in the course of a lifetime when little prejudices against a man on account of his nationality, or religion, or personal peculiarities sink out of sight it is when death is supposed to stare one in the face. At such a time the average sufferer would accept assistance from his greatest enemy.

The best assignable cause for the decadence complained of is a want of faith in the efficacy of the remedy. Either the American people have tried it and found it wanting in the virtues ascribed to it through many years of "judicious" advertising or they are growing wiser in regard to patent medicines in general. Perhaps both. The principal argument in favor of these preparations is that their use enables the sick to dispense with the services of a physician, while common sense dictates the advisability of letting alone any alleged remedy that is not prescribed as fitting the case after due examination by one specially educated in the diagnosis of disease. If it be true that the man who is his own lawyer has a fool for a client the same may well be suspected in regard to him who acts as doctor for himself when able to command the attention and advice of an expert. Doubtless a more intelligent perception of the truth in this particular is one great cause of the smaller patronage accorded to the patent medicine vender in the last few years, with the result complained of by the stockholders who invested in a waning business originally based on the weakness if not the gullibility of human nature.

ENGLISH PRINTERS COMPLAINING.

Now come the English, who were to be such gainers by the International Copyright bill, with loud complaints against it. One of the principal arguments used by its advocates to secure its passage in the House was the alleged increase of work it would give to American printers and binders in setting type and making books, owing to the simultaneous publication provision. This, of course, would be offset by the increased prices fixed by the trusts and the consequent falling-off in the popular demand, but our English brethren, all the same, have taken alarm at the prospect and claim that the provision requiring books to be printed where they are sold will militate against English printers. They call it a one-sided arrangement, "because, although they could remake our books even more easily than we could remake theirs and at less expense, we are the more numerous readers of books, and the balance of trade, as well as the balance of typographical work, would be in our favor." The English are always sticklers for the best of a bargain, and may be relied upon not to accept the reciprocity in brain-property which the book-trust advocates have held out to them. But as this bill, if passed, will be inoperative in countries which do not reciprocate, how much better off will the American authors be should the English refuse, as they undoubtedly will, to reciprocate on the lines of the bill? The Boston *Herald*, a copyright advocate, says:

> It is difficult to arrange this matter to the satisfaction of all interested parties, and if the condition that books must be printed in the country where they are sold works badly for the English printer, he ought to reflect that he has had the monopoly of the English reading people so long that it is time for him to yield his monopoly to the American printer and typesetter.

The English printer, however, is not in the temper to make this reflection, nor will the American reader be able to see how the establishment of a book trust for the purpose of taxing him with English prices is going to benefit him, nor will the American bookseller who does not publish see how it is going to help him to cut off that part of his trade which pays the principal portion of his already small profits. There is but one way out of this complication, and that is for the Senate to pass an international royalty bill. Such a bill already has been drawn up, and we have good reason to believe will be offered at the earliest opportunity. It should be passed as a substitute for the pernicious House measure. It is eminently fair, reasonable, and practical. The American author now has a copyright ranging from 10 to 15 per cent. This bill will give the English author the same, and guard his rights as carefully as those of the American author. And under its provisions there will be no danger of a huge book trust.

SPAIN AND THE SUGAR TAX.

A dispatch from Havana says the sugar planters in Cuba are in great trouble over a proposition by the Government to impose an extra tax of 10 cents per 100 kilograms on sugar and 5 cents on molasses, to take effect at the close of next year. The industry is already overburdened with contributions to the Government in addition to those levied by the notorious brigand, Manuel Garcia, which are paid in preference to having the plantations set on fire. The Spanish tax is a feature in the new tariff just completed, which seems designed to increase prices on sugar to American consumers, and amounts to practical prohibition on many articles.

The people of this country are deeply interested in this extra tax on Cuban sugar and molasses. Evidently Spain intends to play the same trick on us that Brazil has done since 1873 by grabbing the duty we take off. The McKinley absurdity puts sugar on the free list after April 1 next, removing a duty of $40 per short ton, or 2 cents per pound. Spain now levies a small export tax, which is all the traffic will bear, and is preparing to gobble the 2 cents when it is remitted by the United States. This 10 cents per 220 pounds is the first step in the movement to sweep it in. Undoubtedly the export tax will be pushed up further just as soon as Cuban sugar is admitted here free and unconditionally. The foolish Aldrich amendment to the McKinley bill provides that two years and three months after sugar has been admitted free a tax of one cent per pound shall be reimposed on those sugar-producing countries which refuse to agree to the reciprocity demands of that amendment. But does anybody suppose that is going to help in the matter? Certainly it will not in the case of Cuba. Spain will simply sneer at it as an imbecile attempt to control the situation. It will not care a fig about the reimposition, but will calmly pocket in taxes the other cent remitted permanently under the Aldrich amendment. It may be remembered that the original McKinley bill provided for no reciprocity and no remission of any retaliatory duty.

The proper thing for Congress to do is to meet this Spanish impudence more than half way and show that the American people are not disposed to stand any such kind of nonsense. It should at once resolve to postpone the putting of sugar on the free list and only remit the $40 per ton tax to those sugar-producing countries which will agree to give us equivalent reciprocities, and only then when they actually do it. Is there a sufficient amount of business sense in Congress to thus modify the sugar-tax schedule of the McKinley bill, or is its botch work so sacred that it must not be touched?

Surely there are not many of our law-makers in Washington tame spirited or stupid enough to allow Spain thus to take all the benefit of our remitted revenue and give nothing in return. There ought to be among them sufficient energy to recognize the action as a bold attempt to grab, which deserves to be treated as piratical in motive and unwise in policy. A little of Blaine's good sense applied to this, as it has been to some other foreign relations, would soon convince the Spanish Government that in making up that tariff clause it has reckoned without its host.

IRISH "NEWS" VIA THE PARNELL CABLE.

As THE TRIBUNE has had occasion to point out more than once, Mr. Parnell and his friends have obtained control of some of the America cable news agencies, and the latter are furnishing highly colored and sensational stories about "priestly dictation" in Ireland for effect among American Protestants and secularists. Mr. Parnell himself leads in this matter. He has had himself interviewed in order to explain his defeat as the result of "priestly dictation," and this interview has been followed up by an alleged London telegram supplied to three Chicago papers in which it is asserted:

> Liberal leaders are disquieted because of the feeling exhibited among British nonconformists regarding the interference of the priests in the Kilkenny election. The ferment on the subject seems to be likely to prove greater than that excited by the conduct of Mr. Parnell. Mr. Gladstone himself is said to be alarmed about it, and it is believed not improbable that the House of Commons will unseat Sir John Pope Hennessy on account of undue clerical influence.

This is followed up by further assertions that the Pope at this juncture desires to be recognized diplomatically by the British Government, and that the agitation for the restoration of the temporal power is to be revived.

All this is adroitly conceived. But unfortunately for the person who concocted the story in New York—for it was never cabled there—is one sentence in the so-called dispatch which exposes the hollowness and falsehood of the whole. It is that in which it is said that it is not "improbable that the House of Commons will unseat Sir John Pope Hennessy on account of undue clerical influence." Now the House of Commons has no power in such matters. It used to have such power. But about twenty years ago the power was delegated to election petition Judges selected from the ordinary Judges of the Supreme Courts in Great Britain and Ireland. Those Judges have the power to summon witnesses, petitions against a parliamentary return having been duly lodged. They are made sole judges of the law and the facts and their decisions are final. Only one Judge usually sits to hear a case. But three may sit. The cable news agency that supplied the telegram from which the above quotation was made has been imposed on, therefore, or is trying to impose on its patrons.

The same agency has furnished highly-colored accounts of "priestly intimidation" in behalf of those who are opposed to Mr. Parnell, while it has passed lightly over the blackguardism and rowdyism of the supporters of Mr. Parnell. The English and Irish daily newspapers just to hand furnish abundant evidence that while there was much feeling displayed on both sides in the early stages of the Kilkenny election the intimidation was entirely on the side of the Parnellites. Mr. Parnell and his factotum, Sub-Sheriff Clancy (who, by the way, led a mob of drunken rowdies against Mr. Parnell at the time of the Louth election in 1885), set the example of violence by their crowbar attack on the office of *United Ireland* on the day of Mr. Parnell's first visit to Dublin after an absence of five years. The same want of scruple and lack of truth characterize the methods of Mr. Parnell's friends that are apparent in his own conduct since the O'Shea scandal was given to the public.

AN Indian baker is a Lo bread-man.

IF Mayor Cregier will apply the closure to the gamblers the people of the city will sustain the ruling.

HIGH in the basement the gas-meter stands,
Counting its feet with its thin, taper hands.
Fast, fast they spin, as by some magic spell,
While in dim-lit room o'erhead some beau rings
the belle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., is the home of a 28-pound cat. Taking size and locality into consideration this animal will strike the genial editor of the New York *Sun* as being the Stuffed Prophet of the feline tribe.

LET the enterprising West Siders go ahead and outdo the other Siders in parks and boulevards. The world—or a good sized portion of it—is theirs.

THE short-haired Democrats of Cook County must not murmur at their lot. In the Christmas distribution of the spoils it is natural that the fellows with the long silk stockings should get the lion's share.

THE establishing of a dog hospice for aged and decayed canines is proposed in New York. It will be endowed, let us hope, by some wealthy man who has no poor relations.

DIMMED and darkened is the luster of the Weather Bureau's fame, for the cold wave it predicted for Chicago never came.

THE Irish situation—On the "foorce."

THE pedestrian who has crossed Jackson street on Dearborn as often as once or twice a week during the year 1890 and never been run over by some heavy truck or express wagon has very much to be thankful for as the end of the year draws near.

CANADA is pouting at Uncle Sam a little, but it is only a lover's quarrel. She objects to his associating with McKinley's Bill.

SOCKLESS SIMPSON Senator? Strange spectacle!

AN Eastern contemporary says "there is a large demand for wooden shoes in the Western States." It will be found on inquiry that this demand comes from localities some distance beyond even those where the milk sickness prevails.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Indisputable.

Grindstone—"Chugwater bald? You are surely mistaken."

Kiljordan—"He's as bald as a new-laid egg. I have seen him without his wig. I know hair-off I affirm."

Explained.

"I haven't told anybody I lost my job. How did you know it?"

"You did get fired, didn't you?"

"Yes."

"Well, I heard the report of it."

Reasonable Supposition.

"It seems to me," said Rivers, thoughtfully, "that there is no need of people suffering from seasickness. Why don't they get a prescription from some submarine doc.?"

Still Able to Discriminate.

"You refer to one of your children who has gone astray," said the physician, bending over his almost unconscious patient. "Is there any last message you wish to send to him?"

"I did not refer to him," replied the fast-sinking Bostonian, rousing himself from his lethargy for a moment. "I only alluded to him, sir."

PERSONALS.

The President of the French Republic and his good lady will this year entertain 300 poor widows at their New-Year's festival.

Stonewall Jackson's grave in the Lexington (Va.) Cemetery is found every day covered with flowers, placed there by unknown hands.

Senator Hearst, who has been seriously ill in Washington, is slowly recovering his health and his doctors feel much encouraged at his progress.

David B. Hill, it is now generally believed in New York, has nearly or quite made up his mind to go in for another term in the Governorship.

Emperor William is showing many good streaks in his rule. He has given orders that in Government factories no women shall do night work.

The Duchess d'Uzes has just lost $80,000 by the flight of a French banker. It is said that she has also sunk $650,000 in the *Gaulois*, a Parisian Royalist newspaper.

Mrs. Dolph, wife of the Oregon Senator, is one of the pretty women of Washington. She is a brunette, of fine figure, and handsome face. She is a farmer's daughter and was a dairymaid in her youth.

Ye Cha You, the Corean Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, is believed never to have seen his little son, who died a few days ago, as the Korean custom prevents a father from seeing a child until three months after its birth, and the little one was only two months old when it died.

Ex-Empress Eugenie declines to help any more of Napoleon Third's relatives. She thinks she has been too good to them, and she is not able to help them much now. It is hinted that she lost heavily by taking the advice of a firm recently in financial straits about her investments.

Lady Burton sends some particulars about the proposed interment of her husband's remains. "I have chosen my ground," she says, "11 feet by 9 feet. This is to be covered by a dark stone Arab tent. In the tent, above ground, are to be two slabs to hold two coffins and room for a small altar. Outside the tent, above the flap curtain which serves as a door, will be a marble crucifix, under it a 'Book of Life'; on one side his name and death recorded, the other page blank. Under the book will be inscribed Justin McCarthy's beautiful sonnet, which embraces all his life."

"Boss" Shepherd, formerly of Washington, is reported to be making loads of money in Mexico in mining. "His family," says a gentleman who has just been down there, "reside in Chihuahua, and they are the life of the American colony there. Shepherd is hard at work at his mines in the Sierra Madre Mountains and today is worth millions. One day he will have money enough to buy out all of his enemies put together. The region where his mines are located is the richest silver-mining country in the world, and there is enough ore in sight to satisfy even an ambitious man like Shepherd."

Queen Victoria is said to believe that the House of Orleans is unlucky and does not wish their bad luck to overcloud her family. She has also, says a correspondent, a clear view of the necessity of not being on bad terms through the fault of her own house with the French Republic. The Prince of Wales told the Comte de Paris that a marriage between Prince Albert Victor and the Princess Helene is not to be thought of. The Comte is probably not able to give his second daughter a sufficiently large dowry to enable her and the Duke of Clarence, could they marry, to go on independently of Parliament while the Queen lives.

CURRENT NOTES.

You need help to raise a laugh, but you can heave a sigh alone.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

We hate to see girls throw kisses. The average girl is such a thundering bad shot.—*Binghampton Leader.*

The heroism that can wear old clothes until able to buy new is said to be the most lonely feeling on earth.—*Ram's Horn.*

The Lord knew what was best for man's peace of mind when he failed to put eyes in the back of his head.—*Atchison Globe.*

It has been ascertained at last why Dr. Koch's lymph should pay a duty. It interferes with home consumption—*New Haven Register.*

The man who said that "All's fair in love or war," is undoubtedly the man who got the best of it in both cases.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

"I must go see that performance." "Why?" "It must be wonderful. The star actress, according to the bills, is supported by her husband."—*New York Herald.*

"Many at the Christmas table?" "Eight of us. Father, mother, and the five children." "That's only seven." "Yes, but the turkey was ate."—*Philadelphia Times.*

So far as euphony is concerned the ideal combination for a Presidential ticket would be Reed and Rusk. We ought to cut down the Democratic majority in Kentucky with Tom and Jerry.—*Buffalo Express.*

Brown—"Tell me, do you think that Hobbs ever says what isn't exactly true?" Fogg—"Well, I should not like to charge Hobbs with untruthfulness; but if he himself believes one-hundredth part of the stories he tells he must be the most credulous man alive."—*Boston Transcript.*

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The Munich actors who are now at the Grand Opera-House portray life in that region of Bavaria made famous by the "Passion Play"; not the life of the valleys, however, but that of the mountains. The peasants in their high-perched villages retain a simplicity of manners which is aloof from worldly guile; they wear bright costumes which take the color of the surroundings, and they speak a language—not a corruption, be it understood—but a dialect which owes much of its meaning to the sounds of nature which it has unconsciously absorbed. When German playgoers themselves find it difficult to follow this dialect, while enjoying the full charm of its quaintness, the American must be at a disadvantage at such a performance as "The Crucifix-Carver of Ammergau"; but because acting is so human and universal an art it appeals equally to all its lovers in its essential manifestations of truth.

A particular reason why American playgoers are brought into sympathy with these Bavarian actors is the fine spirit of true realism which inspires their humble comedy and actuates their characterization. In the domain of fiction America may be proud of her realistic art, but it is not so well developed in our drama. It has appeared and has been recognized in unpretentious plays like "The Old Homestead" and "The County Fair," but its mistake is to reproduce certain externals instead of imitating them. Thus, real water, real engines, etc., are all improper, as being out of harmony with the spirit of imitation. Again, if we have a song in our rural plays, it must be rendered by a cultivated quartet. In these Bavarian folk-comedies, as they may be called, there is nothing introduced that mars unity; the songs and dances are not dragged in to break the action, but naturally make a part of it. The details are as painfully looked to as if the action were high comedy instead of possessing, as it does, the exuberance of farce. In closely examining costume and scenery the other night one could see only one false note in the whole harmony; that was the employment of machine-made American chairs, which were out of place in a Bavarian cottage.

But it is in the spirit more than in the externals that there is absolute realism. Regard, for instance, the peasant lovers of this play in their quarrel and their reconciliation. In our country life comedies, notwithstanding many things that are admirably true, there is a tendency to idealize, to refine—in other words, to exaggerate the emotions. From our frontier heroes all clumsiness is taken when they woo; and in all emotional situations the principal characters are made more polished in conduct than their natures and circumstances warrant. The thing most to be admired in "The Crucifix-Carver of Ammergau" was that truth of character was always kept in view; and the spectator always appreciated this truth whether his feelings were touched or his risibilities stirred.

The story is direct and simple, having no complications, but never is it subordinated to the pictures. A village girl, whose origin is unfortunate has two lovers, one a fellow of assurance, the other a young artist who is not wholly conscious of his own affections. The kindness of the girl toward an old man whom she pities makes an undertone of sadness. The dominant note throughout is rural hilarity, of which various characters furnish the matter, chief among them being the village clown. This rôle fell to Max Hofpauer, director of the company, who proved himself a low comedian of rich humor and discretion. He played the clown with freedom, and yet did not "clown" the part. Carl Swoboda should be noticed next to him, as a character actor graphic in his methods yet unobtrusive. It is instructive to observe him when he is on the stage and has nothing to say. Indeed, by-play is cultivated highly by all these actors; they do not distract the spectators' attention from the main business, yet they are acting all the time as eloquently as if they were speaking. If they have different kinds of work to do they go earnestly about it, not being satisfied to make a bald pretense of it. Though the stage be small for the company, let one look on the boards at any time during the performance one will see a grouping of personages so natural yet so artistic that it would delight a painter.

The peasant heroine was played by Kathie Thaller. If she were an American actress playing the part she would wear French slippers and stockings of variegated hues. As it was, she enacted the German peasant-girl to the life, with no trace of self-consciousness, but with a sincerity as unstage-like as could be imagined. "Not too good," as Wordsworth put it, "for human nature's daily food" was she in her sweet and wholesome impersonation of German maidenhood.

One might go on and mention ten persons who deserve as truly as the principals the praise of suppressing personal vanity for the sake of a perfect totality of effect. This modesty, this restraint, is a characteristic of German actors; it is a quality that is rare in English and American companies, save when its enforcement is compelled by the discipline of an Irving or a Daly.

A final word apropos this Munich company. It is said that the late King Ludwig conceived the idea of organizing it for the purpose of reflecting on the boards the peasant life of which he was a student and a lover. To Americans his name chiefly suggests an eccentric monarch, perhaps touched with madness, whose mysterious death has left the doubt whether he was assassinated or committed suicide. Whatever were his nature and his fate, it is certain that the music of Bayreuth would have no home or temple but for him; and his encouragement of the different arts promises to insure him an immortality.

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If one could see Mr. and Mrs. Kendal in only one play one would choose "The Ironmaster" as the piece of their repertory which presents them at their best, displaying as it does the manliness and breadth of Mr. Kendal's style and as showing Mrs. Kendal at her highest reach. Not that emotional playing is her forte; that, one takes it, is pure comedy. But as the heroine of so merry a play as "The Scrap of Paper" one would hardly imagine her in so serious a drama as "The Ironmaster," whereas after seeing her in this play one is assured of what she would accomplish in a lighter and less exacting rôle. Indeed, Claire De Beaupre is not an amiable part to win the sympathies of an audience. One has seen it played by an actress of fair intelligence when this capricious character was positively disagreeable. A spectator grows quick to weary of a heroine whose woes are of her own doing and of her deserving. But Mrs. Kendal achieves a rare success in enchancing interest from beginning to end, and of bringing tears to the eyes without once irritating one with the feeling of impatience which always accompanies false pathos. The deeper passions are not once sounded in this play as in tragedy; but the actress compasses the scale of minor emotions—pride, pique, scorn, repugnance, repentance, and yearning love. These mark the swift-following moods of this woman of ice who matches her strength with a man of iron. She is, first of all, an aristocrat, and, as represented by Mrs. Kendal, Claire never loses her color of caste. Her manner has the sure "repose of Vere de Vere" under all circumstances, save at the end of the third act when Claire, ordering her rival from the house, flings repose to the winds and reveals her outraged womanhood.

The impersonation is consummately shaded. To a lesser actress there would be a few stirring speeches in the part—nothing more; in Mrs. Kendal's work there are innumerable touches, each more delicate than the other, yet all equally telling. This is a Claire who commands admiration in spite of reluctance, so that the auditor toward the end of the play sympathizes with her, forgetting completely her former coldness and even her selfishness. In speaking of Mrs. Kendal's acting one is tempted by what it is not rather than by what it is, for, after all, its exquisite restraint is its charm. This is only describing fine art, which is the avoidance of the superfluous, the resisting of the temptation to excess. This is the attainment of the nice sufficiency that charms. So firmly a mistress of herself is this actress that one would suspect her as a disciple of Diderot and Coquelin, as having herself no real feeling; but the evidence of her own tears in the affecting situations refutes the argument that true sensibility is inconsistent with self-control.

It is unnecessary to say that the welcome to these accomplished players last evening was a cordial one. There was not a bit of standing space left at Hooley's. In the company there was one countenance which many in the auditorium were glad to recognize. It was that of Mr. J. E. Dodson, the actor who plays the retired bourgeois. How excellent a character actor Mr. Dodson is cannot be judged from one rôle, because it is hard to imagine him as perfect in a different one—yet this is what he accomplishes. Mr. Seymour Hicks, the clever juvenile, is becoming too deliberate, a sign of self-consciousness. The Duchess was hardly as ducal as might be desired, while Miss Florence Cowell, who does the evil genius of the play, is afflicted with a passion for Mephistophelean costumes. Miss Nellie Campbell, who had a girlish part, might be thought immature; but time will remove that fault. And she is pretty.

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The Windsor has "The Still Alarm," "The Paymaster" is at the Clark Street, "Held by the Enemy" at the Academy, the Vaidis company at the Alhambra, Cushman's minstrels at the Madison, and "The Fairies' Well" at Havlin's. The only pieces smacking of novelty are "The Broommaker," in which James Reilly appears in a German character at the Standard, and "Ole Oleson," a farce in Swedish dialect, at the Criterion.

"Shenandoah," Bronson Howard's military comedy, will be presented at the Columbia for one week beginning Sunday. The cast will be the same as performed the play here last summer, with the exception of Miss Nettie Guyon, who has succeeded Miss Viola Allen. The sale of seats begins tomorrow morning.

Several improvements have been made in "An Irish Arab" since it was seen a few months ago at the Grand. Bobby Gaylor continues to furnish the fun. A clever actress is Miss Marie Rene, who plays the part of an Arab girl. The piece is receiving good patronage at the Haymarket.

This will be the last of some thirty odd weeks of "The Crystal Slipper" at the Chicago Opera-House. The piece has been in all respects a pronounced spectacular success.

"The Australian" at the People's is a new play. It is of the sensational order. Murder is the subject of the story, and the scene is California.

"The Litigant" was given by the Munich players at their second performance. "The Crucifix Carver" will be done tonight.

At the Columbia Theater the W. J. Gilmore Comic Opera company in "The Sea King" continues to draw good houses.

Editor Blackburn Loses His Temper.

W. Jasper Blackburn, editor of the Little Rock *Republican*, has decided to discontinue his paper, now the only Republican paper in Arkansas. Announcing his intention, he empties his vials of wrath on the leaders of the party in Arkansas for their failure to support him, as follows: "We all must confess—every well-informed and candid man will confess—that the Republican party, compared to what it once was, has become the mere plaything of partisan tricksters, of few brains and smaller hearts—traders in politics for personal aggrandizement—for the purposes of pelf and plunder; indeed, has become literally a den of thieves, recalling what Christ said to the money-changers who trafficked in turtle-doves for gain: 'Take these things hence; make not my Father's house a house of merchandise'—about what Abraham Lincoln would say to the so-called leaders of today could he speak from the tomb, and his words and actions, while living, still say as much with burning rebuke; and, if this be true from a National standpoint—and, alas! it is only too true—what hope can be found reasonably to remain in Arkansas or for Arkansas from this standpoint is simply a question too palpably absurd to be propounded."

Not Overmodest.

New York *World:* The Gridiron Club of Washington, an association of forty newspaper correspondents, designs, according to the statement of one of its members, to "become in time the basis for an American academy corresponding to the Immortal Forty of the French Academy." The qualification of modesty is apparently not one of the essentials to membership in the Gridiron Club.

GLADSTONE EIGHTY-ONE.

CELEBRATION OF THE "GRAND OLD MAN'S" BIRTHDAY.

Family Reunion at Hawarden—Messages of Congratulation—A Memorial Fountain Unveiled—Story of a Chicago African Prince and a German Woman Who Fell in Love with Him—Progress of the Railroad Strike in Scotland—Sensational Suicide Near Belfast.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—At Hawarden Castle today the 81st birthday of the Hon. William Ewart Gladstone was celebrated with quiet rejoicings. Telegrams of congratulation and large numbers of presents arrived during the early part of the day from all parts of Great Britain, and there were also received congratulatory cable messages from the United States. Nearly the whole of Gladstone's family were present.

During the course of the day Mr. Gladstone drove in an open carriage to the spot outside the chief entrance to Hawarden Castle where a memorial fountain was unveiled. This fountain was erected by the residents of Hawarden, irrespective of politics, in order to commemorate the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. The fountain is 22 feet high and bears an inscription to the effect that it was erected by the parishioners of Hawarden to commemorate the golden wedding of "William Ewart Gladstone to Catharine Gladstone July 25, 1889," as a "slight token of admiration and affection inspired by a residence of fifty years."

At the unveiling of the fountain Mr. Gladstone made a speech during the course of which he said that after a residence of fifty years at Hawarden he was warmly attached to the place, and that he hoped to continue his residence there during the remainder of his life.

The health of Mr. Gladstone is excellent.

A CHICAGO AFRICAN PRINCE.

How He Won the Affections of a German Woman—Final Separation.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—An unmarried woman named Maria Ploch, 30 years old, daughter of a wealthy merchant here, paid a visit last summer to an uncle in Chicago. While there she made the acquaintance of a handsome young negro named Albert Roy, who is said in the account of the incident to have been an African Prince. Forthwith the woman fell in love with the dusky Apollo. Her uncle, becoming aware of his niece's passion, sent her back to Berlin in the hope that absence and distance would effect a cure. But the lovers kept up a secret correspondence, and the result is that two weeks ago the African Prince landed in Hamburg, accompanied by a German from Chicago. Maria Ploch met them at a hotel, carrying with her a bundle of Prussian bonds of the value of 7,000 marks, inherited from her grandmother. While the lovers were enjoying the first raptures of reunion the Chicago friend took away the bonds to get them changed into American money and did not return. The lovers were left with nothing to live upon, and Maria was forced to put herself in communication with her father, who put an end to the romance by bringing his daughter back home, after paying the "Prince's" passage to Chicago. The police are now searching for the friend.

LOOKS BAD FOR THE STRIKERS.

Prospect That the Scotland Railway Men Will Lose the Battle.

GLASGOW, Dec. 29.—There are many signs that the great railroad strike is not holding its own, and the strikers will, sooner or later, have to submit to the inevitable. Should this be the case it will not be because the general public was not in sympathy with the strikers.

Passenger and freight traffic on the main lines is slowly but surely improving, and the North British railroad company today is reopening its local lines. In fact, it may be said that the railroad business is resuming its usual course, though the attitude of the strikers and railroad officials toward each other seems to be unchanged.

A body of about 150 English railroad hands have arrived here and will be put to work on the Caledonian road. It is announced that the Southwestern is resuming work, though the actual struggle between the railroad officials and their employés here and elsewhere is not improving. In fact the matters in this connection may be said to be getting into a worse condition than before. The miners of Kilmarnock are joining the strikers and the latter expect still further additions to their ranks.

The North British railroad company has opened the Aberfoyle, Clydebank, and Sterling routes, hitherto closed on account of the strike.

Late this afternoon the announcement was made that the Secretary of the English Railway Men's Union threatens to bring out 80,000 English railroad men in case the Scotch railroads do not come to terms with their employés. This alleged threat has caused some sensation, as it may lead to a wholesale strike along the lines of all the English railroads.

The Kilmarnock miners have been acting as pickets as the railroad men are afraid to leave their homes. The railroad companies have employed a large force of men to patrol the lines in order to prevent obstructions from being placed in the way of passing trains.

The railroad officials this evening state that numbers of men from the Midland counties are offering their services to the Scotch railroads. The directors say they feel confident that they can fill all the vacancies created by the men who have gone out on strike and express the opinion that the strike will soon collapse.

During the course of the day a chair was found fastened to the rails of the City Union line. It was removed before any damage was done. The strikers naturally are charged with this outrage.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Through railway traffic between Edinburg, Glasgow, and Perth is almost completely reëstablisaed.

DEATH OF OCTAVE FEUILLET.

The Career of a Well-Known French Novelist and Dramatist Closed.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The death of Octave Feuillet, the well-known French novelist and dramatist, is announced.

[Octave Feuillet was born at Saint-Lô (Manche), Aug. 11, 1812, was sent to the College of Louis-le-Grand, Paris, where he distinguished himself. Under the name of Désiré Hazard he commenced his literary career in 1844 by contributing, in conjunction with Paul Bocage and Albert Aubert, to a romance called the "Grand Vieillard," which appeared in the *National*. Since that time he had been a constant contributor to newspapers and reviews, and had written for the various theaters comedies, dramas, and farces, nearly all of which have been received with favor by the public. He was elected in 1862 to fill the chair in the French Academy left vacant by the death of M. Eugène Scribe, and the following year was made an officer of the Legion of Honor. Afterwards he was appointed Librarian of the Imperial Residences, which position he held until the revolution of Sept. 4, 1870. His most remarkable dramatic productions are: "La Nuit Terrible," "Le Bourgeois de Rome," "La Crise," "La Pour et le Contre," "Péril en la Demeure," "La Fée," "Le Village," "Dalila," "Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre," "La Tentation," "La Rédemption," "Montjoye," "La Belle au Bois Dormant," "Le Cas de Conscience," and "Julie," "La Clé d'Or," a comic opera, and "L'Acrobate." Among his novels are "Polichinelle," 1846; "Onesta," 1848; "Rédemption," 1849; "Bellah," 1850; "Le Cheveu Blanc," 1853; "La Petite Comtesse," 1856; "Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre," 1858, which has been translated into many languages; "Histoire de Sibylle," 1862, scarcely less popular than the preceding; "Monsieur de Camors," 1867, a story remarkable for invention and vigor; "Julia de Trécœur," 1872; "Un Mariage dans la Monde," 1875; and "Le Journal d'une Femme," 1878. He also wrote, jointly with Paul Bocage, a number of other dramas, and he published several poems.]

GENERAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Suicide of Mrs. McDowell—A Sensational Case.

BELFAST, Dec. 29.—A mysterious suicide is the sensation of the day in this neighborhood. From the accounts given out by the police, who maintain a mysterious silence upon many important links in the story, the following appear to be the facts in the case: A man named McDowell, who it is supposed was born in this city, went to South Africa some years ago, finally settled down in the diamond mine region and managed to accumulate a fortune there. About seven weeks ago McDowell realized upon his belongings in South Africa and prepared to return to Ireland. Previous to doing so, however, he married a beautiful girl belonging to Kimberly, the celebrated diamond mining town. After his marriage McDowall sailed with his bride for this country. After their arrival here Mr. and Mrs. McDowell passed some time in the city and then seem to have settled down at Bangor on Belfast Lough, with the intention of passing their honeymoon in that place. Last night the inhabitants of Bangor were thrown into a state of great excitement when it became known that the body of Mrs. McDowell had been found by the roadside, just outside the town, with an empty bottle, supposed to have contained poison, lying beside her.

At the inquest the husband of the dead woman was called upon to testify. In the course of his evidence he admitted that his wife had complained of his frequent absence at night and that he returned to his hotel Saturday night under the influence of liquor. On reaching their rooms he discovered that Mrs. McDowell had gone out, but thinking that she would soon return he did not institute a search for her. In the morning, however, finding that she was still missing, he began an investigation which led to the discovery that prior to her leaving the hotel she had destroyed scrip to the value of £3,000.

After a short deliberation the jury returned a verdict that Mrs. McDowell committed suicide during a fit of temporary insanity brought on by her husband's neglect and drinking habits.

News Notes from Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Nicola Maximillianovitch, Prince Romanovska, Duke of Leuchtenberg, is in this city suffering from cancer of the throat. It is believed he will not live a fortnight longer.

At a meeting in Paris today of shareholders in the Comptoir d'Escompte the settlement of the institution's account with the Bank of France was authorized. In addition it was decided to bring suit against M. Heutsch, formerly President of the Board of Directors, for 1,600,000 francs.

News of a horrible occurrence comes from Arras. The house of the cure of Merlimont, near Arras, was entered by burglars while the cure was absent, being at church. Before leaving the house with their plunder the burglars murdered the cure's mother, who was 89 years old, and attempted to burn her body, which was found partially consumed. The murderers safely made their escape from Merlimont, but the route they took is known and they are being hotly pursued.

M. Ribot, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, today received a delegation consisting of Deputy Lareints, Senator Isaac, and Baron Michel, who presented him with an address in behalf of the Colonial Society asking that the Government persevere in its defense of French rights in Newfoundland.

The Czar's Thanks to Americans.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29.—The *Official Messenger* of Dec. 24 announced that the Czar, through the Hon. Charles Emory Smith, United States Minister, has coeveyed to the American colony here his thanks for the resolution expressing gratitude for the full liberty enjoyed by the British and American Congregational Church since its establishment here about fifty years ago. These resolutions were passed Dec. 18, upon the occasion of the celebration of the jubilee of the sacred edifice. Today the text of the letter of thanks referred to is published. It is written by M. de Giers, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and contains the following words: "The Emperor, being acquainted with the eloquent, sympathetic testimony gathered at the celebration of the jubilee at the American Church, has deigned to charge me to convey his thanks to you and to the members of the church. His Majesty has also been informed as to the sentiments expressed in the resolution, a copy of which you have given me. Accept the assurance of my most distinguished consideration. DE GIERS."

The Dubdeot & Son Failure.

DUBLIN, Dec. 29.—The firm of F. R. Dubdeot & Son (the failure of which is mentioned in another column) was connected with some of the largest brewing establishments in the country. It was an old established house and did the largest brokerage business in Dublin. The prices of all brewing company shares collapsed upon the announcement of the failure. It is reported that the firm's assets are sufficient to cover all liabilities. The Dubdeots had bought large blocks of shares of the Bristol, Parkers, Indianapolis, and other breweries for the purpose of cornering the bears.

The "Telegraph" Is Proud of Us.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The *Telegraph* says: "The story of the settlement of Oklahoma is the tale of all the American Territories and States. The Americans are of our own race and we are proud of them. They made the wilderness blossom like a rose, not by policy or Statecraft, but by the hard toil of courageous and capable men. With a people so strong and elastic Oklahoma will only be an episode, probably to be forgotten before Chicago opens its gates to the world in 1893."

Suicide of a Treasurer.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ST. PIERRE, Miqueton, Dec. 29.—M. de la Rives, Colonist Treasurer, shot himself through the heart and was found dead in the Treasury Department this morning. So far no cause is assigned for the suicide. It is reported that he left a letter, but if he did it has not yet been made public. M. de la Rives was in the prime of life and much respected.

The McKinley Bill and Cape Colony.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 29.—Mr. V. Weiner, a member of the Legislature of Cape Colony, speaking in the Chamber of Commerce today of the result of his recent tour in the United States, said Cape Colony's interest in the McKinley bill is small, although indirectly the measure will have considerable effect on Cape goods. A bad wool trade, in Mr. Weiner's opinion might be expected for some time.

An Explosion Causes Three Deaths.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29.—The main boiler in Irven's lard factory in this city exploded today, causing the death of three workmen. Inattention on the part of the engineer is supposed to have been the cause of the disaster.

The Baring Brothers' Good Luck

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The *Times* says the financial difficulty arising from the connection of the firm of Baring Bros. with the Buenos Ayres water and drainage works has been removed.

Briefs from Abroad.

An order has been issued forbidding the soldiers garrisoned in Berlin from patronizing or visiting ninety-seven specified restaurants, because they are conducted by Socialists.

A dispatch from Hyderabad states that the nobles of the Nizam's dominions, on behalf of the Nizam, accorded the Czarowitz a most splendid reception upon the latter's entry into the City of Hyderabad.

The Vienna *Tagblatt* says the German Government has taken the initiative toward calling a conference to consider the establishment of an international system of protection against Anarchist outrages. Among the subjects mentioned for the consideration of the conference, says the *Tagblatt*, are extradition for political murders and the limitation of present rights of asylum.

The Lord Mayor has forwarded to St. Petersburg the protest against Russia's persecution of Jews adopted at the recent meeting at Guildhall. The idea of sending the protest to Russia in charge of a deputation headed by Lord Meath was abandoned owing to the receipt of a communication intimating that the interests of the Jews would be better served if the memorial was sent by post.

The *Volks Zeitung* of Cologne announces that a bill will be submitted to the German Imperial Parliament in 1891 providing for the restitution to the Catholic Church of the entire accumulated capital formed by the priests' salaries which were confiscated during the anti-Catholic agitation. It is further proposed by the bill that this accumulated capital shall be handed over to the Bishops, who are to appoint special boards of arbitration in each diocese to decide the claims for compensation. Nothing final, however, will be decided until the Prussian Ministry considers the matter.

ARCHER'S BONDSMEN MUST PAY UP.

The Court Decides That They Are Liable for the Full Amount of the Bond.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The bondsmen of defaulting State Treasurer Stevenson Archer will be held liable for the full amount of the bond, $200,000. They had claimed that they were not liable for defalcation after the first term of two years had expired, that the office of Treasurer was not an indefinite one, and that they could not be held responsible for the Treasurer's acts thirty days after the term expired. The State contended that the bondsmen were liable for both terms and for the whole period Archer was in office, and the Circuit Court of Baltimore County today sustained the State's view of it. This decision was on a demurrer, the case having not yet been concluded. The bondsmen will likely carry it to the State Court of Appeals. It is generally believed the six bondsmen will have to suffer, and several of them will be financially ruined in consequence. Col. E. H. Webster, ex-Collector of the Port of Baltimore and a prominent Republican, is one of the bondsmen and J. C. Hopkins, a leading Democrat, is another.

MEXICAN DESPERADOES BREAK JAIL.

Murderer Verdugo at Tucson Beats the Jailer and Opens the Prison Doors.

TUCSON, Ari., Dec. 29.—This morning Adolphe Verdugo, under sentence of death, struck Jailer Pedro Pellon three times on the neck through the grating with a dirk, then forced the door open, beat the jailer, took his keys, and escaped. Antonio Yeppa Sanchez, awaiting trial for murdering a Mexican at Rodero four years ago, and Juan Costello, committed for grand larceny, also escaped. It is thought the fugitives are making toward the border line. Officers of the guard and the Sheriff's posse are in pursuit. Verdugo killed a man in Nogales with a coupling-pin. He was extradited and sentenced to death and was awaiting the result of an appeal to the Supreme Court.

O'BRIEN ON IRISH FUNDS.

HE SAYS THE MONEY WILL BE DISPOSED OF PROPERLY.

Unwilling to Talk About the Coming Conference—Vincent Scully, the Defeated Parnellite Candidate, Has Something to Say Against His Leader's Offense Against Morality—Another Fierce Election Contest in Sight Owing to the Death of Mr. Richardson, M. P.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—From the moment he set foot on French soil, after his return from the United States, Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., the man upon whom the attention of all who are interested in Irish affairs is now concentrated, has been besieged by reporters and newspaper correspondents. To all these gentlemen Mr. O'Brien has up to the present been obliged to return the stereotyped reply that he was sorry, but he had nothing to say. Today Mr. O'Brien determined to break his long-maintained silence, and he accorded a correspondent an interview. The correspondent met Mr. O'Brien this morning at the residence of M. Raffalovitch, his father-in-law. In company with Mr. Gill Mr. O'Brien was busily at work in the spacious library reading a pile of mail matter and evidently preparing to direct his attention to a heap of newspaper clippings. The two Irish leaders were seated on either side of a large desk, which was almost buried in telegrams, letters, and newspapers. The two Irishmen, upon the result of whose labors it is generally acknowledged so much depends, had evidently been devoting the earlier portion of the morning to steady work. Mr. O'Brien, it must be admitted, shows traces of the great mental and physical strains which have recently been put upon him. In spite of this, however, his manner while receiving and speaking with the correspondent was cheerful and hopeful in the extreme. He showed no signs of bitterness while speaking of the trials that the cause of Ireland has recently been subjected to.

"I am afraid I have little to say to our friends in America as yet," said Mr. O'Brien after the correspondent had made the object of his visit known to him. "I am sure they have sufficient confidence in us to realize that we know what we are about and that we cannot take the world into our confidence at present. At this juncture in Irish affairs they will also admit that our lips must remain virtually sealed. But when the proper time arrives I and the rest of our friends here will readily give all the information possible as to the state of Irish affairs, and I may add I believe the time will soon come when we shall be able to talk freely."

"Has any decision been arrived at as to the present conduct and future management of your newspaper?" asked the correspondent.

"That," replied Mr. O'Brien, "is one of the things which will, I hope, be settled at the conference which is shortly to take place. Consequently, it is one of the subjects on which I am reluctantly compelled to say nothing at present."

"Is it true that Mr. Parnell is to meet you here and that you are to confer with him on recent events?"

"That is also a point on which I am unable to speak at this time. There is no necessity to anticipate matters of that description. To say more than this would possibly imperil the success of our efforts."

"Is there any truth in the statement published (and attributed to Mr. Hugh O'Donnell, an ex-member of Parliament) that the funds of the Irish party, held by Monroe, the banker, of this city, are now in the hands of the Supreme Council of the National League, and that neither the Parnellites nor the anti-Parnellites can touch them?"

Mr. O'Brien declined to give the correspondent a direct answer to the question, saying: "No Nationalist who knows O'Donnell attaches the slightest importance to anything he has said in the past or may say in the future upon the subject."

"Now," continued the correspondent, "about the funds subscribed in the United States during your recent visit to that country. Who will have control of them?"

At this point of the interview Mr. O'Brien evidently reconsidered his determination not to unseal his lips, for he said, uttering each phrase with deliberation and carefully weighing each word, while the correspondent wrote them down:

"All rumors about a dispute for the fund proceed from the enemies of the Irish cause. No man on either side in the present conflict in the Irish party has the smallest fear that there will be any misdirection of the national funds. The fund here in Paris was subscribed for general political purposes and remains in suspense pending adjustment of the differences in the party. As to the American funds just subscribed to no differences can arise. They, by actual agreement, will be forwarded as originally intended to the two Treasurers originally selected—Mr. Webb, M. P., and Dr. Kenny, M. P. By them the funds will be expended solely for the purpose for which they were subscribed—for the support of evicted tenants. This month's grants have already been arranged for in the friendliest manner possible for the representation of both sections of the party, and they will go to the evicted tenants for whose benefit they were subscribed. These subscriptions are entirely outside of and above any differences in the party. Not the slightest difficulty can arise as to the allocation of the money forwarded from the United States for the benefit of the evicted tenants."

The above statement in regard to the funds was read by the correspondent to Mr. O'Brien in the hearing of Mr. Gill, after which the former said:

"That is all right. I wanted to be sure that every word was correct, for in these times every word means so much. Give that message to the United States."

The *La Republique Francaise* today announces that, in its opinion, it is Mr. O'Brien's duty to restore union in the Irish party and make his colleagues suitably recognize Mr. Parnell's service, thus enabling Mr. Parnell to make a corresponding sacrifice. Homage on one side and sacrifice on the other were equally due, but it was not for the aggrieved party to assume the initiative. It says that when Mr. O'Brien performs the first duty Mr. Parnell will know how to discharge the second duty, which is equally incumbent upon him.

Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Gill have arrived at Boulogne.

Parnell's Retirement Indispensable.

DUBLIN, Dec. 29.—At a meeting of the Irish National Committee in this city today Mr. Timothy D. Sullivan said the success of the delegation of Irish members of Parliament sent to the United States changed after the verdict was pronounced against Mr. Parnell, whose conduct had since made their position worse. Mr. Sullivan added that he had it from Mr. O'Brien that Mr. Parnell's retirement was indispensable, as otherwise the conference to be held at Boulogne would be a failure.

The Mayor, Mayor-elect, and five previous Mayors of Cork have written to Mr. O'Brien stating that it is the opinion of the people of Cork that English statesmen, in conjunction with Gladstone, have attacked Parnell's position. The gentlemen referred to add that, much as they appreciate Mr. Gladstone's services and deeply feel the obligations due the Liberals, they deny their right to dictate to Irishmen as to who should or should not be their leaders.

Mr. Gladstone in a letter to an Irish priest says: "I anxiously watch the course and await the close, not long I hope to be delayed, of the lamentable conflict in Ireland."

Action by the Church.

ROME, Dec. 29.—Considerable comment has been caused in ecclesiastical circles here today by the report that the Rt.-Rev. Charles Graves, D. D., Bishop of Limerick, has been in this city incognito for some days. The report turned out to be correct, and the Bishop's presence here at the same time that Sir George Errington was in the city is regarded as a curious coincidence to say the least. There are many people who believe the Bishop's visit relates to Irish affairs in general and to Mr. Parnell in particular. At the Vatican it is declared that all action thus far taken by the Irish Bishop has been taken without a hint of any description, much less an order from the Pope. It is admitted, however, as already stated, that the Bishop's attitude during the recent political contest in North Kilkenny is approved at the Vatican.

To Hold a Conference Today.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—[Special.]—John Dillon is the only one left in the city of the Irish envoys. In an interview today he said: "I have private advices from my compatriot, Mr. O'Brien, that the conference between himself and Mr. Parnell will take place tomorrow in Paris. This information is not known either in France or here."

"Has Mr. O'Brien the power to make any concessions from the McCarthy faction?"

"No, I don't know that he has, but he has the power to find out what can be done in the way of a plan to stop the prevailing troubles. He is about the only person that Parnell would deign to talk with.

"COMMITTED A PRIVATE VICE."

Vincent Scully, Defeated Candidate, Writes About Parnell—A Proclamation.

DUBLIN, Dec. 29.—Mr. Vincent Scully, who was defeated by Sir John Pope Hennessy in the contest for North Kilkenny's seat in Parliament, has written a letter to the *Freeman's Journal* in which he says the attitude of the Irish Bishops before and during the election referred to only shows that Mr. Parnell "committed a private vice," and allowed judgment by default to be delivered against him, and therefore he has been pronounced to be no longer eligible to a position of public trust. Continuing, Mr. Scully says the Irish struggle is essentially a political and not a moral one, a struggle for leave for the Irish to manage Irish affairs after their own fashion. The struggle is one of pounds, shillings, and pence, and not of the sacraments.

Athlone, Roscommon, and Westmeath are excited at a proclamation placarded in all prominent places. It states that true Irishmen have resolved to support their independence, and that the Kilkenny reverse is a "trumpet call for you to close your ranks and make a last supreme fight for the cause." It adds that "the fatherland is threatened by a calamity surpassing a thousand coercion acts—the lowering of the flag of independence on the vague promises of a British statesman. Irish history teems with disasters resulting from reliance placed upon English promises."

The proclamation, continuing, asks the people to sustain the tried policy of the Independent party in Parliament, adding that, with the people of Ireland and America united behind it, it should sustain the leader who made that policy and led you to victory until now. The issue between the Independent party was as to whether the people should lose their own leader and party, or as to whether they should become merely a part of the English Liberals and accept a leader dictated by the English leaders. "That would not be home rule. We want real home rule—the home rule for which Emmet and other patriots gave their noble lives. We were advancing to victory under a good leader. Support him and the grand cause forever. God save Ireland."

HERE'S WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

The "Freeman's Journal" on the Conference—The "Times" and O'Brien.

DUBLIN, Dec. 29.—The *Freeman's Journal* today announces that the conference between Mr. Parnell and Mr. William O'Brien will take place tomorrow at Boulogne-Sur-Mer. It adds that Messrs. John Redmond, Kenny and Clancy, and perhaps Mr. Campbell, will be present at the meeting. The *Journal* also remarks that whatever the result of the conference, nobody will be able to say that Mr. Parnell has placed barriers in the way of any agreement that might be looked forward to.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Mr. O'Brien, in denying in his dispatch from Paris that he ever wrote a line for the *Irish World*, as stated by the London *Times*, added that he had caught the London *Times* at its "old Pigotty tricks," and that he would not allow that newspaper to sail away with its "quibbling, dishonest reply pinned to a false, malicious libel."

WILL BE A FIERCE CONTEST.

Thomas Richardson, M. P., Dies and Leaves a Liberal-Unionist Seat Vacant.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The death of Mr. Thomas Richardson, member of Parliament from Hartlepool, is announced. Mr. Richardson was a Liberal-Unionist in politics.

[There will be a fierce contest for the vacant seat. The Gladstonians will certainly put forward a candidate, and they ought to win the seat. Richardson was elected as a Liberal in 1885—before the home-rule issue was raised—by 1,060 majority over a Tory. He turned Liberal-Unionist in 1886 and was elected by a majority of 912 over an obscure London journalist named Hawkes, who was the home-rule candidate. Richardson was a local man who conducted a great shipbuilding yard in the constituency and had an easy victory. But as the constituency has not been Tory since 1868 the Gladstonians ought to win. They will, unless the Parnell business has completely demoralized them. The constituency is in Durham, in the north of England, which, as a rule, is soundly Liberal.]

INCREASED PROSPERITY IN THE SOUTH.

The Last Year Has Seen Rapid Advances in All Kinds of Business.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 29.—The *Manufacturers' Record* publishes in this week's issue its annual review of the industrial progress of the South for 1890, showing great activity and prosperity throughout that section. The total assessed value of property for 1890 is nearly $4,500,000,000, a gain of $270,000,000 over 1889 and of $1,600,000,000 over 1880. The number of National banks in the South is 590, with an aggregate capital of $90,763,705, an increase during the year of 104 banks and $10,935,000 in capital. Only two Southern National banks failed during the year, and both of these failures were due to dishonesty in management according to Government reports. During the year 2,499 miles of railroad were built in the South, against 2,296 miles in 1889.

The total value of foreign exports from all Southern ports for the first eleven months of 1890 was $268,293,000, an increase of $24,141,010 over the corresponding months of 1889, while the increase in the balance of the country was only $4,834,477, the increase at Southern ports being five times as great as the combined gain at all other United States ports. The production of pig-iron for the year foots up about 1,930,000 tons, or a gain of 395,000 tons over 1889, and 830,000 tons over 1888, and of more than 1,000,000 tons over 1887. The total production of cotton for the last six years has been 42,000,000 bales, worth, including the value of the seed sold, about $2,300,000,000.

The consumption of cotton by Southern mills was 549,498 bales last year, against 266,000 bales in 1885, a gain of over 100 per cent. During the year 3,917 new manufacturing enterprises, covering every variety of industry from tack works to steel works, were organized in the South, making a total during the last five years of over 17,000 new enterprises.

TWO SCHOONERS PRESUMABLY LOST.

Crews and Passengers to the Number of Eighteen Persons Probably Drowned.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Two schooners are supposed to have gone down lately on the Atlantic with all on board. One is the schooner Laura A. Smith, which left Jamaica Nov. 12 for Lunenburg in ballast. It has not since been heard from, although several other vessels which sailed at the same time or later arrived at their destinations long ago. All reported having experienced heavy weather and were more or less damaged. The schooner carried a crew of seven and was commanded by Capt. Eisenhauser. The other missing vessel is the schooner Laura B. Winters, which sailed from Boston Dec. 7 for Lunenburg and has not been heard from. Three other vessels that left at the same time arrived a week ago and several which left later have arrived. It is supposed the Winters capsized in a squall Dec. 20. Besides the crew of five men it had five or six passengers coming home to spend Christmas.

LABELLE KING CAUGHT IN WASHINGTON.

The Noted Opium Smuggler Run Down by a United States Detective.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 29.—Labelle King, one of the opium smugglers who escaped from United States Secret Service Officers while being conveyed from his home at Port Huron, Mich., to Detroit about two years ago by jumping through a car window, was today captured at Olympia, where he was driving a laundry wagon under the alias of Boulanger. He is said to be at the head of the largest smuggling ring in the United States and is worth a great deal of money. The capture was made by Special Inspector Coblentz, who has been following him for years.

"To what do you ascribe your failure in life?" Much of interest has been written about those who have battled successfully with the world and how the foundations for their fortunes were laid. "The Tribune" now puts the above question to the unfortunates who are so much more numerous. Short contributions are solicited, and where requests are made the names of the writers will be withheld.

SPALDING OWNS BOTH.

THE PLAYERS' LEAGUE CLUB PASSES INTO HIS POSSESSION.

President Addison Receives a Check for $18,000 and Steps Down and Out—A Decision That Opens the Pool-Rooms in New York—Toledo Offered $7,000 for Its Franchise—Slavin Says He Will Meet Corbett in San Francisco—Sporting News.

The last act in the local base-ball war drama was played yesterday and the curtain rung down. The final tableau represented Presidents Addison and Spalding shaking hands over the bloody chasm, the former holding a heavy certified check in his left hand and the latter keeping tight hold of a bundle of contracts and papers representing all that remained of the Chicago White Stockings, who played a brief engagement of one year. The club showed its marked ability to stand a long run. In fact the other clubs in the Players' League had it on the run from the beginning of the playing season to the close.

Presidents Spalding and Addison met yesterday afternoon per agreement and soon came to an understanding. Attorney D. F. Richolson, who had been retained by the Players' League club players, was on hand and announced that the ball-tossers would compromise on the basis of 90 per cent of the salaries due them and that the players owning stock would accept a settlement on the basis of 50 per cent for cash. Mr. Addison promptly accepted the offer and told Mr. Spalding that he might pay these amounts himself so as to relieve the league President of any responsibility in the matter. This having been arranged, Mr. Spalding drew up a check for a trifle over $18,000 and handed it to the President of the defunct club. The latter forthwith handed over the contracts, park lease, and good-will of his organization, and he and Mr. Spalding parted on the friendliest of terms. Mr. Spalding offered all the officials of the club season tickets for next year, and they will be found in Sec. "A," as in 1889, before the brotherhood nightmare came to haunt their dreams.

The amount of unpaid salaries due the players was $5,595.18, divided as follows: Comiskey, $1,349.58; King, $564.69; Bastian, $290.15; Boyle, $492.78; Williamson, $363.62; O'Neill, $295.75; Darling, $256.90; Shugart, $248.78; Dwyer, $253.06; Ryan, $437.80; Duffy, $307.29; Farrell, $544.62; Baldwin, $249.46. There was also a balance of $329.18 due Pfeffer, but the latter, with a feeling different from that shown by the other players, waived claim to the amount, realizing that the players had all the best of it as it was and not wishing to put those who backed the enterprise any deeper in the mire. The amount of stock held by the players was $2,800, divided as follows: Comiskey, $500; Darling, $1,000; Ryan, $500; Duffy, $500; Farrell, $300. Those who invested money in the club will get back about 50 per cent of their investment in cash.

One of the considerations of the sale was $15,000 in stock in the New York club given to the local officials by Messrs. McAlpin, Talcott, and the other New York officials. President Spalding has as yet not made any plans in regard to his team for next year. He now controls some thirty players from which a championship team can be picked. He will know nothing of the make-up of his club until after the meeting in New York the latter part of next month. He has not yet made up his mind at which park his team will play next season.

An Offer for the Toledo Club.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 29.—President A. W. Thurman of the American Association and Chris Von der Ahe of St. Louis held a conference at the Boody House today with President Ketcham and Director Raitz of the Toledo club. An offer of $7,000 was made for Toledo's franchise, Toledo to hold the players, the sum to be raised by assessment on the other clubs of the association. Action on the offer was postponed to a future meeting to be held at Columbus. The indications are that if there is a sell-out it must be for spot cash.

POOL-ROOMS MAY FLOURISH.

A Decision That Permits Betting on Races in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The general term of the Supreme Court handed down today a decision signed by Chief-Justice Van Brunt and concurred in by Justices Brady and Daniels which will interest not only every jockey club, bookmaker, and pool-seller, but every citizen who has ever bet a dollar on a horse or who expects to bet in the future. The apparent effect of the decision is to allow pool-selling or its equivalent to be conducted in this city whenever it is lawful on the race tracks.

Last May Thomas F. Wynn, proprietor of a pool-room at No. 3 Barclay street, was tried and convicted in the Court of General Sessions before Judge Martine and a jury for a violation of the pool law. On the trial of the case William F. Howe, who defended Wynn, claimed that the prisoner did not violate the terms of the Ives pool bill, which gave the public the privilege of betting on horse races at legally constituted race tracks between May 15 and Oct. 15. Mr. Howe insisted that if it was legal to bet on the race track it was equally lawful for the public to delegate a bookmaker or any person to receive money for the purpose of making a bet on the race-track, within the prescribed period, in a house or room in this city, as well as on the race-track itself, and when the evidence for the prosecution had ended Mr. Howe moved that Judge Martine instruct the jury to acquit. This Judge Martine denied, saying that the action of the defendant was merely a trick, and a device, and subterfuge to evade the law.

The case was taken at once to the Supreme Court and elaborate arguments made. Chief Justice Van Brunt handed down an opinion, concurred in by Judges Daniels and Brady, reversing Judge Martine, saying: "It was clearly error to submit to the jury the question of Wynn's guilt under the evidence produced by the prosecution, and the court should have directed an acquittal."

This decision will open the pool-rooms in New York from May 15 to Oct. 15, a period which covers all the racing in the State. To the pool-room men the decision comes with especial relish, for they have had hard times for the last eight months. Up to April 15, when the Dwyers opened their track at Elizabeth, pool-rooms in this city had practically their own way. There were about twenty-five of them, located principally on Park row, Barclay, and Twenty-eighth streets, and with the exception of occasional interruptions for a day or two they were not molested.

Just how the decision of Chief-Justice Van Brunt will affect the pool-rooms during the period when the Ives bill does not legalize pool-selling, from May 15 to Oct. 15, remains to be seen. It is illegal to sell pools in New York, but will it be illegal in New York to accept commissions to bet in New Jersey? This will probably be the next question decided.

Phil Dwyer was interviewed tonight by a reporter. He had heard of the decision of Judge Van Brunt, and believed it was calculated to injure race tracks, and therefore racing.

"We will be compelled to take further measures to protect racing," said Mr. Dwyer. "If the law provides that pool-rooms in the city are common carriers under the Ives bill I see no reason why they cannot transact the same business all the year around for any race track. It will furnish the same objectionable loophole that existed before. I feel confident that public opinion is against city pool-rooms, and will heartily encourage any effort made to keep them closed."

Results at Clifton.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—[Special.]—It looked at one time this morning as if the races at Clifton would necessarily be postponed, but toward noon the sun came out bright and strong, and every one who could possibly do so made a bee-line for the track. The attendance was fully up to the average and a fair day's sport was enjoyed. The track was in surprisingly good condition considering the amount of snow that has fallen lately. Summaries follow:

First race, five furlongs—Melrose won, Hydra second, Baltimore third. Time, 1:04¼.

Second race, six and one-half furlongs—Meade won, Fabian second, Cotillon third. Time, 1:25.

Third race, mile and three furlongs—Eblis won, William Daly Jr. second, Eminence third. Time, 2:27¼.

Fourth race, seven furlongs—Mabel Glenn won, Irene H. second, Fitzroy third. Time, 1:29.

Fifth race, mile and a sixteenth—Lemon won, Matinee gelding second, Question third. Time, 1:51.

Sixth race, one mile—Jack Rose won, Prince James second, Basil Duke third. Time, 1:43.

A Big Offer for St. Vincent.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Clark & Book, proprietors of the Locust Grove stock farm, have been offered $20,000 by the owner of Bell Boy for St. Vincent (2:30), by Wilkes Boy out of Aileen, recently purchased of Powell Brothers for $15,000. Through the veins of St. Vincent flow the finest strains of trotting blood in the world. His grandsire is George Wilkes, sire of Harry and Guy Wilkes and sixty-six others with records of 2:30 or better. He was foaled in 1884, stands 15.3, and weighs 1,150 pounds. Lafe Shaffer, who gave Allie Wilkes a record last year, will handle St. Vincent the coming season, and expects to give him a record below 2:20.

Slavin Says He Will Fight Corbett.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—[Special.]—R. K. Fox of this city was advised today that Frank P. Slavin, the pugilist, had cabled the President of the California Athletic Club at San Francisco that he will accept the offer of the club to put up a purse of $10,000 for a fight between himself and Jim Corbett. If everything is agreeable Slavin will leave for New York when the date is selected.

Arranging for a Battle.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Dec. 29.—Negotiations were pending here today by the backers of Jack Welch of Peoria and John Tansy of Memphis for a fight for $1,000 a side. It is understood the battle will take place near Omaha, and prominent sporting men from the South and East are in the city arranging details.

Jackson and Corbett to Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The California Athletic Club directors held a meeting tonight, and it is understood that the matching of Corbett and Jackson was a part of the business transacted. It is stated that the total value of the trophy to be contested for will be $10,000, divided into $8,500 for the winner and $1,500 for the loser. This arrangement has been pronounced satisfactory by both men.

The Ninth Chess Game a Draw.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The ninth game in the great Steinitz-Gunsberg chess match resulted in a draw after a battle of seven hours, in which eighty moves were made. Of this time Mr. Steinitz occupied four and a half hours and Mr. Gunsberg two and a half.

General Sporting Notes.

Muldoon will train Kilrain for his fight with Godfrey.

Guy's front leg has thrown out a splint and has been blistered.

Ted Larkin wants to play first base for next year's Philadelphia League Club.

Tommy Magee, the jockey so badly hurt at Nashville, is in the saddle again at New Orleans.

The Palo Alto 2-year-old, Nero, by Flood, out of Queen Bess, is said to be a "cracker-jack."

In a practice game of indoor base-ball at Idlewild Hall, Evanston, the Idlewilds defeated the Ravenswoods by a score of 6 to 3.

Tom Connors writes to THE TRIBUNE that he will sign articles with Evan Lewis, the latter to throw him twice in an hour.

The English papers are criticising the team sent over here by the Salford Harriers, claiming that its members violated the amateur rules by taking money.

THE LION AND THE HUMAN EYE.

It Takes More than a Look to Quell the King of the Forest.

I asked Prof. Darling what truth there was in the general theory that a lion can be kept in subjection by the mere power of the human eye. He said it was all nonsense. Lions, he averred, were held in subjection through fear. They are afraid of a human being. A lion born in the jungle stands in greater fear of man than a lion born and brought up in captivity, for the reason that to the captive lion the human figure becomes familiar, and the element of fear springing from a strange and unusual appearance does not operate. Darling turns his back on the lions in the arena without any hesitation, and the lions are just as well-behaved when his back is turned on them as when he is looking at them. It is all right, however, he says, to keep your eye on a lion, just as it is entirely proper and necessary to keep your eye on any dangerous enemy or opponent, simply because you want to know what an antagonist proposes to do. He says, however, that there is nothing of the sneak about a lion at all. If he means to attack you he gives you fair notice. The other popular idea, that the taste of blood increases the ferocity of the lion, he says, is founded on fact. It is pretty dangerous for a lion to bite you, even by accident.

I asked him also if it was usual among lion-tamers to cut the claws of lions or to pull their teeth. He said that the old-time lion-tamers used to cut their claws occasionally, but it was impossible to pull their teeth without breaking their jaws, as the teeth were so long and so strong and so firmly imbedded in the bone. He had never attempted to cut their claws, for the reason that lions did not like to be disturbed by manicuring, hated to be mastered, as already mentioned, and the effect of such proceeding was to make them more ferocious than otherwise they would be. He said he had no doubt that lions occasionally suffered from toothache, because he had found decayed teeth in their cages that had dropped out of their jaws. But he had never known of lions undergoing dentistry of any kind, or any steps ever having been taken to preserve their teeth. As to their health, the measures he took were rather preventive than curative. They were subject to lung troubles, and did not usually live to be more than 8 or 9 years of age when in captivity. When at liberty they possibly lived to be 20 or 25 years old.

THE MUSIC OF THE ANCIENTS.

It Is More than Probable That It Was Cruel and Barbaric.

Boston *Musical Herald:* The works of the Greek poets and philosophers are full of allusions to the beauty and power of music. The Scriptures also laud the divine art. Nevertheless it is more than probable that music was crude and barbaric even in ancient Jerusalem. One rather convincing proof of this is found in the constant desire of the ancients to bring vast bodies of musicians together. "Play skillfully and with a loud noise," says the psalmist, and Josephus speaks of choruses of 250,000 voices and as many instruments. It is quite probable that the old historian was exaggerating, yet the very statement shows that the ancients desired power above all things in their tonal feasts.

In Greece the same desire for fortissimo obtained, for we read of a young flute player bursting a blood vessel and dying through a herculean effort to obtain a very loud note, and the voice of the gentleman who took several prizes for his musical attainments in the public games was said to be powerful enough to stun the entire audience. Of course the ancient music was strongly rhythmic; of this we have absolute proof in the Scriptural allusions to the clapping of hands and in the description of the regular stamping of the director of the chorus in the ancient Greek theaters. The surest proof of the crudity of ancient music is, however, found in the Greek system of notation, which is utterly inadequate to represent music of any intricacy. Yet it is not quite certain that we have deciphered this notation correctly, for the works on the subject are by no means explicit and many of them have been destroyed.

The excavation in progress at Pompeii may still afford a clew to the music of the ancient world. It must be remembered that two-thirds of the city of Pompeii are still under ground, and it is quite possible that the remains of a musical library may yet be discovered there. At present the musical works of Boethius and of Vitruvius only serve to make the darkness of the ancient musical system more cimmerian. But this much can be stated with surety, that it was barbaric in comparison with the system of our own times.

Autographs of Noted French People.

Our friends over in Paris have been holding an auction sale of autographs which has developed some odd happenings so far as concerns the prices brought. The autograph of the Empress Josephine was perhaps the most interesting of the lot and it sold for 35 francs or about $7. But that of Mme. de Maintenon was evidently more highly prized by the French people, for it sold for 80 francs, or $16, and that of Mlle. de Sombreuil, the heroine of the Revolution, brought 75 francs. The name of Prince Eugene de Beauharnais, son of Josephine, sold for 11 francs, and that of Queen Marie Christine, mother of Queen Isabella II. of Spain, brought 15 francs. The name of Mme. Recamier was valued at 15 francs, that of Rachael at 39 francs, that of George Sand at 22 francs.

An interesting lot was a letter written by M. Thiers, eleven days before his death, to the delegates of the Republicans of St. Germain, who came to greet him at the Pavilion Henri IV. on the eve of the elections of May 16. This letter, which was sold for 77 francs, contains the following passage: "I look upon the Republic as the only government possible in France. Those who, unable to put anything else in its place, attempt to hinder its establishment are the real disturbers, the real anarchists, whom France will soon call to account for the moral and material injury which they have endeavored to do her this year. Let us be calm—calm and resolved—and we shall succeed. As for myself, I do not doubt of our success. Everything foretells it, and I do not hesitate to assure you of it."—*Boston Advertiser.*

On Trial for Killing His Father.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Dec. 29.—The trial of Herbert Warren, a 16-year-old boy, for the murder of his father, J. Frank Warren, was commenced here today before Judge Smith. The elder Warren was a traveling man and was home but little. He brought his family here from Michigan. Mrs. Warren is an invalid. Warren was engaged in intrigues with women in Connecticut, it is alleged, and his wife learned of it. June 12 last he came home and had a quarrel with his wife. At 2 o'clock in the morning Warren was shot down by his son Herbert, who claimed that his father was assaulting his mother and that she called on him for assistance.

Life's Games.

In playing the most of games of life
This saying of wisdom shows no lack:
An ace in the hand is better by far,
Than all in the rest of the pack.
—*Philadelphia Times.*

The Christmas Turkey.

A Napoleon for a day it ruled the world,
It filled the place of senates, camps, and marts.
But night came on, and glory shorn are left
A few scant fragments of the bony parts.
—*Philadelphia Times.*

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

A policeman discovered a negro in the chicken-house of the Chief of Police at Atlanta, Ga., last night and when the negro turned to assault the officer, the latter shot his assailant, killing him.

James Dalton was found dead in the mountains near Middlesborough, Ky., yesterday shot with a rifle bullet. There is no clew to his murderer.

COOLEY READY AT LAST.

THE SUPPRESSED REPORT OF THE DEPOSED DRAINAGE ENGINEER.

He Believes That It Will Be Cheaper to Run the Ship Canal Through the Chicago than the Calumet River—It Will Also Be More of a Benefit to Commerce, to Say Nothing of the Health of This City.

L. E. Cooley, ex-Chief Engineer of the Drainage Commission, has furnished the newspapers his report on "Federal Relations," which the Board of Trustees decided not to make public.

"My report," said Mr. Cooley, "was intended as a review of the general subject of a waterway from Lake Michigan to the Gulf of Mexico in its relations to the Chicago sanitary problem. I treated the subject on its bearings on the following particulars: In respect to the Chicago terminus, the physical features of the route, the character of the project, its utility, and the methods of accomplishment. The commercial and controversial issues are dealt with and illustrated with appendices, maps, and profiles."

His facts and figures were briefly as follows:

He asserted that the data upon which the report is based were in existence before the organization of the sanitary district, and the only expense has been in the collation of the facts and preparation of maps, profiles, and written matter of the reports. The data are the result of years of research, and the expense was not borne by the district. "So that to a large extent," said Mr. Cooley, "the Board of Trustees can claim no proprietary interest in the facts or the report itself."

The report is designed to show how the people may construct, free from control of syndicates and corporations, a harbor adequate for the future, and a great waterway leading to the gulf and the Atlantic to which sewage disposal and health shall be incidental.

Pioneers Foresaw the Ship Canal.

Mr. Cooley notes the fact that the pioneers of this region saw the possibilities and advantage of a water connection between the gulf and Atlantic. Albert Gallatin, Clinton Morris, and Gen. Dearborn favored the ship canal and made surveys and reports concerning it. Gen. Wilson, who in 1868 recommended a canal 160 feet wide and eight feet deep, mean lake level, to Lake Joliet, and the improvement of the river to Utica by locks and dams, in a similar plan, now approves the Chicago project.

The policy of the State is defined in the acts establishing sanitary districts and providing for Illinois and Desplaines River improvements, and the resolution contemplating coöperation by the United States regarding a waterway from Lake Michigan to the Desplaines. This provides for a capacity of 10,000 cubic feet per second, a width of 160 feet, and a depth of 18 feet to the river; to Lake Joliet the depth must be 22 feet, and not less than fourteen feet from Lake Joliet to La Salle. The sanitary district is to construct a channel eighteen feet in depth across the Chicago divide. Temporarily it may construct its channel in the clay to a depth of fourteen feet and of half the ultimate capacity.

As a result of the agitation of 1887 Congress authorized a survey, assuming that Chicago would coöperate to the extent of a drainage ditch, which should be a navigable channel with capacity for the barges and river steamboats.

Much space is devoted by Mr. Cooley to speculations on commerce and to his disagreement with Capt. Marshall, giving tabular statistics relative to dock frontage, harbor, and slip area, and the possibilities of increasing trade, dock room, and harbor room.

Route of the Great Waterway.

The waterway may originate at Lake Michigan either near the mouth of the Chicago River or the month of the Calumet River. The following table states the localities passed and the distances traversed along either route, it being noticed that the routes are common beyond Sag Junction:

VIA CHICAGO RIVER.

Locality.	*Miles.*	
Lake Michigan	0.0	0.3 miles e. of I. C. R. R.
Forks	1.3	Chicago River.
Bridgeport	5.3	South Branch.
Bridewell	6.4	West Fork.
Summit	13.3	Ogden Ditch.
Sag Junction	23.0	Desplaines River.
Lockport	35.3	Lock No. 1.
Joliet	38.1	Dam No. 1.
Lake Joliet	41.1	Lock No. 7.

VIA CALUMET RIVER.

Lake Michigan	0.0	End of South Pier.
Brown's Mill	3.25	Calumet River.
Lake Calumet	4.50	Irondale.
Kensington	6.35	Lake Calumet.
Little Calumet	7.75	Wildwood.
Stony Creek	9.35	Little Calumet.
Blue Island	10.85	Stony Creek.
Sag Junction	27.00	Calumet Feeder.
Lake Joliet	45.10	Desplaines Valley.

By either route the excavation is clay to Summit or Blue Island, and thence to Sag Junction it is clay, hard pan, gravel, quicksand, and an unknown quantity of rock. The proportion of difficult excavation is much larger in the Calumet route and the proportions probably arise more rapidly for deeper cuttings.

Estimates of the Federal Engineer.

The United States Engineer's office has made estimates for channels by way of both routes, one estimate for a channel eight feet deep and one for a channel fourteen feet deep.

The estimated cost of the eight-foot channel is $15,358,319 and the fourteen-foot $21,542,048.

The fourteen foot channel costs only 48 per cent more than the shallow channel, but the value of it for navigation is five times greater. This Government estimate contains an unnecessary item for eight miles of docking west of Bridgeport amounting to $800,000. It appears also that the estimate for certain excavations via the Calumet route is 19 per cent greater for the eight foot and 27 per cent greater for the fourteen foot channel than via the Chicago route. When the greater length of the Calumet route is considered the discrepancy is very much in favor of the Chicago route. An item of $3,341,470 is included for improving the Chicago harbor, whereas no estimate is made for improving Calumet harbor, although reference is plainly made to a "land-locked harbor of great proportions and commodious basins."

The estimate includes items for new bridges over the Chicago River. The city has been constructing its own bridges and will probably continue to do so unless the United States appropriates the amount estimated—viz.: $2,475,000, including contingencies.

The Chicago line has twenty-nine highway bridges, as against twenty-four by the Calumet line.

It may be concluded:

1. That the route to the Chicago River is much shorter and not more costly than to the Calumet River.

2. That the development of facilities for commerce will be far less expensive and a natural expansion of commerce.

4. That commerce is the life of this city, and when difficulties of navigation make commerce expensive the evil should be remedied.

4. That the harbor and waterway for the interests of commerce will involve less ultimate cost to the United States if located at Chicago.

The distance from Lake Joliet to Utica is 55 miles and the fall of the river is 65 feet. From Utica to the Mississippi the distance is 227 miles and the fall less than 31 feet.

Mr. Cooley further describes the Mississippi River facilities for commerce and shows that through the proposed ditch a proper navigable depth of water could readily be maintained. He also gives statistics showing commerce at different points, and again speaking of the advantage to commerce and health a large canal would be, he says: "A great channel to the Chicago River becomes less expensive than any channel to another point. A little channel has only local interest to a few people who may live along the route and is not well adapted to long distance movement. A great channel is of interest to half a continent. It is the large channel for which Chicago may get National aid. The route is defined practically to the waters of the Chicago River. So far as this legislation pertains to the sanitary district of Chicago the waterway provisions must be construed as incidental to the main purpose of sanitation, but as strictly directory to the extent of carrying out this purpose so as to permit a commercial development. The two purposes cannot be divorced."

The Sanitary Side of the Question.

"The sanitary, or local, question has deferred the development of the waterway for many years, and it is improbable that the Federal Government will take up the work until that question is determined. Two propositions, narrow in their scope, are these: (1) If the General Government will make the last official estimate, $26,883,153 for an eight-foot channel available, the sanitary district could afford to construct a channel twenty-two feet deep to Lake Joliet and thence fourteen feet deep to La Salle. (2) Should the General Government make available the estimate of 1890—$43,282,763—for a fourteen-foot channel from Chicago to La Salle the sanitary district could afford to build a channel twenty-two feet deep to Lake Joliet, thence twenty feet deep to Utica and fourteen feet deep from there to the Mississippi.

"A proposition to change the status of the lake front, so far as it concerns Chicago or the State, should be carefully guarded that no rights are parted with which might prejudice such a project. The possibilities are unlimited."

The Physician's Bore Bell.

A physician who was confidential told a visitor that all physicians with any practice had a bore bell. "And what may a 'bore bell' be?" asked his visitor. "A bore bell," said the doctor, "is an invisible bell arranged somewhere in the room, though generally in the floor near the chair where a physician is usually seated at the time he receives his patients. When I feel that I have given the last comer enough of my time I quietly put my foot on the secret spot in the floor, and before any one can say 'Jack Robinson,' my man has appeared and announced that I have a telegram, or that some one wishes to see me immediately. The patient naturally bows herself out (you see it is generally a woman), and by means of my little subterfuge I am free. Of course I do not mean to say that I am obliged to use the bell every time I receive a woman patient! But I tell you I have found it a lucky escape sometimes. It is all very well to listen to an account of the ailments and give the required amount of sympathy to the patient before you, but when she drags in all her relatives there has to be a stopping place—therefore the 'bore bell.'"

MEETING OF EDUCATORS.

CONVENTION OF THE ILLINOIS TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Matters Concerning Free Books and Attendance at Schools Discussed at Yesterday's Session at Springfield—Decision in a Suit in Minnesota in Which Two Wives Figured—A Counterfeiters' Den Discovered in Montana—General News of the Northwest.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Illinois State Teachers' Association and its various sections began this evening at the State-House with the delivery of the President's address by P. R. Walker of Rockford. In this he strongly favored the Compulsory Education law and as strongly opposed the proposition that school text books should be furnished to pupils by the State. He gave the facts regarding the effort in that direction made by the State of California as showing that the publication of school-books by the State was not the solution of the problem which was to put school-books in the hands of the scholars at the lowest possible cost consistent with the maintenance of the standard required.

Messrs. John T. Ray of Springfield and J. R. Harker and Frank H. Hall of Jacksonville, the committee appointed to report on the employment of children of school age in manufacturing establishments, submitted its report, in which general interest was manifested. The committee today issued a circular addressed to manufacturers, master mechanics of railroads, and all persons employing minors as apprentices, in which it quotes the order of Master Mechanic Lape of the Wabash railway, which is enforced in all the shops of that road in this State, and which requires all apprentices employed in those shops to have a certificate showing that they have passed examinations in the eighth grade of the public schools or its equivalent. Mr. Lape is quoted in the circular as saying that he thinks this regulation would be of value in every shop in the country, as the boys educated in the schools learn faster, are more gentlemanly in their conduct, and become such employés in every respect as the company desires to have in its shops.

The circular further shows that in this city the good effect of the Lape order was immediately felt, as the School Board gave the order wide publicity, and the school attendance in the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades immediately increased largely, the order having also been adopted by the majority of the local employers.

The committee suggest that the plan can be made a valuable one in every city where industries employing minors are located, and that its enforcement will be quite as effective as compulsory education. The plan is urged for general adoption among employers, who are asked to pledge themselves to encourage the attendance upon school of all children until they have completed the eighth-grade studies or its equivalent, and that they will give the preference in employment to pupils holding such certificates. The circular especially urges the attention of the railroads and large corporations to the subject, and a petition to the same effect is also being circulated among the employers of this city.

A large number of the leading educators of the State have already arrived to attend the meetings of the association, and there will probably be 700 teachers present when the sessions begin tomorrow. The general meetings and those of the different sections will continue until Wednesday afternoon.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The State Teachers' Association will hold its annual meeting here the remainder of this week. The attendance will be about 1,000. The present officers of the association are President James McNaughton of Council Bluffs, Secretary E. S. Esgate of Marion, and Treasurer D. N. Lewis of Washington. The Woman's Round-Table of Iowa meets in connection with this association, and Friday evening the alumni of the State Agricultural College to the number of 200 will hold a banquet.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—There are between 400 and 500 teachers here tonight in attendance upon the thirty-seventh annual session of the State Teachers' Association, which opened in Plymouth Church this evening. Tonight's session was devoted to the addresses of the retiring President, J. A. Zeller, and the new presiding officer, W. W. Parsons. The Indiana County Superintendents' Association also met today and recommended to the Legislature the enactment of several laws tending to improve the school system of the State. Among the recommendations was one urging that an appropriation be made for a school exhibit at the World's Fair. The suggestion of the association is that a specific sum be set aside for that purpose by the Legislature to be under the control of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

NO. 1 GETS NO MONEY.

Decision in a Minnesota Suit in Which Two Wives Figured.

ROCHESTER, Minn., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—William Gardner, a wealthy farmer, came to Olmsted County from Ireland forty years ago, and was married three years after his arrival. He is now 70 years of age and his wife and seven children are living. Last spring the whole community, as well as Mrs. Gardner No. 2, was surprised by the appearance of a woman with a son 40 years old, who had just come over from Ireland, claiming that she was the first and lawful wife of Mr. Gardner; that she was married to him in Ireland forty-three years ago; that soon after their marriage Gardner came here, and she, not willing to come with him, staid in Ireland. She claimed his property. Gardner admitted that the woman was married to him. He is a wealthy man for a farmer, worth $100,000, and the wife No. 1 was bent on getting him into trouble financially. The case excited the whole neighborhood, and sympathy was generally with Gardner. It has just been tried by Judge Start, who shut out the first woman from sharing his wealth on the ground that by refusing to come to her husband when he had sent her the necessary money and remaining silent for forty years she had waived all her rights. When the court released Gardner he was moved to compassion and gave the woman from Ireland enough to make her comfortable.

FOUND A COUNTERFEITERS' DEN.

Montana Officers Discover a Place Where Bad Money Is Made.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Marshal Furay has discovered a counterfeiters' den near Big Timber, north of here. Counterfeit silver dollars and half dollars have been shoved in the State for some time. Several days ago a man named Tom Kent, who owns a cabin on the reservation near Big Timber which he had rented to two strangers, went out to notify the men they must vacate, as he wanted the place. He found what appeared to be a counterfeiter's furnace and tools. He telegraphed the Marshal, and yesterday deputies went to the cabin. Upon arriving there they found the cabin vacant. Outside the cabin they found several pounds of plaster-paris and several molds of dollars and halves and a quantity of Babbit metal besides other articles pertaining to a counterfeiter's outfit. Just as the Deputy Marshals were about to abandon the search they found a man rolled in a blanket lying flat on the ground near where the counterfeiters' outfit was found. He was heavily armed, and at first showed a disposition to resist arrest. He finally gave up. He gave the name of Frank Ellis, and said his partner, a man named Knowles, had gone to Billings.

ST. PAUL'S NEW THEATER OPENED.

A Big Crowd Witnesses the First Performance in the Metropolitan.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The Metropolitan Opera-House was opened this evening, the crowd within its doors being the largest which ever gathered at a theater in St. Paul. The city has been without a first-class house since the burning of the Grand Opera-House Jan. 17, 1888. The owners of the new Thespian temple claim that it is the finest theater in America outside of the Chicago Auditorium. The attraction tonight was the Bostonians in "Robin Hood." The cost of the new house was $425,000, and its projectors and owners are Frank B. Clark, A. B. Stickney, Arnold Kalman, and Anel Oppenheim. The theater proper has a seating capacity of 2,200, but there were over 3,000 people packed into it tonight. There are eighteen proscenium boxes and three balcony loges, and scattered here and there about the auditorium are thirty-two fauteuils.

The stage is seventy-five by fifty-two feet and the proscenium arch forty feet high. Manager McDonald of the Bostonians said this afternoon, upon looking the theater over, that the dressing-room and mechanical arrangements were the most complete he ever saw. The house, which is eight stories high, is thoroughly fireproof, and the finish and decorations are of the finest quality. All that portion of the block not occupied by the theater proper is to be used as offices by the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City railway company, the officers of which own most of the stock of the new house.

OGDEN, Utah, Dec. 29.—The Grand Opera-House was opened tonight by Emma Abbott. All the notables of the Territory, besides leading citizens of Colorado, Idaho, and Wyoming, were in attendance. The opera-house was begun in July. The building is owned by four Ogden citizens.

ARRESTED AT THE GRAVE.

An Indiana Farmer Taken Into Custody While at His Sweetheart's Tomb.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—An affidavit was filed today against John Deprez, a young and popular farmer of this county, charging him with the involuntary manslaughter of Miss Mollie Kinney, a young and beautiful girl to whom he was engaged to be married. The funeral took place at Marion, a village five miles north of this city. While standing at the grave of his affianced the officer arrested him. The facts revealed by the inquest now in progress, though incomplete, are about as follows: For some time past Deprez had been courting Miss Kinney. Dec. 17 she gave birth to a child. This fact she concealed from her parents. Last Saturday she went to Obediah, four miles away, where she became sick. A physician was called, but she died soon after his arrival. Dr. J. W. Snyder pronounced the cause of her death to be from the effects of drugs.

REFUSED MEDICAL AID.

Christian Scientists Charged with Peculiar Conduct Toward Their Son.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The 15-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Whitman of this city died Saturday of diphtheria. He was sick about ten days and no physician, it is alleged, was called to see him. Mr. and Mrs. Whitman belong to the society known as Christian Scientists and do not believe in medical assistance. The health officer and the city physician were sent to the Whitman house, but their assistance was refused. Mr. and Mrs. Whitman say that it "was ordained that their child should be taken from them."

Tom Navin to Be Pardoned.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Tom Navin the "kid" Mayor of Adrian is likely to be pardoned Tuesday or Wednesday. There is good authority for the statement that the Governor has decided to release the most sensational forger and embezzler Michigan ever had in prison. When Navin was Mayor of Adrian in 1882, being then about 22 years old, he forged mortgages on the farms of many friends. These mortgages he sold. Navin as Mayor induced the city by special election to declare in favor of issuing waterworks bonds for $150,000. As soon as the result was known Navin forged the bonds and went to New York to float them. Just before he realized a cent upon them the discovery of his crimes came and he had to fly.

Committed Suicide to Avoid Arrest.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Information has just been received of an exciting chase and suicide near Kirkman, Shelby County, last Saturday night. The post-office at Kirkman was entered by burglars and a large quantity of goods stolen, including postage stamps and letters. One Thomas Woods was suspected, and as he was missing this gave color to the suspicions. This morning a posse started after Woods. They chased him to cover in a grove, which was surrounded by officers. After exchanging several shots with the officers no more was heard from him. An investigation proved he had committed suicide to avoid arrest.

Michigan Knights of the Grip.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The Michigan Brigade, Knights of the Grip, held its annual convention here today. A beneficial feature was incorporated in the organization, it being the intention to pay $500 on the death of a member. The dues were also slightly raised. The officers elected were: George E. Bardeen of Kalamazoo, President; J. L. McCauley of Detroit, Secretary; George C. Cooper of Lansing, Treasurer; and L. M. Mills of Grand Rapids, Chairman of the Board of Directors. This evening a fine banquet, followed by a ball, was the feature of the entertainment. Gov. Luce made the chief speech at the banquet.

A Talk in Perrin's Defense.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—In the Perrin trial today Col. Gabe Bouck delivered the opening address for the defense, in which he bitterly denounced the "paid Hawkshaws of the United States Express company,' who had ransacked the rum holes and houses of bad character of the Gogebic range in their attempts to find witnesses to send Leonard Perrin to Waupun." At the conclusion of Col. Bouck's address several witnesses, prominent men of this part of the State, testified to the good character of the defendant. The court-room was crowded with spectators.

A Marriage Causes Two Arrests.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—F. N. Lewis of Moultrie County and W. A. French of Coles County are under bonds here, the first charged with perjury and the latter as an accessory before the fact. It seems French desired to wed Miss Minerva Miller of Moultrie. Her mother objected, and as the girl was under age her mother's consent was necessary. Lewis came to the assistance of the lovers and helped them out by making affidavit that Minerva was 18 years old. The couple were married. The mother is now prosecuting both the young men.

Bold Robbery in a Hotel.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 29.—George Walser, a representative of the Morris Safe and Lock company of Covington, Ky., was gagged and robbed in a room at the Union Depot Hotel about 12:30 o'clock this morning. He was awakened at the hour mentioned by a sound in the room and saw two men searching the pockets of his trousers. When they discovered that he was awake they gagged him and afterward robbed him of $65. As soon as they had departed Walser rang the bell and help came, but it was then too late to get any trace of the robbers.

Said to Be Short in His Accounts.

CARROLLTON, Ill., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—John Jones, County Clerk of Greene County during the last eight years, is said to owe the county $3,000 or $4,000. He retired from the office Dec. 1 with the reputation of being one of the best officials the county had ever had. The report today that he owes the county is a great surprise. It seems his bondsmen were made aware of the situation some days ago, and that he turned over to them county orders for $1,600 allowed him at the recent meeting of the Supervisors. He shows a disposition to pay up, going so far as giving a mortgage on his household goods.

Killed at a Railway Crossing.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Word was received here this morning of an accident at the railway crossing near Camden, Carroll County, Sunday night. A party of four young people were out riding in a two-seated conveyance, and had driven up onto the railway crossing when along whizzed a train, striking the vehicle and throwing the occupants in every direction. James McKane, one of the men, was pitched against a telegraph pole and instantly killed; Miss Lizzie Snowberger was so badly hurt that she lived but a short time. The other two young people were not badly hurt.

Ordered to Leave by White-Caps.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The participants in the Nabb shooting scrape, which occurred at Nabb's Station, Clark County, Christmas night, in which over fifty shots were fired and Joseph Traffalgar mortally wounded, have all received notices from "White-Caps" to dispose of their earthly possessions and leave the county within thirty days. The notices inform the violators that it is a case of "must" on their part, and that those who are under bond to appear at court must not regard this as an excuse to remain.

Took Poison and Shot Himself.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 29.—Harry Atkinson, a railroad brakeman whose home is at Auburn, Ky., chose two routes to commit suicide last night at the Globe Hotel, this city. He first tried morphine, which had no effect on his organism. He then took a dose of laudanum, and, getting in bed, sent a bullet crashing through his brain. He left several letters, one of which was addressed to Mrs. C. F. Atkinson, Auburn, Ky. No cause is assigned except that he was heard to say that he was tired of life.

Tooth of a Mastodon Found.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The tooth of a mastodon in an almost complete state of preservation was unearthed a few days ago at Falling Springs, nine miles from Belleville, by Mr. J. Sauner. He sent the tooth to Judge William H. Snyder of Belleville, who has one of the finest archæological collections in the State. The tooth weighed fourteen pounds twelve ounces and measured ten by six inches and is of the purest ivory.

Examination of the Lilly Brothers.

BEATRICE, Neb., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The three Lilly brothers, charged with wrecking the Union Pacific passenger-train, had their preliminary examination today. Judge Craig remanded them to jail without bail. Four witnesses testified to confessions the defendants had made.

Sensational Street Fight at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Kittie Thomas is very fond of James Beck, a rather prepossessing young man. Kittie Adams also entertains an affectionate regard for James. Late last evening the Kitties met on Michigan avenue and as usual exchanged compliments. Miss Thomas drawing a revolver from her skirts attempted to shoot Miss Adams. She was arrested. The girls are both respectable.

Suit Against the Chicago City Railway.

DECATUR, Mich., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The taking of testimony in the case of Austin Charles vs. the Chicago City railway company commenced at this place today. The plaintiff was injured at the Sixteenth street collision in 1889, and claims $25,000 damages. The defendants will endeavor to impeach Charles, and a large number of witnesses are being sworn on both sides.

Y. W. C. T. U. Conference at Paris, Ill.

PARIS, Ill., Dec 29.—[Special.]—A conference of the Y. W. C. T. U. of the Fifteenth District of Illinois convened at the M. E. Church in this city this evening. About 200 delegates, representing all the organizations in this portion of the State, are in attendance. The event of this evening's session was an address by Miss Marie Cowen, the State Superintendent.

Banker Coolidge Discharged.

WEYAUWEGA, Wis., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The case against E. Coolidge, held before Justice Wood here today, resulted in the discharge of the defendant. Coolidge was the Waupaca banker who made an assignment in September De Witt Ware East, the complainant in today's suit, charged Coolidge with receiving money from him when the bank was insolvent.

Recovered Her Speech.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—A remarkable case of recovery of speech has occurred in this city. A year ago Miss Julia Morris was struck dumb with the horror of witnessing the killing of her brother. Since then she has been unable to utter a word until yesterday, when her speech returned to her as suddenly as it left. She is now able to converse freely.

Murdered for His Money.

WATEPA, Minn., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The dead body of John Dahauer, a farmer, was found by a woodchopper this morning two miles from his home. In the head was a deep wound made by a blunt knife. Dahauer lived alone and was known to keep about his house large sums of money, for which he was evidently murdered. He disappeared over a week ago.

Attempt to Wreck a Train.

MASON CITY, Ia., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Another attempt was made last night to wreck a west bound passenger-train on the Milwaukee railroad. When near this city and running at a high rate of speed a large pile of ties and stones heaped upon the track were plunged into and the engine badly damaged. This is the third attempt to wreck passenger-trains in as many weeks.

Two Justices Indicted.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The grand jury today returned indictments against Justice of the Peace J. B. Johnson for making false returns and against Justice L. B. Callender and Constable George Cleggett for conspiracy to defraud the county. More indictments will grow out of the recent investigations into the methods of the Justices and constables who are engaged in enforcing the Prohibitory law.

Proposed New Paper at Waukesha.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Local Democrats are making preparations to establish a new paper here in opposition to Postmaster Carney's *Democrat* and it is expected that a start will be made in January. The movement is inspired by various young men of the party, who oppose Judge Carney.

Meeting of Holmes' Syndicate Directors.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The directors of what is known as the Holmes syndicate, owning most of the street-car lines in Davenport, Rock Island, and Moline, met here today. The capital stock was increased from $500,000 to $750,000. C. B. Holmes, who was the leading spirit, resigned from the directory some time ago.

Bail for New Berlin's Alleged Fire Bug.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—J. H. Phillips of New Berlin had the suit instituted against him transferred from Justice Hemlock's court to that of Court Commissioner Tichenor. An adjournment was taken to Monday, Jan. 5. Bail was fixed at $1,500 and the bond was signed by the accused, his wife, and her brother, Ludwig Weihselberg.

Notes of the Northwest.

John B. Thompson was thrown from a buggy while out riding at Clinton, Ia., yesterday and killed.

H. M. Bercaw, a stock-dealer at Lebanon, Ind., was fined $200 yesterday for using scales that were "fixed."

Mary Gilbertson was thrown from a buggy in the Village of Orfordville, Wis., Sunday night and killed instantly.

Miss Christina Rector of Marshall, Ill., was united in marriage yesterday at Louisville, Ky., to Mr. Frank P. Smith.

Will J. Rapson of Allegheny City, Pa., was united in marriage yesterday at Marshall, Ill., to Miss Caroline Leynsapp.

Mrs. George Reed, living near Seymour, Ind., was burned to death Sunday. Her clothes caught fire from a lamp.

Daniel Bonner, a stockman of Lexington, Ky., was found dead in his room at the Stock-Yards Hotel at Wichita, Kas.

Work has been resumed on the Galena River, for the improvement of which a Government appropriation was recently made.

The Rev. Arthur H. Barrington of Boone, Ia., has accepted a call to the pulpit of Christ Episcopal Church of Janesville, Wis.

Near Columbus, Ind., Christmas, fourteen men were shot in drunken quarrels. Up to yesterday, however, but two have proven fatal.

Eighteen Celestials who reside in Indianapolis were yesterday instructed in the first degree of Chinese Freemasonry by Mang Du, Chief Master and Bishop of San Francisco.

Capt. McDowell, Manager of the Duluth Steel Barge company, will start for the Pacific coast in ten days to establish a ship-yard on Puget Sound for the building of steel whale back vessels for the Pacific coast trade.

The Farmers of the Pleasant Ridge neighborhood, in Platt County, Mo., are searching the country for the bodies of a young man named W. Porter and his mother, who lived on a leased farm. They disappeared about three weeks ago.

Suit to recover $45,000 damages was instituted at Beatrice, Neb., yesterday against Newman Erb, receiver of the Kansas City and Beatrice railroad, by Frank G. Eggleston, who, two months ago, lost both arms while performing his duties required of him by the company as an employé.

One hundred and forty-eight of the business firms in Kansas City have formed a league, the object of which is to effect a reduction of the rates of fire insurance which the underwriters' union, known as Commission No. 4, is now maintaining.

NEW VALUES FOR FOREIGN COINS.

Secretary Windom Issues a Circular for the Benefit of Customs Officers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—The Director of the Mint has estimated and the Secretary of the Treasury proclaimed the value of foreign coins to be followed in estimating the value of foreign merchandise imported on and after Jan. 1, 1991. The value of silver used in valuing foreign silver coins was the average price paid by the Treasury Department for the silver purchased during the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1890—viz.: $1.06.57 per fine ounce.

The values of the following coins are changed from the circular of Oct. 1, 1890:

Coins.	Value Oct. 1, '90.	Value Jan. 1, '90.
Florin of Austria-Hungary	$ .42	$ .381
Boliviana of Bolivia	.85	.771
Peso of Central American States	.85	.771
Shanghai tael of China	1.256	1.139
Haiknan tael of China	1.40	1.27
Peso of Colombia	.85	.771
Sucre of Ecuador	.85	.771
Rupee of India	.404	.366
Dollar of Mexico	.923	.837
Sol of Peru	.85	.771
Ruble of Russia	.68	.617
Makbub of Tripoli	.767	.695
Bolivar of Venezuela	.17	.154
Yen of Japan	.917	.831

The value of the coins of Finland are proclaimed for the first time in the circular of Jan. 1, 1891, the standard of value being gold, the monetary unit the mark, and its value $0.19.3.

DISCUSSING AMERICAN HISTORY.

Seventh Annual Meeting of the American Historical Association at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—The seventh annual meeting of the American Historical Association began in this city this evening and will continue through Wednesday. The program embraces papers on the following subjects: "Canadian History," "European History," "American Constitutional History," "American Economic History," "American History and Historical Science," etc.

The list of contributors is quite large and includes many well-known writers. There was a large attendance when the meeting of the association was called to order. John Jay, LL. D., of New York City, the President of the association, was unable to be present, as he is suffering from the results of an accident sustained some time since. The association was therefore called to order by William Wirth Henry of Richmond, Va., one of the Vice-Presidents, who read the inaugural address prepared by Mr. Jay.

The first paper read was by Dr. J. G. Bourinot, Clerk of the Canadian House of Commons, on the subject of "Canada and the United States from Historical Points of View."

"DANCING CLASS" BALL.

NORTH-SIDERS GIVE A BRILLIANT AFFAIR IN GERMANIA HALL.

Many Society People Present—Mrs. James S. Gibbs Receives—Mr. and Mrs. Martin's Silver Wedding—Mrs. Phelps' Luncheon at the Union League Club—Marriage of Mr. T. S. Updegraff and Miss Emma Libby—Other Social Matters.

The second ball of the "Dancing Class" was given last evening at Germania Hall on North Clark street. It was a brilliant affair. The hall was elaborately decorated with palms and ferns, with the addition of Christmas greens. Over the balcony were hung Turkish rugs and pieces of drapery. Hand's orchestra was stationed at one end of the hall and supplied the music for dancing, and a mandolin band placed in the gallery furnished the promenade music. During the evening supper was served under the direction of the club.

The guests were received by Mrs. John De Koven, Mrs. Orson Smith, Mrs. C. B. Macdonald, Mrs. Arthur Ryerson, Mrs. Arthur Ely, Mrs. Merdyth Whitehouse. About 350 guests were present, among whom were:

Messrs. and Mesdames—

F. MacVeagh,	E. Ryerson,	Isaac Adams,
Frank Watriss,	E. Cramer,	C. J. Barnes,
Charles Yoe,	Chas. Henrotin,	Charles Comes,
Walsh,	B. Winston,	John Gray,
H. I. Cobb,	H. Howard,	R. Waller,
Rockwell King,	James Sharp,	Thomas Grover,
F. S. Eames,	Walter Cobb,	L. Webster,
Cary,	Gray,	Corbin,
James McKay,	Perry Smith,	MacKenzie,
Borden,	H. McCormick,	Wilkins,
E. Burdett,	G. H. Wheeler,	Howland,
Chas. Wheeler,	F. Wicks,	George Dunlap,
R. Deane,	W. K. Nixon,	Shaw-Kennedy.

Misses—

Winston,	Andrews,	Harriet King,
Odell,	Deering,	Hester Kimball,
Erskine,	Wadsworth,	Murray,
McKay,	Rozet,	Kellog,
Antisdel,	Jennie King,	Bigelow,
Monroe,	Barnes,	Beidon,
Chumasero,	Kirkland,	Wilkins,
Isham,	Lucy Keep,	Corbin,
Pullman,	Ackerman,	Runnells.
Allport,		

Messrs.—

Clifford Johnson,	Frank Cramer,	George Stevens,
Doan,	Le Roy,	B. B. Lamb,
James Deering,	Edward Adams,	George Cobb,
G. Isham,	F. Swift,	W. G. Beale,
N. Bigelow,	Arthur Aldis,	F. Cook,
John Lincoln,	Paul,	Jones,
Coleman,	J. Adams,	W. Beall,
Fred Watriss,	Walter Farwell,	Charles Walker,
Honoré,	L'ckw'dHonoré,	Charles Corwith.
A. Newell,		

Mrs. James S. Gibbs' Reception.

Mrs. James S. Gibbs, No. 400 Superior street, gave an informal reception yesterday afternoon from 3 until 6 o'clock in honor of her daughter, Mrs. John McGrath. The house was simply and tastefully decorated with palms, ferns, and holly, and bunches of cut flowers on the mantels. Mrs. Gibbs received in a gown of soft gray silk trimmed with black lace, and her ornaments were diamonds. Mrs. McGrath wore a costume of white crêpe made with slightly open neck and full sleeves. Assisting at the reception was Mrs. William Hammond Hubbard in a gown of black net, made open in the neck, with elbow sleeves. In the library, where tea, coffee, and ices were served, the walls and ceiling were festooned with evergreen and the table was adorned with pink carnations and ferns. Mrs. Charles Street and Miss Katherine presided, the former wearing a custome of pale blue silk and mousselin de soie, and the latter in white gauze, trimmed with white ribbon and passementerie. Among the guests present were:

Mesdames—

N. K. Fairbank,	H. H. Gardner,	John de Koven,
H. I. Cobb,	H. Wilkinson,	Newton Lull,
Robert Waller,	James Sharp,	Judd,
Foltz,	Chas. J. Barnes,	Horatio May,
Thomasson,	Bush,	William Borden,
N. S. Davis,	George Meeker,	Runnells,
Comes,	Fr'nces Kennett,	V. C. Turner,
Swart,	L. H. McClure,	E. D. Hosmer,
Kempton,	J. A. Hunt,	J. H. Noyes,
Lucas,	Wm. Howland,	Selfridge,
J. King,	John Johnston,	W. S. Warren.

Misses—

Allport,	Matz,	Gibbs,
Mary Kelly,	Knickerbocker,	Gary,
Fanny Gary,	Barnes,	Kempton,
Hempstead,	Carpenter,	Kirkland,
Wadsworth,	Sprague,	Larrabee.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin's Silver Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Martin celebrated their silver wedding last night by giving a reception at their residence, No. 2600 Michigan avenue. The house throughout was decorated with ferns, palms, and evergreens. The reception began at 8 o'clock, and later in the evening refreshments were served. Numerous presents were received by those giving the reception. The reception was attended by a large number of friends and relatives, some of them from distant parts of the country. Among the guests were:

Messrs. and Mesdames—

A. H. Andrews,	R. T. Crane,	H. C. Colby,
P. G. Dodge,	C. Fitz-Simons,	J. J. P. Odell,
Frank Logan,	Dr. Thomas,	C. W. Pardridge,
S. H. Sweet,	C. B. White,	Edwin Walker,
B. M. Freese,	E. W. Gillette,	T. W. Harvey,
T. B. Bradwell,	T. Wilce,	C. P. Libby,
John McLaren,	J. M. Loomis,	J. H. Swan,
P. L. Underwood,	J. H. Whitbeck,	F. Gunsaulus,

Luncheon at the Union League.

Mrs. E. H. Phelps of No. 135 Fifty-first street entertained a number of friends at an informal pink and white luncheon at the Union League Club yesterday afternoon. The floral decorations were all of the colors mentioned. The favors were hand-painted packages of bonbons. Mrs. Phelps was assisted in receiving by Mesdames Charles Van Kirk and E. B. Butler. The following guests were present:

Mesdames—

Barnard,	Butler,	Germain,
Day,	Mallory,	Steever,
Hannaford,	Tobey,	Stebbins,
Taft,	Hotchkin,	Evans,
Beals,	Wilson,	Van Kirk,
Shattuck,	Aldrich,	Adams,
Doud,	Edwards,	Harris,
Bodman,	Phelps,	Kean,
Noyes,	Spalding,	Kirkham,
Rice,	Parker,	Marsh,
Bliss,	Conover,	Garrabrant,
McLean,	Gillette,	Wetmore,
Andrews,	Hibbard,	Bernard.
Montgomery,	Hastings,	

Updegraff-Libby.

At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Libby, No. 3357 Michigan avenue, parents of the bride, Miss Emma Libby was united in marriage last evening to Mr. Thad S. Updegraff of Elmira, N. Y. The reception halls and parlors were decorated with La France and Maréchal Niel roses, with potted palms and ferns. Canopies were spread from the porte cochère to the avenue. The marriage ceremony was performed by Dr. A. J. Canfield. Fritz Updegraff, brother of the groom, acted as best man. Miss Pearl L. Libby, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Miss Granice and Miss Boal, bridemaids. Little Laura and Margarie Burrows were elfin flower girls, scattering roses in the path of the bride and groom, as hopeful premonition of their married life. The ushers were Messrs. M. Brand, Uri Curtis, Thomas Walker Jr., and J. L. Tompkins of Elmira. Among the guests were the parents of the groom, Mr. and Mrs. Updegraff of Elmira, Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. H. Van Scott, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Libby Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Burrows, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Van Scott, Dr. and Mrs. Canfield, and Mrs. Roberts of Portland.

Debut of Miss Clara Hotz.

Mr. and Mrs. Christoph Hotz gave a dancing party last evening in honor of the début of their daughter, Miss Clara Hotz. The ballroom of their residence at No. 301 West Adams street was decorated with pink roses and violets. About 100 of the young friends of Miss Hotz were present and after a dancing program sat down to supper. Among the elder people present were:

Messrs. and Mesdames—

H. T. Williams,	Cady Jordan,	Morris Seiphert,
Dr. S. Brown,	Adolph Coudell,	T. Brentano.
P. Schuettler,		

Mrs. Baxter Receives.

Mrs. Andrew J. Baxter's home at No. 334 West Monroe street was in possession of her friends yesterday afternoon between the hours of 4 and 6. Mrs. Baxter received her guests in the drawing-room, attired in a black velvet gown, cut décolleté, with demi-train, and trimmed with black lace. Her ornaments were diamonds. In a corner of the reception-room stood Miss Alice May Baxter, the 16-year-old daughter of the hostess. She wore mousseline de soie over satin merveillieu. A. Lawson Baxter assisted his mother in receiving his West Side friends, as nearly all the 100 or more guests were North and South Side friends of the hostess. The floral decorations consisted chiefly of red, white, and pink roses and smilax. The supper was served by Kinsley, the table center-piece being a bank of pink and white La France roses. Valisi's mandolin and harp players furnished the music.

Harvard School Pupils Banqueted.

Sixty former pupils of the Harvard School were banqueted last evening by Profs. Schobinger and Grant. The reunion was held in the recently-completed addition to the school. Tables decorated with La France roses and cut-glass were arranged according to the plan of the Ionian feast, and Mr. Morton D. Hull, President of the Harvard School, acted as symposiarch. After the reading of letters of regret toasts were responded to by the hosts and also by Messrs. Neeley, Hyde, Pike, Rush, Follansbee, and Ludlam. The guests present were:

Messrs.—

M. Follansbe,	B. Brandt,	L. Mandel,
W. G. Hibbard,	J. Van Inwagen,	D. W. Rogers,
A. Van Inwagen,	F. S. Henry,	Paris Dobbins,
T. Kinney,	Louis Penfield,	S. Whiton,
F. L. Crilly,	H. Collins,	S. Dexter,
A. Coonley,	Charles Hamill,	B. McKeever,
C. Hansen,	H. Swift,	W. Dore,
W. Moorhouse,	F. Parker,	M. Guerin,
Kyrle Sidley,	J. McBean,	R. D. Hill,
G. Marder,	F. Wentworth,	Samuel Leland,
P. Hamill,	E. Raymond,	W. Grafton,
Dr. R. Ludlam,	F. Tourtellotte,	J. C. Neeley Jr.,
C. Hyde,	W. S. Belding,	C. Tuttle,
C. J. Singer,	C. Young Jr.,	L. K. Whiton,
C. B. Pike,	G. H. Merry-weather,	M. Baird,
R. Mason,		R. Harvey,
G. Harvey,	A. D. Gates,	G. F. Rush,
E. A. Small,	Cyrus Nolan.	W. Craig.

Indoor Base-Ball for Charity.

A novelty in the way of aiding a deserving charity will be a championship game of indoor base-ball which will take place at the Auditorium two days after the charity ball is held. The affair is to be a society event in every respect, and the proceeds will go to the Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Association, of which H. N. Higinbotham is Treasurer.

The plan was originated by George W. Hancock, the father of indoor base-ball. The game will take place Jan. 10 at 8:30 and will be between the Farraguts and La Salles, two of the best clubs in the league. Hitherto indoor base-ball has been played only at club-houses, with an occasional game at an armory. A great many who are anxious to see the game have not had an opportunity to do so heretofore. The coming game will give them a good chance. The Auditorium is a splendid place for indoor base-ball, and additional fitness will be given it by the floor put down for the charity ball. The entire stage, too, will be thrown open for the game.

Col. F. Ziegfeld is managing the affair. A band will furnish promenade music between the innings, and before and after the game. The thirty-six boxes will be sold; it has not yet been decided whether by auction or otherwise. Full dress will be the rule. Tickets, which cost $1 each, can be procured from members of the various clubs.

Young People's Reception.

A pleasant young people's reception was given yesterday afternoon from 4 until 6 o'clock by Mrs. Henry A. Towner at her residence, No. 111 Lake-Shore drive, in honor of Miss Dexter of Boston and Miss Van Nortwick. The house was prettily decorated with palms and ferns. Bunches of pink roses and lilies adorned the mantels. Mrs. Towner wore a costume of light brown silk with trimmings of beaded passementerie, and her ornaments were diamonds. Miss Towner wore black net trimmed with jet. Miss Dexter wore a gown of white mousselin de soie, made with open neck and short sleeves, and a gold girdle. Miss Van Nortwick wore a pale pink silk mull, elaborately trimmed with rose petals, décolleté bodice, and short sleeves. Others who assisted were Mrs. Ruthevan Deane, the Misses Rumsey, Miss Whitney, Miss Hosmer. Refreshments were served in the dining-room, the table being decorated with Bon silene roses and ferns. The young ladies who presided were Miss Winston, in a gown of pale violet crêpe made with open neck and elbow sleeves; Miss Madge Kerfoot in pale pink, embroidered crêpe lisse, made décolleté; Miss Phillips in light blue silk and mousseline de soie; Miss Sprague in pale pink silk and mull. Frappé was served at a small table in the hall, which was presided over by Miss Erskine in a gown of pale blue silk and mull. After the reception an elaborate supper was served, covers being laid for twenty. Among the guests present were:

Misses—

Rozet,	Hale,	McKindley,
Allport,	Monroe,	Lulu Monroe,
Gary,	Kirkland,	Helen Carter,
Poole,	Larrabee,	Emery,
Beppin Rozet,	Phillips,	Proudfoot,
Antisdel,	Ackerman,	

An Anniversary Tea.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Boutell, No. 24 Walton place, gave a high tea last evening at 8 o'clock in honor of the tenth anniversary of their marriage. The house was adorned with wreaths of evergreen and holly. About the doorways and windows were festooned ivy and smilax. In the rooms were seven small tables, each adorned with bunches of flowers of different colors—yellow, pink, violet, and scarlet—tied with wide satin ribbon of the same shade. Supper was served by Kinsley, about twenty-five guests being present.

Other Social Events.

Mrs. Ambrose Cramer, No. 301 Erie street, gave an informal young people's reception yesterday afternoon from 4 until 6 o'clock in honor of her niece, Miss Willing. About sixty guests were present.

Miss Ada Townsend gave a party to about thirty of her friends at her home on Hinman avenue in Evanston last evening

The annual Christmas party given by the members of the Evanston Club to their children took place at the club-house last evening. About 100 children were present. The ladies who had special charge of the party were Mrs. R. L. Dakin, Mrs. W. D. Hitchcock, Mrs. A. N. Young, Mrs. George Wilcox, and Mrs. John Kirk. They were assisted by Messrs. Volney Foster and George Wilcox.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Clark of No. 188 Warren avenue gave a theater party last evening, and after the play a reception at Beek's Hall, No. 164 Warren avenue.

DEATH OF ONE OF CHICAGO'S PIONEERS.

John Gage Passes Away at Vineland, N. J.—The Obituary Record.

VINELAND, N. J., Dec. 29.—John Gage, one of the wealthiest men in Vineland, died today, aged 89 years. Deceased was one of Chicago's pioneers, and built up and operated the first flour mill in that city.

[John Gage was one of the members of the first Board of School Inspectors in 1837 and was Corresponding Secretary of the Mechanics' Institute, founded in that year. In 1839 he shipped $2,063 worth of flour, the first ever exported from a Chicago market. In 1843 his name appears as the mechanical editor of the *Prairie Farmer*, and he was also one of a committee in the same year which reported a plan for raising water by pumps from the Chicago River to give a head to the canal at the summit level.]

John Zimmerman.

WOOSTER, O., Dec. 29.—John Zimmerman, Democratic State Senator from the Seventeenth and Twenty-eighth Districts, died on the street at 10:30 o'clock this evening of heart disease. He was going home with E. B. Eshelman when stricken. He was born in Germany April 11, 1829, and came to America in 1845. His death leaves the Democrats without a majority in the Senate and no partisan legislation can be enacted until his successor is elected.

Judge John Mitchell.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 29.—Judge John Mitchell died at 1 o'clock this morning after a brief illness of typhoid-pneumonia. He was born at Claremont, N. H., Feb. 28, 1830. He located in this city in 1850, where he had since resided. He was a member of the Legislature in 1861-'62, and Judge of the Circuit Court for twelve years, beginning 1869.

Lived to Be 102 Years Old.

COLDWATER, Mich., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Mrs. Sally Jump, an inmate of the county house for the last eighteen years, died in that institution today at the age of 102 years. She was born in Bristol, Conn.

Mrs. Mary F. Givens.

MOUNT STERLING, Ill., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary F. Givens died at her home here last night. Mrs. Givens was 76 years old and was one of Brown County's earliest settlers, having resided here for nearly sixty years.

John Vredenburg.

John Vredenburg, one of the oldest residents of this city, died Sunday, aged 90. In former years he was a prominent business-man of this city.

Obituary Notes.

Isaac W. Webster of Monticello, Ill., died in Chicago yesterday.

Adeline Guthries, aged 80 years, died at Lebanon, Ind., yesterday.

Thomas Gilmore, a prominent lawyer, died Sunday night at New Orleans.

William J. Grady, a member of the Louisiana Legislature, died at New Orleans yesterday.

Baron von Meysenberg's Son Killed.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—A young son of Baron von Meysenberg, Austrian Consul at this port, was run over by a street-car tonight at the corner of St. Andrew and Prytania streets, and received injuries which resulted fatally. The boy was 9 years old, and was practicing with a Christmas bicycle when he was thrown in front of the car.

Killed by a Rock Slide.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 29.—A rock slide occurred at the mouth of the new tunnel this morning instantly killing William Anger of Bertie, Ont., and breaking the leg and fracturing the skull of Peter Scanlon of this place. Both were workmen.

Electrical rings—a sure cure for rheumatism; no humbug. L. Manasse, optician, 88 Madison st

FOR WEST SIDE PARKS.

APPOINTMENT OF 100 CITIZENS TO CARRY OUT THE PLANS.

The Scheme Comprehensive and Involving an Expenditure of $1,000,000, to Be Raised by Special Taxation—North and South Siders Anxious to Connect Their Park Systems—Engineer Artingstall's Plans for a Great Viaduct Almost Completed.

The committee of 100 whose appointment was authorized at a meeting of West Side property-owners Dec. 20 to act in reference to securing necessary legislation to bring about the completion and improvement of West Side parks and boulevards has been selected. The step the property-owners believe it necessary to take is the issuance of not less than $1,000,000 in bonds and the levying of a tax of not less than six mills. The committee, as announced by G. W. Stanford, who was Chairman of the meeting, is as follows:

G. W. Stanford,	George Mason,	Gen. Fitz-Simons,
Judge Kohlsaat,	C. H. Harrison,	George R. Davis,
W. J. Chalmers,	John A. Roche,	Judge Tuthill,
W. Woodard,	John A. Cook,	J. H. Bradley,
G. B. Swift,	T. A. Cantwell,	H. Owsley,
E. F. Cullerton,	J. Buehler,	P. McGrath,
A. Stepina,	W. D. Kent,	D. Corkery,
R. J. Smith,	W. J. Wilson,	J. A. King,
W. J. Pope,	G. Willard,	F. A. Riddle,
J. M. Smyth,	A. Kraus,	A. M. Billings,
H. L. Hertz,	Judge Waterman	W. M. Pond,
J. Spry,	G. B. Nikodem,	H. L. Thompson,
W. J. Murphy,	D. B. Scully,	E. A. Blodgett,
C. Mamer,	J. Sokup,	W. Shoemaker,
F. McCarthy,	H. S. Burkhardt,	J. W. Skinkle,
W. Kaspar,	M. McDonald Jr.,	J. T. Rawleigh,
Judge Scales,	P. Jackson,	J. Kralovec,
F. M. Blount,	J. Schumacher,	J. R. Wheeler,
W. J. Onahan,	Col. Wood,	D. Considine,
L. L. Bond,	M. Benner,	L. Wolff,
J. L. Campbell,	D. W. Mills,	F. Wenter,
A. C. Durborow Jr.,	R. Sullivan,	J. McLaren,
	P. Schneider,	J. L. Lombard,
C. K. G. Billings,	C. Yunk,	W. F. Mahoney,
C. L. Bonney,	C. L. Rising,	O. Hanson,
G. B. Valentine,	H. Plautz,	J. C. McMullin,
D. W. Clark,	B. Van Buren,	F. L. Wilk,
A. F. Beidler,	J. C. Horn,	P. Kiolbassa,
George Ralphs,	J. J. Badenoch,	H. A. Christy,
W. Jackson,	J. E. Bidwill,	G. Sherwood,
J. E. Dalton,	D. J. Avery,	E. F. Runyan,
A. J. Stone,	H. J Jones,	J. L. Fulton,
R. L. Tatham,	J. J. Dahlman,	S. H. McCrea,
Carlile Mason,	R. L. Martin.	

NORTH AND SOUTH SIDE VIADUCT.

Engineer Artingstall's Plans Nearly Completed—The Route Mapped Out.

Engineer Artingstall, who has been at work for a long time on a viaduct connecting the North Side park and boulevard system with the South Park boulevard system, has almost completed his plans. Michigan avenue, between Randolph street and the Rush street bridge, is narrow.

It is crowded at all times with traffic vehicles. It has been sought to widen the thoroughfare by narrowing the sidewalk, but the merchants on either side of the thoroughfare who use the sidewalks for displaying their wares and loading and unloading their wagons have objected. It has been proposed, therefore, to make a connection by viaduct over Central avenue along the following described route:

Beginning at a point on St. Clair street south of Ohio at a point where the Sheridan drive now terminates, the viaduct of solid masonry work fifty feet wide, exclusive of pedestrian ways on each side, takes its rise. South on St. Clair to Michigan street, then southwestwardly across Michigan street and the parallel railroad tracks; thence south along and over a private street between Kirk's soap factory and the McCormick, thence by a drawbridge across the river and by a long span across the Goodrich steamer docks to Front street, west on front to a private street which is a continuation of Central avenue, and south along this private street and Central avenue to the Randolph street viaduct, at which point it begins to fall. By easy stages from the viaduct in a southwestwardly direction the new viaduct is traced across the northwest corner of the unimproved part of the Lake-Front Park to Michigan avenue and Washington street, where it comes to the level of the avenue.

Some of the Michigan avenue property-owners and other interested parties object to the improvement, but it is believed a majority will agree, and that the work of connection can be carried out under the joint jurisdiction of the South Park, the Lincoln Park, and the city authorities.

The connection between the two park systems has been urged for a long time. It is more near to realization now than it has ever been. It depends largely on the public spirit of the interested property-owners how soon it will be done.

Died from Hydrophobia.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Dec. 29.—Charles Rice, a farmer's son living eight miles from Fort Worth, died yesterday from hydrophobia. Rice was bitten by his dog several weeks ago. A few days ago he was seized with convulsions and died in great agony. Rice's dog was bitten last summer by a mad dog.



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Which will you have, sickness, suffering and despair, or health, strength, and spirit? You can take your choice. All chronic diseases and derangements peculiar to women are permanently cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It restores the female functions to healthy action. It removes the obstructions and suppressions which cause trouble and misery. For periodical pains, internal inflammation, ulceration and kindred ailments, it is a positive remedy. The system is invigorated, the blood enriched, digestion improved, melancholy and nervousness dispelled. It's a legitimate medicine, the only *one* that's *guaranteed* to give satisfaction in the cure of all "female complaints."

Franco-American Food Co.'s

FRENCH



TRADE MARK ON ALL LABELS

SOUPS.

"Exquisite in flavor."—*Marion Harland.*

Ready for use, save warming. Eighteen varieties. In glass and in cans. SOLD BY ALL BEST GROCERS.

Cured of Consumption

After Being Ordered by Their Former Doctors to Leave This Climate.

They Stay in Chicago, Take Dr. Carroll's Treatment and Medicine, and Recover.

One of the morning contemporaries a day or two ago, during the course of an interview with a well-known specialist concerning Dr. Koch's new remedy, said that consumption in its earlier stages had been cured in this city long before Dr. Koch's discovery was talked about, and also gave the names and addresses of many persons in Chicago whom the specialist in question—Dr. J. G. Carroll of 96 State street—had cured.

Among the many cures which have recently come to the writer's personal knowledge is that of MRS. DORA SCHROEDER, a lady well known in Oak Park, near Chicago, who said:

"For three years I had bronchitis and catarrh, and was never free from pain. I used to cough and cough until I was too weak to stand, and often I would cough up blood. I was so sick and weak I couldn't leave my chair more than five minutes at a time. The doctors here told me I had consumption, and said my death was a question of but a few months unless I went to some other climate.



MRS. DORA SCHROEDER, OAK PARK, ILL.

"As a last resort I consulted Dr. Carroll," continued Mrs. Schroeder, "and from the day I did so a new life began for me. I was soon free from pain and I am completely cured now.

"Later my son became afflicted with catarrh and a very bad cough. I consulted the doctors here first and they said he also had consumption. I placed him under Dr. Carroll's treatment, and now he, too, is cured."

"Doctors Told Me I Had Consumption."

Another remarkable cure by Dr. Carroll is that of a well-known business-man in Lake View, HERMAN KOLBE, ESQ., who lives at 94 Ward street and who said to the writer:

"I was so far gone that my doctors told me I had consumption and would never get over it. I had night sweats and a high fever at night, and could get neither sleep nor rest. I had a violent cough that used to make my chest and lungs ache, and I would expectorate a heavy, disagreeable phlegm. I suffered from dyspepsia, had no appetite, and lost strength and flesh. I became so sick and weak I couldn't get out of bed, and for five weeks I lay on my back. My friends thought my death was not far off, and so did I.

"My wife had heard of Dr. Carroll and got some medicine. It helped me at once. In a very short time I was well enough to go to the doctor's office myself. I took his treatment and found myself getting stronger and my health improving.

"Today I feel well and strong again. I have gained flesh and have a good appetite, and I can attend to my business now, and feel thankful a thousand times to Dr. Carroll."

"The Result Almost Miraculous."

GEORGE HOCK, ESQ., living at 720 North Oakley avenue, this city, said this in speaking of Dr. Carroll's success in curing catarrh and consumption:

"I was a great sufferer from catarrh and also had consumption. The catarrh soon extended to my chest and stomach, and my entire body was affected. I had quick, darting pains in my chest that seemed to pierce clear through to my lungs. Walking tired me out completely. My legs would give way and I would have to rest every little while. I could not attend to my business.

"I tried doctor after doctor and drank patent medicines by the gallon without the least benefit," concluded Mr. Hock. "At last I began with Dr. Carroll. The result was almost miraculous. I improved from the very first, and today I am as well as I ever was, and every ache and pain has disappeared."

Had Tried Four Physicians.

MRS. S. PATERSON was found at her home at [illegible] Wentworth-av., this city, and said:

"I had tried four physicians and received no benefit. I had a severe cough, and I raised so much phlegm and had such dreadful pains about my lungs that all said I had consumption. The pains in my chest after coughing were terrible.

"My husband had been cured by Dr. Carroll, and finally, to please him, I began taking his medicines. I began to improve after the first two or three visits, and now I am well. My husband and friends, as well as myself, are greatly pleased with the success of the doctor's treatment."

Cured Her After Others Failed.

MRS. MARY E. MOST of Elmhurst, near Chicago, is another living evidence of Dr. Carroll's ability to cure this disease.

"My folks all knew, as I did, that I had consumption," said Mrs. Most to the reporter, "and I consider it almost miraculous that I am alive today. I had a very bad cough, and the coughing spells would leave me completely exhausted. In coughing I would bring up phlegm in great quantities. My throat was very sore, and the pains in my head, chest, and stomach were almost unbearable. My appetite was gone, and I became very thin and almost too weak to stand. I would drag myself from place to place, and would have to sit down every few minutes.

"Though I had little hope of being cured I decided to consult Dr. Carroll. I did so, and I improved rapidly and gained eighteen pounds. I am completely cured now," added Mrs. Most, "and I have no hesitancy in recommending Dr. Carroll, for I consider him a gentleman, and I know that he cured me when all others failed."

One Doctor Said Her Lungs Were Gone.

MRS. G. L. HINCKLEY is the wife of a prominent citizen of the Town of Lake, residing at 5551 Butterfield street. Said she:

"One doctor told me my lungs were gone and said I would have to leave Chicago if I wanted to live, and another said I would never recover here—that I had consumption and had better go away. I was so nearly gone that my friends had to keep hot water about my body, which was growing numb and cold. I couldn't sleep nor rest and had scarcely slept at all for three weeks before calling on Dr. Carroll.

"Three days after beginning with Dr. Carroll's medicine and treatment I felt much better and my health improved steadily and rapidly. I gained flesh and strength rapidly and I have felt very well ever since."

DR. J. G. CARROLL,

SPECIALIST,

96 STATE ST., CHICAGO,

OPPOSITE MARSHALL FIELD'S.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., 2 to 4, and 6:30 to 8 p. m. SUNDAYS, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

DR. CARROLL cures Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Rheumatism, "Dyspepsia," and Skin Diseases.

MEDICINE IS FURNISHED FREE

To patients paying for treatment with Dr. Carroll.

Under Dr. Carroll's system of treatment patients can be treated and cured by mail. Send 10 cents for a symptom blank if you desire treatment.

ALLEN B. WRISLEY'S WHITE BORAX SOAP.

Absolutely Pure. Full Weight.

Ask your Grocer for it.

Dr. A. OWEN ELECTRIC BELT and Appliances



Cure acute, chronic and nervous diseases without medicine. It is a stimulant and tonic, and while curing one disease does not produce another. Send 6c for sealed illustrated catalogue, with full list of diseases and valuable information & sworn statements in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian. The OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO., 191 and 193 State Street, Chicago, Ill. Treatise on Rupture Cured by Electricity mailed for 6 cents postage.

SUGGESTIONS TO STATES.

A SAMPLE BILL FOR LEGISLATIVE WORLD'S FAIR APPROPRIATIONS.

One Prepared by Director-General Davis—Copies Will Be Mailed to the Proper Persons in All Parts of the United States at Once—What the South Park Commissioners Think—The Officers Who Will Visit South America Will First Come to Chicago.

The matter of State appropriations is occupying the attention of World's Fair officials just now. A sample bill for use in various State Legislatures has been gotten up by Vice-Chairman McKenzie and Director Walker, and by the first of the year will have been mailed to the Governors of every State and Territory and to such other men as may desire copies.

"We have gotten the form out," said Director-General Davis, "in response to a general demand for some such document. People in the various States are interested in making a creditable exhibit, but they want to know what is expected of them.

"'How shall we go about it?' is a frequent question. 'How shall we organize so as to make the best use of what we may get in the way of an appropriation?' You see, they rely on us for information, as we are familiar with the work of the Exhibition and with the legislation concerning it.

"We have received word from South Dakota that it is the intention of that State to erect a building that will cost $60,000, and Henry Wicker says that it is probable that it will take the form of a tin palace. Yet they want to know what kind of a bill to prepare."

The bill outlining a plan of State organization is as follows:

AN ACT To provide for the collection, arrangement, and display of the products of the State of —— at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, and to make an appropriation therefor.

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States has provided, by an act approved April 25, 1890, for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus by holding an International Exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the soil, mine, and sea, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the year 1893; and,

WHEREAS, It is of great importance that the natural resources, industrial development, and general progress of the State of —— should be fully and creditably displayed to the world at said Exposition; therefore,

Be it enacted by the authority of the General Assembly (change to conform to State law and usage) of the State of —— as follows:

Sec. 1. That for the purpose of exhibiting the resources, products, and general development of the State of —— at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, a commission is hereby constituted, to be designated the Board of World's Fair Managers of ——, which shall consist of —— citizens, to be organized and continue its duties as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. The members of said board shall be appointed by the Governor within —— days after the passage of this act, and shall meet at such time as the Governor may appoint, and organize by the election of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. The Treasurer of said board shall give a bond to the State in the sum of —— dollars, with —— sureties, to be approved by the Governor for the proper performance of his duties. —— members of said board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The board shall have power to make rules and regulations for its own government, provided such rules and regulations shall not conflict with the regulations adopted under the act of Congress for the government of said World's Columbian Exposition. Any member of the board may be removed at any time by the Governor for cause. Any vacancy which may occur in the membership of said board shall be filled by the Governor.

Sec. 3. The members of the board appointed under this act who are not officers thereof shall not be entitled to any compensation for their services out of the State Treasury except their actual expenses for transportation and the sum of $—— per day for subsistence for each day they are necessarily absent from their homes on the business of said board.

A State Executive Commissioner.

Sec. 4. The Board of World's Fair Managers is authorized and directed to appoint an Executive Commissioner and to fix his salary, subject to the approval of the Governor, which shall be payable monthly out of the appropriation hereinafter made, and said Executive Commissioner shall be authorized and required to assume and exercise, subject to the supervision of said board, all such executive powers and functions as may be necessary to secure a complete and creditable display of the interests of the State at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893; and, as the executive agent of said board, he shall have personal charge of the solicitation, collection, transportation, arrangement, and exhibition of the objects sent under the authority of the State to the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, and of such objects sent by individual citizens of the State as may be by them placed in his charge. He shall make a report to the board monthly, and shall hold office at the pleasure of the board.

Sec. 5. The World's Columbian Commissioners and the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commission from the State of ——, and their respective alternates and the World's Columbian Commissioner-at-Large and alternate from the State, if any there be, shall be ex-officio members of the Board of World's Fair Managers for the State of ——.

Sec. 6. The said board shall have charge of the interests of the State and its citizens in the preparation and exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 of the natural and industrial products of the State, and of objects illustrating its history, progress, moral and material welfare, and future development, and in all other matters relating to the said World's Columbian Exposition; it shall communicate with the officers of and obtain and disseminate through the State all necessary information regarding said Exposition, and in general have and exercise full authority in relation to the participation of the State of —— and its citizens in the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

Sec. 7. The said board shall make a report of its proceedings and expenditures from time to time to the Governor, and at any time upon his written request, to be by him transmitted to the Legislature, together with such suggestions as he may deem important regarding provision for a complete and creditable representation of the State at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

Sec. 8. To carry out the provisions of this act the sum of —— dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, and the State Treasurer is directed to pay the same from the general fund from time to time (change this to conform to the State laws) on the requisition of said board, signed by its President and Secretary and approved by the Governor, and accompanied by estimates of the expenses to the payment of which the money so drawn is to be applied.

Sec. 9. This act shall take effect from and after its passage, etc. (Change to conform to laws.)

"The advantage of this," said a director, "lies in the fact that it will make legislation uniform and will avoid confusion. If the outline bill be adopted, as it undoubtedly will be by nearly every State and Territory, the management of the exhibits will be the same in every case, and that will make a vast difference in the ease with which the whole matter can be handled as the time for the exhibition draws near."

WILL GLADLY CO-OPERATE.

Words of Encouragement from the Department of Agriculture.

Word was received from Secretary Rusk yesterday giving an idea of what the Department of Agriculture can do. The letter was in answer to one sent the Secretary by W. I. Buchanan, Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture. Mr. Buchanan is conducting his department from Sioux City, Ia., at present, and wrote to the Secretary of Agriculture to ask his advice and assistance. The reply, forwarded to headquarters yesterday, is substantially as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22.—Mr. W. I. Buchanan, Sioux City, Ia.—Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of Dec. 17 asking the coöperation of this department in the endeavor to make the undertaking a success. In response I beg to say that we are fully alive to the importance of the work; and I take pleasure in placing at your disposal the best efforts of my assistants and myself in promoting the purposes you have in view.

Your request for my views gives me a warrant for saying that I hold that to be the perfection of management and organization which lends the most encouragement and affords the greatest liberty of action to private enterprise; and that rules and regulations should be invoked only so far as may be necessary to exclude unfit material and unworthy designs and secure such installation as will render the display available for study and pleasing to the casual visitor.

Touching the participation of this department I beg to call attention to the status of the General Government as an exhibiter as defined in Sec. 16 of the act. We are, wisely, I think, limited to the illustration of the functions of the Government, and the section points unmistakably to a purpose on the part of Congress that there shall be one harmonious governmental exhibit, to which all branches of the executive shall contribute. We cannot, and we should not if we could, become competitors in any way with State, corporate, associate, or individual exhibiters; but I can assure you that our functions as investigators and experimenters, as promoters of new and useful lines of agricultural industry, and disseminators of information, will be illustrated to the full extent of the means provided by Congress. The site of the Government exhibit was selected by the board representing the several departments and governmental institutions, in proximity to, and with a view to the maintenance of, a close family relationship with the Departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, and the Fisheries on the one hand, and the exploitation of the marine branches of the Government on the other.

Without doubt a visit to this department, as you propose, for consultation would result advantageously. Among our experts are several who have had wide experience in expositions; and such assistance as we can render will be most heartily accorded. Yours very truly,
J. M. RUSK, Secretary.

FOR THE FAIR'S INTERESTS.

The Policy of the South Park Commission—More Liberal Appropriations Needed.

Martin J. Russell of the South Park Commission said yesterday in reference to the proposed improvement in the South Park region preparatory to the World's Fair:

"We had a conference today with a committee of the World's Fair directors. We wish to act in concert with them in carrying on our improvements. We outlined our plans for the next year to the committee. Those plans were duly considered, and met with the unanimous approval of the members of the committee. In everything that we do we have considered the success of the World's Fair, and while the improvements we shall make will be on the line of park improvement, as originally mapped out, they will at the same time be in line with the policy of improvement adopted by the World's Fair people. We have been most careful in this respect. The fact that we have been is vouched for by the additional fact that our plans have been approved and indorsed by the World's Fair directors."

It is understood that the $500,000 raised by the issue of South Park bonds, as authorized by the special session of the General Assembly, will be used for the following purposes: The extension of the Lake Shore driveway as far south as Sixty-seventh street, the southern boundary of the park, the boulevarding of Sixty-seventh street from the lake shore to Stony Island avenue, and the boulevarding of Stony Island avenue from Sixty-seventh street to the Midway Plaisance. About $70,000 will be spent in making the lake and landscape excavation in the unimproved portions of Jackson Park, so as to meet the views of the World's Fair directors, with whom the South Park Commissioners are acting in concert.

It is the opinion of the Park Commissioners that the $500,000 realized from the authorized bonds will be sufficient for the improvements indicated and there will be no need for a further loan. But at the same time the Park Commissioners say, and very truly, that in order to push on the ordinary improvements in the park grounds they must have more liberal appropriations than the existing laws permit. For this purpose they do not ask authority for a further loan, but that they be authorized to levy a tax of 1¼ mills in addition to what is now allowed for park purposes. This will enable them to push the improvements as fast as the increased growth and the necessities of the city demand. The World's Fair directors will urge necessary legislation in this direction and there will be no opposition worth counting to the increase demanded.

A bill authorizing the increased tax will be introduced next week.

Back from Washington.

Maj. Handy, Chief of the Bureau of Publicity and Promotion, returned from Washington last night, but had no news to impart regarding the organization of his department. He will have an interview with Director-General Davis today, and after that may be ready to announce some appointments. He expects to have his department in working order early in January—at least the main branches of it. It will probably take several months to completely organize the entire department. Some appointments, however, will probably be announced in a day or so, and in any event it will be the first department organized.

WILL MAKE NO CHANGE.

The Board of Agriculture Prefers the Location First Selected.

The State Board of Agriculture has practically decided that what it decided some time ago was properly decided.

When the board was here not long since it picked out a tract of land of about eight acres that it thought would be suitable for the Illinois exhibit at the Fair, and put its architect, S. Boyington, at work on plans. Yesterday it went out to Jackson Park again, looked at the old tract that had been picked out, a new one that was offered, and came to the conclusion that the old one suited it as well as the new one. Consequently it decided to stick to its first love.

"We were given our choice of the two," said Secretary Garrard, "and although no formal action has been taken the sentiment is clearly to stick to the first choice. The new tract offered is a little south and west of the one first decided upon, and contains, I believe, a little more land. In fact, I understand that the reason the offer was made was an understanding that we might want more land.

"As for plans of buildings and the improvement of the grounds they are not fully matured yet. As soon as they are we expect to have them lithographed and sent out."

The members of the board went over the subject last night and will meet again today, when a more definite decision may be reached on plans.

NORTH DAKOTA AND THE FAIR.

The People of That State Preparing to Make a Good Showing.

FARGO, N. D., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The North Dakota World's Fair Commissioners met here today for the purpose of organizing and inaugurating preliminary work for making a proper exhibition of the products and resources of the State at the World's Fair. Seventeen counties were represented and over twenty members were present. It was decided to prepare a bill to be introduced in the Legislature this winter making appropriation for the purpose of defraying the expenses connected with the exhibit, and another bill authorizing the different counties of the State to make appropriations for the same purpose. An address was prepared for publication requesting the public generally to coöperate with the commission in the furtherance of the enterprise, and an address of similar character will accompany the bills to be submitted to the Legislature.

Coming to Chicago.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—The army and navy officers who have been detailed as Columbian Exposition Commissioners to Central and South America will leave Washington the evening of New-Year's Day for Chicago, to make the acquaintance of the Director-General and other officers of the Exposition and familiarize themselves with the affairs and plans of the Exposition people before starting upon their missions. They all intend to leave for their posts from Jan. 20 to 30.

Exposition Notes.

The Chamber of Commerce of Chattanooga, Tenn., advocates the appropriation of $10,000 by the city and county for an exhibit.

Commission officials expect to move into their new quarters Friday or Saturday. The carpets of the old offices are now being refitted for the new rooms.

Traffic-Manager Jaycox has again sprung his special-train scheme for advertising the Fair, but there is no probability that either Directors or Commissioners will make the tour of State Capitals as planned. It would cost $8,000, and one party would be gone thirty days, the other being away forty-seven.

The dealers in musical instruments want a separate building and say they are willing to pay for it. A committee consisting of Messrs. Healy, Potter, Kimball, and Weigandt has been appointed to secure subscriptions for that purpose. Director-General Davis and President Gage have discussed the matter with them and approve of the plan.

The Burton Columbian Tower company was incorporated yesterday by Charles C. Burton, George M. Ludlow, and E. B. Tolman. The company intends building a colossal tower, 1,492 feet high, commemorative of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, and after plans, already published, by Charles C. Burton. The capital stock of the company is $1,000,000.

He Didn't See Cummings.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 29.—Chief of Police Coyne has received a letter from a man visiting in this city from Independence, Mo., informing him that the writer had met face to face on the streets of San Diego the notorious Missouri bandit, Jim Cummings, for whom a standing reward is offered dead or alive. The writer refused to give his name for fear of vengeance from the members of Cummings' gang, who infest the locality where he lives.

[As Cummings is occupying a cell in the Missouri Penitentiary the author of the letter above referred to must be laboring under a hallucination.]

Say There Is No Pleuro-Pneumonia There.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 29.—The action of Secretary Rusk of the Department of Agriculture at Washington in closing certain Vermont ports for entry of Canadian cattle into the United States, owing to the alleged existence of pleuro-pneumonia in the Dominion, is much criticised here. The Government officials assert that there is not a single case of the disease in existence in the Dominion.

BEARS WERE ON THE RUN

THE STOCK MARKET SCORED A SHARP ADVANCE YESTERDAY.

Prices for Everything on the List Ranged from 1 to 4 Per Cent Higher than Saturday's Quotations—Bonds Also Participate in the Upward Movement—Heavy Failure on the Dublin Stock Exchange—Yesterday's Record of Business Collapses Throughout the Country.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The brightening aspect of affairs rendered the shorts uneasy today and they started to cover. In some instances stocks were bid up so as to make it more interesting for the shorts aforesaid. The result was a sharp advance all round. More than thirty properties show a net advance ranging from 1 to 4. An even larger number of bonds show correspondingly sharp advances, and these were relatively more active than stocks. This movement was attributed to banking houses that are securing lines of railway bonds to meet expected demands of clients who will desire to reinvest their surplus income after New-Year's. The rise all along the line continued till the close, notwithstanding a number of failures were reported and despite an advance to 8 per cent in the rate for money on call. Flurries in money and business failures were expected this week and have apparently been discounted.

So far as stocks are concerned it was, however, exclusively a traders' market. Six issues represent more than half of the moderate total of transactions. The "coalers" attracted much attention and advanced 2¼ to 3 per cent, Lackawanna showing the sharpest rise on active trading. Atchison, Rock Island, and the Grangers were also buoyant. Wheeling and Lake Erie common rose 2¾ on comparatively light trading and reacted only a fraction. A number of circumstances contributed to make the traders "get in out of the wet" today. The stronger position of the banks was one, the weakness of sterling exchange, indicating a possible new influx of gold, was another, the fixing of a date for a meeting in this city to organize the new Western Railroad Association was a third, moderate buying for London account was a fourth, and the obviously large proportions of the short interest was a fifth.

HEAVY CRASH IN DUBLIN.

E. E. Dubdeot & Son, Stock Brokers, Fail for £250,000.

DUBLIN, Dec. 29.—The failure of E. E. Dubdeot & Son, stock brokers of this city, was announced today. The head of the firm was the Chairman of the Dublin Stock Exchange. The firm having been declared defaulters, Mr. Copland, Vice-Chairman, has succeeded to the Presidency of the exchange. The Dublin *Mail* estimates the losses at over £250,000. Another estimate places the liabilities at £60,000. Mr. Dubdeot is reported to be missing from his usual haunts in this city, and could not be found at his home this afternoon. The announcement of the firm's failure for a time completely disorganized everything on the Stock Exchange here. Stocks fell all along the line. Towards the close of the day there was a recovery.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Stock Exchange here was practically unaffected by the failure of E. E. Dubdeot & Son of Dublin. Guinness, however, dropped eleven points and Allsopp's went down five.

JUDGMENTS AGAINST M. W. DUBOIS.

His Creditors at Geneva, Ill., Take Measures to Protect Their Claims.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Judgments aggregating $75,000 were entered at Geneva Saturday and today against M. W. Dubois, a former merchant here and now largely interested in cattle and business interests at Alpine and Dublin, Tex. The judgments are for local loans and are said to be due to the failure of the American National Bank of Arkansas City, Kas., in which Dubois was interested. This threw a good deal of his paper on the market. Those in position to estimate claim that he is worth at least a half-million dollars above all liabilities and would release all claims here could he be reached. He is somewhere in the West on a business trip.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 29.—Gerlach & Harjes, bankers and brokers, announced their suspension on the Stock Exchange at noon today. The failure is not a heavy one.

The firm made an assignment this morning to their attorney, Franklin Fisher. William Gerlach, the senior member of the firm, has been a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1880, but the firm had no contracts there. Mr. Gerlach is the agent in this city of the German Lloyd Steamship company. No statement of the firm's liabilities or assets has been prepared as yet by Assignee Fisher, but it is thought that the indebtedness of the house will be about $150,000, with assets nearly equaling that sum. The suspension is expected to be only a temporary one, as a number of the creditors of the firm have declared their willingness to allow them to resume.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Frank R. Walker, paper manufacturer, made an assignment today to John McGowan. Liabilities, $80,000.

ANNISTON, Ala., Dec. 29.—H. C. Marks & Co., one of the largest dry-goods houses in this city, have made an assignment, and H. H. Wolff has been appointed receiver. Liabilities, $25,000.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 29.—E. J. A. Howard & Co., dealers in ladies' goods and umbrellas, have made an assignmennt for the benefit of creditors. The assignees are L. M. Merrill and Gilbert N. Harris. The members of the firm state that they are unable to give any definite statement of assets and liabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—Mr. Lacy, Controller of the Currency, says a receiver will be appointed for the City National Bank of Hastings, Neb., as soon as a proper person for the office shall have been found.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Montgomery & Co., tea auctioneers, made an assignment today to Alfred Z. Reeves. No preferences. The assignors have a capital of $100,000.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 29.—Chancellor McGill in the New Jersey Court of Chancery this morning appointed Charles Black and William A. Brown as receivers of the *Argus* company of Jersey City. The appointments were made upon the application of Charles S. Clarke Jr., the manager of the insolvent company. The liabilities amount to about $90,000.

WHEAT CLOSED HIGHER.

Plenty of Activity in the Local Grain Market—Several Sharp Fights.

Wheat advanced yesterday nearly two cents from the inside figure, and finally closed showing a net improvement for the day of ⅜. Business was large. It was chiefly on local account, but a stiff fight for control took place, large operators being engaged on both sides. The opening was firm in response to the news from abroad, the chief feature of which was a report of decreasing stocks in England. The strength was, however, shattered by the heavy receipts in the Northwest, and May dropped from 96⅜, the opening, to 95⅛. The slump was greatly helped by numerous lines of long wheat which came out on stop orders and by the pounding of the bears, notably by Pardridge. The market bounded up again, notwithstanding the body blows it received, but when it reached 96⅝, the selling against calls was so heavy as to force it back. By this time, however, the bears concluded that the market showed too much strength for their efforts. Various items of news regarding drought and snow in the winter-wheat sections increased their nervousness to that extent that a general covering movement was soon under way. The rest of the day belonged to the bulls. May rose to 97¼, and closed at 97, against 96¼ Saturday.

Corn was also active and strong. Its firmness was not seriously affected even when the bears were engaged in determinedly smashing wheat. May sold up from 50⅝ to 51⅝, and closed 51½—a cent better than Saturday. Pardridge and Hutchinson were supposed to be buying through brokers, and their operations gave a stimulus to a crowd of the scalpers and room traders. Provisions also advanced. May pork sold up 30 cents, closing at that improvement.

"To what do you ascribe your failure in life?" Much of interest has been written about those who have battled successfully with the world and how the foundations for their fortunes were laid. "The Tribune" now puts the above question to the unfortunates who are so much more numerous. Short contributions are solicited, and where requests are made the names of the writers will be withheld.

MILWAUKEE'S COMMERCIAL CLUB DEAD.

The Once Popular Organization Likely to Be Disbanded in a Short Time.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 29.—The plan to secure smaller quarters for the Commercial Club in the Mitchell Building has been abandoned and the club will probably be disbanded in February. W. A. Rich, one of the directors of the club, said today that he thought dissolution was inevitable, and the question would be settled within a few days. A large falling off in the membership and the lack of patronage of those remaining are the causes. Three years ago the Commercial Club was organized with about 700 members, including about all the leading business and professional men in the city. Three floors in the Spence Building on Grand avenue were elaborately furnished and at the outset the club seemed to have a brilliant future. However, the organization waned visibly before the club was two years old, and then began a series of tribulations that have caused its downfall. The club got into debt and then the members got into a tangle over various projects in the interest of economy. For about a year past the Commercial Club has existed, and that is about all. A few members who hoped that the club would eventually revive have refused to let it die; every attempt to imbue the club with new life has been a failure. The present officers are: President, L. A. Wadhams; Secretary and Treasurer, W. S. Burnham; Manager, W. B. Fizette.

Gov.-elect Peck, accompanied by Werner Pressentine, his future executive clerk, left for Madison this morning. On their trip to Madison next Monday Gov. and Mrs. Peck will be the guests of John S. George, and will travel in the private car of President Marvin Hughitt of the Chicago and Northwestern. Accompanying them will be Mr. and Mrs. George W. Peck Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Wall, Mr. and Mrs. John Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. John Black, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Killilea, Mayor and Mrs. Somers, and President Hare of the Common Council.

Alfred H. Bright of the law firm of Williams, Friend & Bright has been appointed General Solicitor of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie railway company, and will, Jan. 1, take charge of the legal business of the company. Mr. Bright's headquarters will be in Minneapolis, whither he will remove with his family May 1. Mr. Bright was formerly attorney for the Milwaukee and Northern.

The controversy over the Colby will has come to an end. The contestants, who appealed from Judge Mann's decision that the will ought to stand, have decided to stop the fight and to allow the will to be undisturbed. A stipulation discontinuing the case has been filed. It is not a settlement but a withdrawal, the contestants admitting that they have been defeated. Colby was a spiritualist and left an estate valued at between $30,000 and $40,000.

Sophia Kramer, the shoplifter, with her 13-year-old step-daughter, who made a haul of about $1,500 worth of goods from down-town stores during holiday week, was found guilty of larceny this afternoon. Another charge of grand larceny is also pending against them.

The Rev. Father G. W. Fitzheny, for thirty years pastor of St. Matthew's Catholic Church at Oak Creek, died this morning at the age of 70 years. He had been paralyzed for some time.

GERMANY LIKELY TO BE INVOLVED.

New Complications in the Behring Sea Seal Dispute.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 29.—It is reported in official circles here that the United States Government will probably seek redress through the German Government for the recent poaching on the islands of Behring Sea by the sealing schooner Adele. The men of the crew made affidavit before being paid off that they had raided the Island of St. Paul, where they had secured a large number of seals. The Captain has also admitted and indeed has boasted of the success of the raids. The charge of having taken stolen goods into Canada is a rather uncertain one for the United States authorities to bring action on, as it would be difficult to identify the sealskins as those stolen on United States territory in Behring Sea.

There is a feeling of satisfaction here over the turn the Behring Sea question has taken, since if Germany becomes involved in the controversy it is believed that an earlier settlement will be reached. An official of the Department of Justice said yesterday that the United States had been counting all along upon having the physical support of Russia if matters assumed a serious phase, but had not calculated upon Germany being drawn into the dispute on the side of Great Britain.

The lastest advices received at the Customs Department in reference to the seizure of the Adele are to the effect that public opinion of British Columbia was in favor of the poachers' catch being confiscated as contraband.

United States Consul Myers was of the opinion that this could be done, and wrote to Washington for instructions. Collector Milne and agents of the schooner here also sought information. The advice they received was that the Adele's poaching is, in the eyes of the law, no more of an offense than would be committed if the Captain or crew killed a deer in the State of Washington during the close season and took the carcass to Victoria. Such a misdemeanor is not covered by any extradition treaty, and cannot be taken notice of by Canadian officials.

STEALINGS OF THE CONSULAR AGENTS.

The Attempt to Make Light of the Frauds Not a Brilliant Success.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The efforts to make out that the Canadian consular frauds don't amount to much is not meeting with brilliant success. The Treasury Department officials declare that they have not received reports yet which will justify them in saying how extensive the frauds have been. But that they were systematic there is no doubt. The illegal fees taken by Consuls and consular agents in the Province of Ontario are said to reach somewhere between $300,000 and $400,000, while the amount made by the importers in undervaluing their goods can only be guessed at. It will be some time before the Treasury Department can sift the acts of the suspected Consuls in a way to give an idea of the extent of their illegal gains. The business seems to run back a year or more, but it is said that since the McKinley bill with its increased duties on farm products went into effect the incentive to fraud has been much greater, and the scrutiny of the last three months will be especially thorough.

Secretary Windom today received the report of Special Agent Whitehead, but he refused to disclose the character of its contents for the reason that it applied solely to the consular and did not reflect in the slightest degree upon the Treasury customs service. He had therefore referred the report to the Secretary of State for such action as he thought necessary. It was learned at the State Department that the report of Dr. St. Clair of the Consular Bureau, who conducted the investigation in behalf of that department, had not yet been submitted and that nothing would be made public in regard to the results of the investigation in advance of its receipt.

Effect of Snow on the Electric Cars.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 29.—The effect of deep snow on electric street railways has been watched with more than usual interest during the present snowfall. It now appears that the statement made after the first day's snow that the double trolley cars had been stopped does not mean that such cars cannot run in snow. Mr. John Kilgour, President of the lines, says the stoppage was due to the fact that at a low point on the line the cars ran through fourteen inches of water from melted snow. This burned out the motors. He says also that a double trolley line on Walnut Hills and the line in South Covington ran through the snow without interruption.

No Suit Begun Yet.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—President Whitney of the West End Street railway says that he has heard nothing about the suit which St. Louis dispatches state the Adams Electric railway is to bring against all the street-railway companies in the United States using any electric railway system infringing on the Adams patent, beginning with Boston. He furthermore has no fears, as his company is protected by the Thomson-Houston people.

Gen. Walker Chosen President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—At the session of the American Economic Association today a paper entitled "A Syllabus of Public Economy" was read by Prof. Folwell of the University of Minnesota. Francis A. Walker was elected President of the association and Prof. Folwell Second Vice-President.

Foster Will Be Imprisoned for Life.

ATHENS, O., Dec. 29.—The jury in the case of Eli Foster, charged with killing Saloonkeeper Bottomly, has returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, the punishment for which is life imprisonment. The jury was out twenty-four hours.

PEACEMAKERS AT WORK.

TRYING TO END THE WAR BETWEEN LIEB AND THE COMMITTEE.

The Former Says He Is Disgusted with the So-Called Representatives of Democracy—Action Delayed Regarding the County Treasurer and the Interest Question—Members of the County Board Hold a Caucus—Appointments to Be Made Today—Iroquois Club Election.

The peacemakers are traveling between County Commissioner Herman Lieb on one side and the Democratic County Central Committee on the other, but so far they have not met with flattering success.

"They talk about Democracy," said Gen. Lieb. "Why, I have forgotten more about Democracy than they ever knew. What have I got to do with a lot of men who come together and call themselves the representatives of the Democratic party? What are they to me? I am not responsible to them. I am responsible to the 82,000 men that voted for me for County Commissioner, and not to a little group that assume to dictate. I have done. There is no fight. I am simply paying no attention to them.

"I can't get over this point. It does seem rather queer that that committee should have made a fight only on the County Attorney. There are other offices just as big or bigger. There is the office of Superintendent of Public Service. They made no fight for that. They recommended people for various positions, but the only fight was on the County Attorney, and for that they wanted Asay. I did not say anything against Mr. Asay. He may be a good man. But the circumstances were strange, and he certainly does not stand at the head of his profession as the County Attorney ought to. It is a big office with difficult work, and requires a man of great ability."

That Denunciatory Resolution.

That resolution denouncing the majority of the Democratic County Commissioners adopted by the County Central Committee has not ceased to rankle in the minds of the Commissioners. Gen. Smith sought to discover the exact truth by calling upon Jonas Hutchinson, Chairman of the committee, and was informed that a similar resolution was adopted sure enough, but that it was confined to a commendation of the course taken by Commissioners Thomas and Fleming, without denouncing the other Commissioners except by implication, in that they were not included in the resolution commending the conduct of the two kickers.

County Treasurer Kern will have a short respite before the Commissioners will attempt to get hold of the interest on the people's money in the County Treasury.

"We want all the interest on the public money to be turned into the public treasury," said Commissioner Nelson. "But the question is how to get at it. We cannot sue the County Treasurer until he refuses to turn the interest in. He has not yet done so. So far as we know he has not drawn any interest. He claims that he is not getting any interest on the money, and we have no way of finding out whether he is or not. Whether we can reach him or not we must leave to the County Attorney to determine. I am not enough of a lawyer to decide that question. But we can do one thing and we have said by adopting a resolution that we are going to do it. I have no doubt that under the law we are entitled to know just what is done with the public money. We are entitled to know how much he receives and disburses, the sources from which he receives it, and the persons he disburses it to, and the places where he deposits it.

Will Require Monthly Statements.

"We shall require him to make monthly statements to this board showing the financial condition of the county and how every cent is disposed of. I do not think the Treasurer will refuse to submit those statements. He will probably say nothing about interest, though, and will not tell us whether he is drawing any or not. When we get such a statement then will be the time to investigate. In the meantime we would like to try to get the interest that has been taken in past years by other Treasurers."

The County Board will probably pay no attention to the report of the grand jury on the condition of the County Jail. They are willing enough to concede that reforms are needed, but claim that other institutions need them much worse than the jail, and there is not money enough to go around.

"That report contains exaggerated statements," said a Commissioner. "The jail is in pretty fair condition. There are many jails much worse. I know that many things ought to be done there, but they can get along without them. I would rather be in favor of putting up additional cottages at the insane asylum. That place is overcrowded with a lot of unfortunate but innocent people who ought to be relieved. We should get at that as quickly as possible. Then we shall have to put two stories on the Court-House. That will also take a lot of money. We shall probably appropriate something like $200,000 for the building fund, and that is little enough to do what I have suggested. If we had plenty of money I would be in favor of making those changes in the jail, but we have not got the money and must confine ourselves to the most necessary things."

Commissioners in Caucus.

The County Commissioners held a caucus yesterday afternoon, all but Fleming and Thomas, the two Democratic "kickers," being present. Dr. Brand succeeded in securing the nomination for Assistant County Attorney for his man, C. A. Williams. The Republican Commissioners were given the positions of engineer at the Insane Asylum and County Hospital. For the former position John Griffiths was named in place of Ed Hurley, the present incumbent, and Engineer Reed was named for the hospital.

During the meeting Commissioner Nelson called attention to the fact that there was no water at the poorhouse and that there had been no water there for the last two days. He suggested as a temporary relief that the artesian well be tapped fifteen feet lower than at present in order to procure the necessary pressure for an adequate supply. Commissioner Cohn stated that eight hours now constitutes a day's work for county employés and offered a resolution continuing the system, which was referred to the Committee on Public Service.

A meeting will be held this afternoon to make the appointments for County-Attorney and engineers at the insane asylum and hospital in accordance with the selections made by the caucus of yesterday.

The annual election of officers of the Iroquois Club will take place Tuesday, Jan. 6. So far but one ticket has been nominated, which is headed by Adlai T. Ewing, the World's Fair Commissioner, for President. It is believed there will be no opposition to Mr. Ewing, but that another ticket will be in the field for the other officers.

WAS NOT ORDERED OUT OF CANADA.

The Northwestern Masonic Aid Association Still Doing Business in the Dominion.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—A letter signed by J. A. Stoddard, Secretary of the Northwestern Masonic Aid Association of Chicago, and marked "approved" by Daniel J. Avery, President of the association, appears in today's *World*. This is the paper in which were published the statements that the association had been ordered by the Dominion Government to cease doing business in Canada.

The letter expresses surprise at the publication of the letters in question, as they were answers to communications marked confidential. In the letter Mr. Stoddard says:

I have arranged to meet our members in Toronto soon after New-Years, when I will lay the whole matter before them and the dissatisfaction which I expressed concerning our business in the Dominion will be fully explained. I have no misgivings as to the result. The members whom I saw while in Toronto a few days ago all will stand firmly by the association and indorse its course when all the facts shall have been laid before them. The report that we have been ordered by the Insurance Commissioner to withdraw from the Dominion is false. We have received no communication of that kind and whether we prosecute our business in the Dominion or not will undoubtedly be a matter of our option.

Hop Raising in Washington.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 29.—John Lewis, a hop-raiser of Washington, is in the city. Mr. Lewis' hop ranch is in the famous White River Valley of Puget Sound. In an interview Mr. Lewis said: "We have had the greatest year that we have ever experienced in the hop business in the West. The yield has been greater and prices higher than for many years. Hop-raising has gotten to be one of the greatest industries in the West. This year 250,000 acres of virgin land have been cleared and put into hops in Oregon and Washington."

THEY ARE STILL FOLLOWING VALLENS.

Union Cigarmakers Trying to Keep His Factory Out of Aurora.

AURORA, Ill., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—A public meeting was held this evening by the Cigarmakers' Union, at which Chicago speakers were present, protesting against a proposed plan of raising a bonus to induce the Columbia Cigar Factory of Chicago to remove to Aurora. The proprietors of the Columbia factory have agreed to move the factory to this city for a consideration. It is a non-union concern, hence the opposition.

Eugene Vallens, the head of the Columbia Cigar company, has had more trouble with union cigarmakers than any other tobacco manufacturer in the city, and it is likely that these difficulties have been the cause of his wishing to move his works elsewhere. The factory gives work to several hundred hands. Within the last few years there have been several strikes at the shop, and the warfare between Vallens & Co. and the Cigarmakers' Union was bitter. In the early part of last May Vallens' employés quit work and he took in a number of non-union men. These were assaulted on their way to work or going home. Several of the strikers and other cigarmakers were arrested and charged with conspiracy to ruin the Columbia's business and interfere with its workmen. One of the prisoners turned out to be a detective who had been employed by the firm. He testified to various incendiary meetings, at which he claimed the strikers and some of the members of the Executive Committee of the Cigarmakers' Union had suggested that Vallens' children be either poisoned or kidnaped for revenge, and that the non-union employés be captured and their fingers broken so as to disable them.

It is likely that these troubles combine to make the firm willing to locate in Aurora for a bonus. Vallens & Co. have been severely boycotted by the union cigar men of this city, and their efforts in Aurora are only a continuation of this opposition.

DOUBLE MURDER BY A JEALOUS HUSBAND

A Pennsylvania Man Kills His Wife and Her Supposed Lover.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 29.—A shooting affray occurred at Broderick, five miles from here, about 10 o'clock this morning. Michael Curley, a saloonkeeper 35 years old, shot and killed his wife Mary, aged 30, a Hungarian named Anton Stanovitch, aged 40, and fatally wounded himself. Another Hungarian who was in the saloon at the time was shot through the hand, but escaped. These four were the only ones in the place. Neighbors heard five shots and rushed into the saloon to find Stanovitch dead on the floor, shot through the heart and the head. Mrs. Curley lay with her head against the bar, also dead. There was a wound in her neck which had severed the jugular vein. Curley was shot over the left eye. He is still alive, but cannot recover. He clutched a five-chambered revolver in his right hand, every chamber of which had been emptied. There are stories afloat of an intimacy between the Hungarian and Curley's wife. Curley had an unenviable reputation, and when drunk was a fiend.

Can Have Another Half-Section.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—Secretary Noble today, in response to an inquiry from the local land officers at Oregon City, Ore., transmitted through the General Land Office, holds that an applicant who, prior to the act of Aug. 30, 1890, had perfected title to 320 acres or more under the general land laws, may under that act acquire title to 320 acres more. That is to say, the act is not retroactive, and hence the limitation applies only to the amount which may be acquired after the passage of the act.

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VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA ("once tried, always used") leaves no injurious effects on the nervous system. It is no wonder, therefore, that in all parts of the world, this *inventor's* Cocoa is recommended by medical men instead of tea and coffee or other cocoas or chocolates for daily use by children or adults, hale and sick, rich and poor. "Largest sale in the world." Ask for VAN HOUTEN'S and *take no other.* 46

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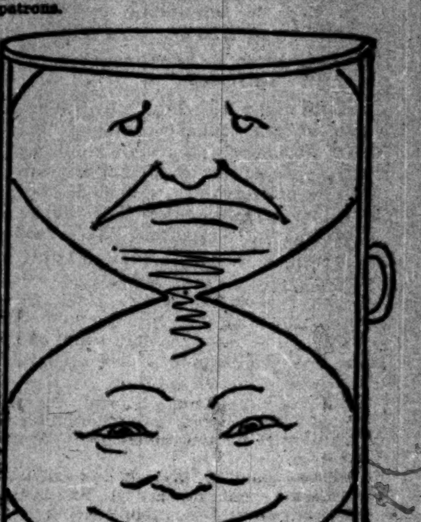
Of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites Of Lime and Soda.

There are emulsions and emulsions, and there is still much skimmed milk which masquerades as cream. Try as they will many manufacturers cannot so disguise their cod liver oil as to make it palatable to sensitive stomachs. Scott's Emulsion of PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL, combined with Hypophosphites is almost as palatable as milk. For this reason as well as for the fact of the stimulating qualities of the Hypophosphites, Physicians frequently prescribe it in cases of

CONSUMPTION,
SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS and CHRONIC COUGH or SEVERE COLD.

All Druggists sell it, but be sure you get the genuine, as there are poor imitations.

The hour-glass of time bespeaks the closing year, a year of unprecedented popularity for Rogers, Peet & Co.'s THOROUGHLY GOOD clothing; a year in which we have made more friends than ever before in our history, because of the solid comfort, service, satisfaction, and good values which have been realised by our patrons.



There's a high degree of probability that those who buy cheaply-made clothing will pay a bigger percentage of profit at these so-called Discount Sales than is made on Reliable Goods at Regular Prices. You notice the POORER the goods the MORE DISREPUTABLE the methods of selling them. Every Merchant and Manufacturer knows this is true in his business, and even in the Professions the UNSKILLED ones are most likely to be corrupt.

An Honest Overcoat, a real good Ulster or Suit at a fair, small, reasonable margin of Profit is more economical in every sense than "Calamity Clothing" at bare cost of production, if such a highly improbable purchase were possible. We deal in the former kind. Which do you want?

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SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock p. m. on the 11th day of January, 1891, for furnishing all the labor and materials required for the improvement of the grounds and completion of breakwater of the U. S. Marine Hospital at Lake View, Chicago, Illinois, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had on application at this office or the office of the Superintendent at Chicago, Illinois. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for $100. The Department will reject all bids received after the time herein stated for opening of same; also bids which do not comply strictly with all the requirements of this invitation. Bids must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed and marked "Proposal for the Improvement of the Grounds of the U. S. Marine Hospital Buildings at Chicago, Illinois," and addressed to JAS. H. WINDRIM, Supervising Architect.
Dec. 23, 1890.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, 34 West Congress street, Detroit, Mich., December 27, 1890.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing all materials, plant, and labor, and excavating Hay Lake Channel, St. Mary's River, Mich., will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p. m., January 26, 1891, and then publicly opened. Preference will be given to plant and materials of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (import duties included) being equal. Attention is invited to acts of Congress, approved February 26, 1885, and February 23, 1887, vol. 23, page 332, and vol. 24, page 414, Statutes at Large. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals and to waive any informalities in the bids received. For further information apply at this office or at the United States Engineer Office, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. O. M. POE, Colonel Corps of Engineers, Bvt. Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER, Newport, Ky., Dec. 27, 1890.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. Jan. 27, 1891, and then opened, for construction at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, of a mess hall and for the steam heating apparatus and plumbing for same. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids or parts thereof. Plans and specifications to be obtained at this office, with full instructions as to bidding. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for mess hall, etc." and addressed to First Lieut. R. B. TURNER, Sixth Infantry, A. A. Q. M., U. S. A.

FOR A NEW POST-OFFICE.

JOHN W. ROOT, THE ARCHITECT, TELLS WHAT IT SHOULD BE LIKE.

First of All, It Must Be All That the Present Structure Is Not—It Should Be Tall, Light, Airy, Easily Cleaned, with No High Relief Ornaments to Catch the Dirt—In Short, on the Modern Chicago Plan.

The insufficiency of the Government Building for the purposes which it is intended to serve and the necessity for a new structure have been apparent to architects for a long time. While the public has been principally concerned for the safety of the building, and its occupants have been in momentary dread of the rotten structure falling in fragments about their ears, the Postmaster and the other United States officials have borne the additional burden of being hampered by want of space and lack of conveniences for the transaction of necessary business.

"The original conception of the present Custom-House Building in Chicago," said John W. Root to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday, "is in every respect radically wrong. The simple business principles which should dictate the utmost simplicity and straightforwardness of plan, so arranged as to obtain the very best ventilation and light, have been neglected in every case. The vast masses of stonework, which would have been tolerable only had they been artistically designed, have been everywhere employed, the sole result of which has been to produce an architectural monstrosity, with a minimum amount of light for the interior of the structure. The Government Buildings as radically bad in the matter of light, such, for instance, as the Subtreasury in New York or the custom-house there, may be tolerated because they are attractive examples of carefully-studied classical designs; but the Chicago building, which Mr. Mullett characteristically described as 'a piece of Florentine Romanesque treated freely,' can scarcely claim the right of existence upon any art ground. The general plan and the entire design being as bad as possible, the construction of the building is equally faulty. Every architectural practitioner of repute in Chicago knows that a system of isolated foundations is the only method by which satisfactory results can be obtained on the highly compressible soil underlying the city."

"How are those isolated foundations constructed?"

"In this system a series of rafts constructed of stone, or of iron and concrete, or sometimes of heavy timbers is made, each of which is proportioned approximately to the amount of weight it is to carry, and equal settlements are therefore obtained throughout the entire system. These settlements vary from about an inch and a half where weights are employed not exceeding one and a half tons to the square foot to as much as eighteen inches in some cases, where the weight employed is as high as three tons to the square foot, and the soil unusually bad. Beneath the Custom-House foundations have been placed, resting upon a uniform bed of concrete about four feet thick. The theory of this construction was that settlements of buildings in Chicago could be avoided by the sheer mass of material placed under them, than which nothing could be more absurd. The result has been that settlement took place, as might have been expected, amounting to many inches and having all the inequality which might have been looked for from such varying weights. At various stages of the life of the building stones in the first-story arches of what were the open lodges might have been seen dropping through in some cases as much as two or three inches, this being especially true of the keystones of these arches. This phenomenon indicated to every expert that the pavilions on the corners of the heavy pavilions in the centers had settled more than the light construction of the lodges, thus pulling away from them and letting the arch stones of the lodges come down. This is mentioned only as one instance out of many."

"How long does this settling continue ordinarily?"

The Post-Office Not Yet Done Sinking.

"No one can answer how long buildings continue to settle into Chicago soil. In the Custom-House the length of time has been and will be much greater probably than in any other building, because the settlement has been so much delayed and is so much complicated by the vast mass of concrete under the building, which in every case must give way to the varying levels demanded by the system of construction employed. Recent experience has shown that the building has not yet reached its final levels."

"May the building be reconstructed from a structural standpoint so as to be thoroughly sound?"

"In all probability no. To replace the foundations upon any intelligent basis would be a work of magnitude the cost of which it would be impossible to estimate. The entire concrete would have to be removed from underneath, or at least cut apart so that its various areas should be adjusted to the weights they carry, and either would be a work of tremendous magnitude. Even after this were done it would be necessary, in order that the various isolated areas of concrete thus obtained should act as theory would demand, that the building should be thoroughly leveled up and all cracks, fissures, etc., produced by this leveling or by previous settlement should be permanently closed. For the purposes of such leveling and repairs, the general structure of the building is ideally bad. Inelastic material has been used in nearly all cases, except in so far as the rolled beams are concerned, and these, being filled in with brick arches, have become as nearly inelastic as any rolled material may be. Had the building been constructed on modern principles, with a free use of structural steel and iron throughout, and less use of mere brute material, the work would have been much simpler.

The Game Not Worth the Candle.

"But the final objection is the objection of inconvenience. No possible ingenuity can take the present building and expand it to the growing needs of Chicago and reach a point where even a moderate amount of comfort, simplicity, and convenience would be obtained. The more space is added outside the building upon the now unoccupied ground the darker becomes the present portion of the building, which will then have been placed far removed from the outer light, and more difficult becomes the ventilation and sanitation of the entire building."

"What do you suggest?"

"Absolutely the only thing to do is to remove the building utterly and put up a new one upon principles as radically different from those which have been employed by the Government hitherto as it is possible to conceive. What the Government needs upon this magnificent lot is an entirely modern, carefully-studied office-building, each function of which is as frankly recognized and as carefully provided for as in any private office-building yet erected.

What the New Building Should Be.

"It should have large and monumental expression up to the extreme point to which such expression could be carried without excluding light and air. It should be built of most enduring materials, whether considered in the light of their mere endurance through time or their capacity for resisting fire; ample courts made of tile-glazed material should be provided. All offices should be well lighted by wide windows placed close to the ceiling and not high from the floor, reached by wide and bright corridors so constructed as to be most easily cleaned. Every particle of marble, woodwork, or ornamental ironwork used in the building should be of such simple design that a minimum of dust and dirt would remain upon it. In short, all that the present building is the new building should not be; and in considering the new building the present structure offers no analogue in even the smallest part as to what should be accomplished in the future."

"Should the new building occupy the whole block?"

"That is an important question. I should say in answer probably yes, or at least approximately so. But even if the present building were set back from the street ten feet all around a large concession would be made to the light and air of adjacent buildings. Even without this a much more commodious building could be put upon the space at present occupied. This could be accomplished by decreasing the height of stories and adding to their number, especially when you consider the great height of the roofs on the present building, which contribute practically nothing to its availability. So important is this problem that it is not unlikely several Chicago architects might be induced to study the question as a whole and present sketches for a new building, which might be carried out in the usual way by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department. This could be done at a purely nominal compensation, providing only that whatever credit belonged to them for this work should be accorded. This suggestion is made in no spirit hostile to Mr. Windrim, who would probably be the first man to indorse it, but simply because in the first place the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department is an enormously overworked man, who, in the nature of the case, can give but little personal attention to all of the details of such designs as come from his office; and, second, because, if this state of the case did not exist, men who reside in Chicago, who are familiar with its needs and its methods of doing business and who have been identified with the large structures through which these needs have been met and these methods supplied, are much more competent to offer an intelligent and satisfactory solution of this very grave problem. One gross mistake having been made by the Government, another mistake, even if not so obvious, would be a great calamity."

CRITICISES MR. WANAMAKER'S REPORT.

The Civil-Service Commission Takes Issue with the Postmaster-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—The members of the Civil-Service Commission have sent to the President a letter in reply to certain statements made by Postmaster-General Wanamaker on Pages 4, 37, 38, and 39 of his last annual report. The Postmaster-General in the passages referred to says that he hopes to see the civil-service examinations, especially with reference to the railway mail, improved; and that a year's experience confirms him in the judgment that the civil-service system as applied to the Post-Office Department is susceptible of improvement, and that the examinations for the inspector force and for the railway mail service should be more difficult, inasmuch as experience shows that eligibles who have seen public service are more efficient than those received through the civil service. The Postmaster-General further says:

It is estimated by the railway mail office that the proportion of railway mail eligibles who fail to fill the requirements of that exacting employment is a quarter or a third of all those examined.

It is not truth—and it will not stand the test of truth—to reiterate over and over again that the railway mail service, which had been made the most effective body of civil servants in the United States under an old-established mail system of its own, was basely prostituted to partisan ends when this administration of the Post-Office Department was busying itself with putting back these trusted and tried men in the places of persons whose room was more valuable than their bungling assistance and with waiting for the tardy certification of eligibles.

In reply the commission says that the utterances of the Postmaster-General, which are in the nature of a criticism, having been publicly made, it is due to the commission that they should be as publicly answered. The letter says:

The commission, notwithstanding repeated importunities, has never received a hint from the department officials that its examinations were not proper, and they take it for granted that the Postmaster-General would not thus publicly comment upon the shortcomings of these examinations unless he had some definite proposition to make looking to their improvement. As a matter of fact, the system of examinations and tests applied under which the Postmaster-General says the railway mail service had become the most effective body of civil servants in the United States has been preserved intact, without an iota of change under the civil-service rule, and in addition an entrance test has been prescribed in the form of an open, competitive examination, which takes the place of the practice in vogue before the civil-service rules were applied to this service of allowing members of Congress and others to nominate to the department the persons to be appointed.

In view of the Postmaster-General's statement that the examination should be made more difficult, the commission calls attention to the fact that the usual complaint is that they are too severe, and says:

The commission is somewhat surprised by the statement in the report of the Postmaster-General "that the proportion of railway mail eligibles who fail to fill the exacting requirements of that service is a quarter or a third of all those examined." As this sentence stands its meaning is a little obscure, but apparently it means that of the railway mail clerks appointed from our lists a quarter or a third fail to fulfill the requirements of the railway mail service. Assuming this to be the meaning (and otherwise the commission is totally unable to understand the sentence at all) the commission begs to state that the records show that of the 1,525 eligibles appointed in the railway mail service from our examinations up to June 30, 1890, about 145 have resigned or been removed. There were but thirty-one removals, and doubtless many if not most of those who resigned did so of their own free will, and should not be included at all in these figures. In other words, instead of one-third only one-eleventh have been separated from the service.

The Commission calls attention to the Postmaster-General's report, wherein, speaking of the removals of men appointed under the preceding Administration, he says of them that "their room was more valuable than their bungling assistance." The letter continues:

This sentence refers to the changes made immediately after the present Administration took office, between March 4 and May 1, 1889, the latter being the date on which the railway mail service was classified. According to the only authorities accessible to the commission there were some 1,500 removals or over during those eight weeks, at least a third and perhaps a half of the employés appointed during the preceding four years being removed at this time. All of those employés had been appointed under the patronage system. The Postmaster-General speaks of their removal as being due to the fact that their room was more valuable than their bungling assistance. It is clear, then, from the Postmaster-General's own statement that under the patronage system of making appointments a very large proportion—probably a half—of those appointed are of such poor quality that even after several years' service they do their work in a manner so bungling as to render their presence in the department a drawback, not an advantage. Comparing this with the results achieved during the last year and a half under the system of open, competitive examination the enormous superiority of the latter is observable at a glance from the Postmaster-General's own report.

AUSTRALIA ANXIOUS TO TRADE WITH US.

Wants to Export Fruit to the United States—Oklahoma's Governor—Hotel Visitors.

"The United States should cater to Australia for its fruit trade," said William P. Dobbs of London, England, at the Tremont House yesterday. Mr. Dobbs is on his way home from Australia after an absence of sixteen months. "In London I have eaten apples, pears, peaches, grapes, and other Australian fruits in midwinter," he continued. "They had been picked from the vines and trees just before shipment and were as fresh as could be. All kinds of fruit are raised there, and instead of sending the delicacies to England and Germany Australia would much rather trade with the United States. This country is so much nearer, and fruit that cannot be sent to Europe could be shipped here. But the United States doesn't encourage Australian trade, and thereby makes a great error. Your country will discover it when too late."

Mr. George W. Steele of Oklahoma registered at the Grand Pacific yesterday. Gov. Steele says Oklahoma at present is in a most flourishing condition, and before long the few disputes about land claims will be settled.

"We had quite a time to get everything in shape though," said the Governor. "It was no small task to divide the country into counties, ascertain the population of each, and elect officers. Two members of the Legislature in order to create a little more chaos died, and special elections had to be ordered. But everything is in good running order now, and the prospects next year for crops are bright."

C. E. Perkins, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, registered at the Grand Pacific yesterday. He will remain in Chicago several days.

Woodford C. Mills, who for eight years has been at the Sherman House, will hereafter be seen behind the desk at the Palmer. He takes charge of the mail department and assumes his new duties today.

The Rt.-Rev. W. H. S. Bissell, Episcopal Bishop of Vermont, is at the Leland Hotel. The reverend gentleman intends to remain in Chicago several days.

The new room of the Tremont was formally opened yesterday and a banquet arranged in honor of the event.

Sherman—Joseph Carne, England; Seymour Hick, London, Eng.; Miss Von Bragh, London, Eng.; I. S. Drake, Los Angeles, Cal.

Tremont—A. Reitz and J. G. Hoffman, Wheeling, W. Va.; D. C. Wright, Cleveland; C. H. Yale, New York; George W. Lane, New Mexico; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Clark, New Jersey.

Holiday Excursions.

The Illinois Central railroad will sell excursion tickets between all stations within 200 miles on Dec. 31 and Jan. 1, good to return until Jan. 5, at rate of one and one-third fare. Ticket offices, No. 194 Clark street, depots foot of Lake street, 22d, and 39th streets.

WILL FRIENDS AID HIM?

BANKER KEAN MAY RECEIVE HELP AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR.

His Friends Alarmed at the Showing Already Made and Offer to Purchase Assets of the Bank at an Advance on Their Apparent Value—Testimony Taken at Yesterday's Hearing—A Private Banking Bill to Be Framed.

It is evident that Banker Kean and his friends are not wholly easy in their minds over the possible result of the investigation into the bank's affairs now being made. Yesterday afternoon Attorney Mayer was requested to adjourn the inquiry until this afternoon and not follow too closely the line he was then pursuing, as a proposition had been made to the assignees which might prove acceptable to the depositors. Last night Morris & Ganse, counsel for Mr. Kean, issued a pleasantly worded circular setting forth their proposition to the creditors. In order to prevent the slaughter of assets which is incident to an assignee's sale the friends of Mr. Kean, says this circular, will pay 35 cents on the dollar for all claims, provided all the creditors accept the offer by Feb. 1, 1891. Mr. Kean and his wife also propose to turn over their real estate to a trustee, who, it is believed, will ultimately realize therefrom a large sum, although the property cuts no figure in the bank's assets. The money realized will, it is promised, be distributed among the creditors pro rata.

"By this plan," say Morris & Ganse, "the creditors receive 35 per cent of their claims in cash, instead of waiting for an assignee's dividend; they also will receive, to a certainty, considerable future payments, amounting eventually, perhaps, to full payment of their entire claims."

The examination of witnesses yesterday was adjourned from morning to 2 o'clock in the afternoon on account of Mr. Mayer's unavoidable absence. Kean, with his brother-in-law and New York manager, Henry R. Hatfield, entered the court-room together, followed presently by Messrs. Fennell and Morris, Kean's lawyers, and a crowd of depositors, which was rapidly augmented until the room was packed to suffocation.

D. H. Tolman on the Stand.

The first witness sworn was Daniel Hubbard Tolman, President of the Chicago Savings and Trust company. His evidence, though brief, was sensational to the extent that he testified to having heard of the Kean bank's unstable condition before 3 o'clock of the day of the assignment. He declined to give the name of his informant, although he secretly imparted it to Mr. Mayer. The name was insisted upon by Mr. Fennell. He said he would ask for an order of the court today requiring Mr. Tolman to disclose the name. The reason the witness offered for withholding it was that his publishing it might compromise his informant.

Mr. Tolman's evidence in brief was as follows:

I caused the attachment proceedings of Dec. 17. I received the $2,000 certified checks sued upon at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and had them presented at Kean's bank at 3:45. He wished them to go through the Clearing-House next day. In all my experience I never knew of payment on a certified check being refused before, and began suit at once. The attachment was levied at 4:45. My suspicions were aroused two or three days previously from the fact that the Corn Exchange, through whom Kean cleared, brought around checks on my bank received from Kean every afternoon after banking hours to have them certified. It is customary to accept the indorsement of the bank from which the clearing bank receives such checks until clearing time next day. I had heard rumors of Kean's weakness for a week or more, and when he refused payment of the certified check I thought it was time for me to do something. Before 3 o'clock that afternoon I had been told that Kean's bank would not open next day. I decline to give the name of my informant, as the communication was confidential.

Kean's Receiving Teller Testifies.

Harold H. Rockwell, receiving teller for Kean, and now employed by the Metropolitan Bank, was next called. He said:

I received deposits the day of the failure until three minutes before 4 o'clock. I knew that at twenty minutes before 4 payment on a certified check had been refused, but I was not ordered to cease receiving deposits. I gave Kean accommodation paper for $10,000 about three months ago, and had in the last eighteen months given him two other similar notes for $10,000, or $5,000 each. I don't remember the amounts, but was told that the collateral accompanying the notes was ample. The money on the last note was obtained from the Union Trust company. I understand that Mr. Kean borrowed the paper of several other employés, the same as mine.

On the day of the failure I received about $30,000 in deposits. At 7 o'clock I heard that the bank would not open the next day. The employés of the bank had been talking among themselves about the bank's condition for a week before. There had been a good deal of "rustling" going on.

Mr. Mayer—Don't you know that "rustling" in the West means stealing?

Witness—I thought it was synonymous with "hustling," and meant doing a great deal in a short time. I told no depositors about the bank's condition or what was going on. I thought there was a financial stringency. I knew that unusual matters were going on. The other employés and I remarked upon the extra deposits made at the Corn Exchange Bank the week before the failure. The daily number increased. Mr. Kean also asked me more frequently than before the amount of the deposits. I did not notice that the bank funds had shrunken $170,000 in the week, as I had charge of receipts only. John B. Schnell, the paying teller, would know whether the disbursements were greater.

Mr. Mayer—Subpœna John B. Schnell, Mr. Sheriff.

Mr. Kean was called temporarily. He said, in response to Mr. Mayer's inquiries, that the night of the failure he had taken home no private or bank books or papers, but might have carried home a coat and vest in a box. He also said that Mr. Culver had no bank books or papers under his arm that night. It was remarked in THE TRIBUNE of Dec. 18 that when these two left the train at Evanston they had parcels evidently containing account books.

Mr. Kean also said that he drew a note for $15,000 to the bank in September to replace another note, but did not remember that $5,000 was applied as interest on other papers. He had no recollection of drawing $2,000 in November. He did not know whether the title to ten acres of land in Brighton was in himself or his wife. The property belonged to him. Other lands in his wife's name were not assets of the bank.

Thinks He Went to Heaven.

Henry L. Hatfield was called. To break the ice Mr. Mayer asked: "Who was your predecessor as manager of the New York branch?"

"J. B. Lewis," replied the witness.

"Let me see; he went to Boston, didn't he?" pursued the lawyer.

"No, he went to Heaven," responded Mr. Hatfield, adding, "I say that because he was manager of the Eastern branch."

"Do you think the manager of the Western bank will go there?" asked Mr. Mayer. Hatfield laughed, but made no other audible answer.

The witness' testimony was not important beyond swelling the bank's liabilities $20,000, the amount due depositors of the Eastern concern, and which has not been included in the assignee's published estimates. Hatfield expressed $3,000 to Mr. Jacobs the day he was informed of the failure, Dec. 18. The secured liabilities of the New York end were $700,000. The equities and balances in the National Park and American Exchange National Banks had been seized by those concerns to pay debts due from banks. The largest Eastern creditor, said Mr. Hatfield, was the Boston Five-Cent Savings Bank. The demands against Kean in the East carry higher interest than the bonds securing the loans, but as the bonds amount to more than the loans the interest accounts equalize.

J. H. Caldwell, a lawyer, and clerk named Halstead were left in charge of the New York office, and the Sheriff also claims an attachment. The assignees sent last night for the books, which Mr. Hatfield failed to bring.

The assignees did not file their statement of assets and liabilities yesterday, nor did Cashier Warne show the daily receipts for December, together with the disbursements. These may be presented today.

The assignee yesterday petitioned the County Court to compel the United States Express company to turn over to the assignee certain papers and vouchers in relation to the sale of the Superior, Wis., bonds. The following additional petitions of thirty-day depositors were filed yesterday:

C. D. Martin	$703	Ada C. Thayer	$35
Harry Francisco	26	W. W. H. Foulke	550
M. M. Coleman	300	Christian Schultz	805
Charles Rose	120	Mark McCral	776
W. R. McCauley	100	C. F. Tripp	855
Joseph Mulhening	680		

FOR A PRIVATE BANKING LAW.

A Bill to Be Framed with Provision for Permissive State Control.

The failures of a couple of private banks in Chicago have not only stirred up depositors, but likewise the politicians. Every Senator and Representative from Cook County is ambitious to be known as the autnor of a private banking law, and the matter can only be settled in caucus of the delegation if at all.

Several of the newly elected statesmen called upon Levy Mayer Sunday night and took counsel with him, and a subcommittee, of which Charles Crawford is Chairman, met with him again yesterday. It was decided that Mr. Mayer should draft a bill placing private banking institutions on the same footing as State banks with reference to inspection and control by the State Auditor, if the proprietors of such banks desire.

The plan is permissive to the extent that it does not provide for an examination of any institution's condition, except at request of the owner. If the owners voluntarily brought their banks under State inspection and control they could not remove them, but the institutions would remain subject to laws regulating State banks. Reports of the concern's condition would be made at least quarterly, and as often in addition as requested. They would be open to inspection by the proper officer at all times, and he should be given access to all books and papers. If a bank should be found insolvent or shaky, it would be the State Auditor's duty to place it in charge of some person to at once wind up its business.

A bill embodying the provisions set forth above will be introduced simultaneously in both branches of the Legislature, it is said, as soon as a United States Senator is elected.

Assets Said to Have Been Stolen.

"We have discovered a big steal in the Prettyman case," said Attorney B. M. Shaffner yesterday, "which may reduce the assets of the lumber company some thousands of dollars. The examination will not be resumed until a week from tomorrow, as we have not yet sufficient evidence in the matter. The property to which I refer as being stolen may be recovered."

STORY OF THE CARDIFF GIANT.

As It Was Told in Binghamton by the Man Who Made It.

By the announcement of the recent death of George Hull, styled in the press dispatches "the originator of the Cardiff Giant hoax," it was recalled to the memory of a reporter that he had once heard him tell in detail the whole story of that celebrated and marvelous fraud. The reporter was at the time at Binghamton, N. Y., reporting the trial of Edward Ruloff, who was finally hanged in that city for murder. At that time the exposure of the Cardiff Giant was a matter of the recent past, and the story that Hull told one January night to a party gathered around the huge open hearth fire in the sitting-room of the hotel had not only the merit of being news, but was likewise entitled to the credit of being highly interesting.

As he gave the story he had the idea of the Cardiff Giant in his mind as a good speculation long before he took any practical steps in the matter. Finally he decided to undertake the job of making a petrified giant that would amaze the multitude, puzzle the learned, and fill his own pockets with dollars. Hull had no knowledge of the art of sculpture and was totally ignorant of the science of anatomy. First of all he set himself resolutely to work to remedy these defects. He had considerable natural aptitude with the chisel, and he soon acquired sufficient skill to hew out a figure that was to be put before the public as a relic of an age so prehistoric that nobody would be likely to closely criticise its proportions. But Hull said he knew that no matter how ancient was the era in which his giant lived he had to have pores in his skin to pass the scrutiny of even the unlearned, and it was the making of these pores, he claimed, which required more time and labor than all the other work he did in the manufacture of the giant. His work occupied many weeks, and was all done in an outhouse attached to his home near Binghamton. When it was at last finished he next made preparations for its burial, in order that when brought to public view it might show the proper evidence of antiquity. To effect that he buried it in the side of a hill on his farm and only a few rods from the "studio" where it had been chiseled out of a huge block of stone that had been dug out of that same hill. In all this work, huge and heavy as the uncut stone and the giant hewn out of it were, he had only the assistance of one man, a sled, and a yoke of oxen in moving them; the man who helped him move the stone was a newly-arrived German immigrant whom he had employed as a farmhand, and had no curiosity about the matter, and the one who helped him bury the "statue" was another man of the same kind.

Hull allowed the statue to remain in the ground two years, he said, before he considered it to be in proper condition to be "accidentally" discovered by himself, dug out, and the huge petrifaction brought into public view, to amaze and perplex people in general, but to delight the antiquarians who found in it an argument to uphold some of their most cherished theories.

The work of Hull got its name from the fact that near the spot where it was buried and was afterwards resurrected was a small hamlet called Cardiff. Therefore it was as the "Cardiff Giant" that the roughly-hewn image began and ended its public career, which was not of long continuance; it was, however, for a period sufficiently lengthy to enable Hull to make considerable money out of the thing. According to his own story as he told it that night he might have made more with much less trouble if he had accepted an offer Barnum made him for the giant soon after its appearance in public. Of course exposure in the end was sure to come and did come, but that would have made no difference to Barnum; as an item in the "Great Show" it would always have had value, but with Hull the case was different; the truth becoming known the giant was forced into retirement. But he declared to his auditors that night in the Binghamton Hotel that the Cardiff Giant, which he averred was then lying in the shed where it was made, had brought him more money than he had ever dared to hope it would and that he was entirely content with the result of the venture so far as its pecuniary returns were concerned.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder Superior to every other known. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Delicious Cake and Pastry, Light Flaky Biscuit, Griddle Cakes, Palatable and Wholesome.

No other baking powder does such work.

KIRK'S AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP

Best for General Household Use.

SOLD ONLY IN POUND BARS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

A GREAT REMNANT SALE

TODAY

Previous to our inventory (Dec. 31) we offer our season's accumulation of REMNANTS

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

REMNANTS OF SILKS AND VELVETS,
" " DRESS GOODS,
" " BLACK GOODS,
" " WHITE GOODS,
" " CLOTHS AND FLANNELS.
" " LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
" " PRINTS AND GINGHAMS.
" " COTTONS AND SHEETINGS,
" " CURTAIN MATERIALS, Etc.,

FOR ONE DAY ONLY.

It is our custom to mark all our short lengths AT OR BELOW COST. In addition to this we offer for

Today Only

An Additional Discount of

25 Per Cent

Taken from sale at time of purchase.

HELP! OR I PERISH!



Did you ever see a man drown? Struggling and imploring help, with an agonized face, his brain filled with HORROR AT HIS SITUATION, perhaps friends within sight, terror-stricken and unable to assist him, he carries on a convulsive but FRUITLESS BATTLE against his awful fate until his strength is exhausted, when with one last effort at escape, his white haunting face disappears from view—and all is over.

It is an unusual occurrence, and one of such horror that it leaves a lasting impression on the mind. Yet, all about us, we see friends struggling in the grasp of some relentless disease. Day after day we note their heavy eyes, DRAWN AND CAREWORN FACES and bloodshot eyes. THE END IS THE SAME, but the agony is prolonged, and we have grown accustomed to see our friends sink out of sight, a prey to DREAD CONSUMPTION, POWERLESS TO HELP THEM. Or with BRIGHT'S KIDNEY DISEASE have they sunk in despair FROM OUR VERY MIDST.

Help! Or I Perish!

Is always the last despairing cry—but HELP must come before it is TOO LATE—seek the shore while you have strength; seek help and assistance while it can yet AVAIL YOU. DON'T WAIT UNTIL YOU ARE BEYOND HELP.

You Are Already in Danger!

In CATARRH you already have the forerunner of CONSUMPTION. The cold and chilling finger of death may have ALREADY MARKED YOU FOR A VICTIM, and the only immediate trail left by the BLIGHTING TOUCH OF THE GRIM REAPER IS DYSPEPSIA, TUMOR, CONSTIPATION, MALARIA, BLOOD POISONING, PILES, LIVER or KIDNEY AFFECTION. "HELP! OR I PERISH!" ay, NOW is the time to seek HELP; NOW is the time to make your fight; NOW is the time to seek safety, for there is HELP, and ASSISTANCE, and SAFETY within your reach. Get out of danger and you WON'T PERISH.

THE COSMOPOLITAN DISPENSARY, with an experienced staff of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS, was founded for the "special treatment of special diseases." Its success in effecting cures has been phenomenal.

Call and consult one of the Eminent Specialists. Private consultation rooms.

Consultation free to persons taking treatment, and all medicines furnished by a dispensing chemist and guaranteed pure, fresh, and active. Correspondence solicited.

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THOMASVILLE, GA.

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MITCHELL HOUSE OPENS JAN. 10, 1891.

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Opens for its Fourth Season Jan. 10.

Improved transportation facilities. Parlor-car service between Brunswick and Way Cross, connecting with all through trains between the East and Jacksonville. Parlor and sleeping car reservations in hotel. For rates and all particulars address J. H. KING, Manager.

BERMUDA.

The Land of the Lily and the Rose.

HAMILTON HOTEL.

Open from December Until May.

For circulars, etc., address WALTER AIKEN, Proprietor, Hamilton, Bermuda.

THE SEMINOLE, WINTER PARK, FLA.

W. F. PAIGE, Manager. Opens for the season of 1891 on Jan. 7. Address until Jan. 1 New York office, Hotel Marlborough, Broadway, 36th and 37th-sts.

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An opportunity to buy for half cost, and less, French Pattern Bonnets. Also private designs from our own workrooms, and Children's Hats,

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Representing values from $10 to $35.

UNION PACIFIC IS THE Favorite Line TO ALL Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, California, Oregon, Washington, —AND— Puget Sound Points.

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HOLIDAY PRESENTS

Largest stock of high power, fine quality Opera-Glasses, Opera-Glass Holders, Lorgnettes, and Chatelaines at lower prices than elsewhere.

FOWLER OPTICIANS, 38 Madison-st., Near Wabash-av.

"To Whom It May Concern."

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 30, 1890.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company proposes to remove a portion of the East Government Pier at Ashtabula Harbor, O., after the completion of necessary protection works, with view to obtaining access to new slips and docks now being constructed to the east of said pier, and with view to the loading and unloading of vessels along line of said U. S. pier and to the east of the existing pier.

All persons who have any objections to the interference with, or the removal of, said U. S. east pier at Ashtabula Harbor, O., will make same in writing addressed to the Secretary of War at Washington, D. C., on or before Jan. 20th, 1891.

By order of the Secretary of War,

L. COOPER OVERMAN, Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

Illinois Military Academy, MORGAN PARK, ILL.

Session resumes after Holiday Recess, Jan. 2.

COL. HENRY J. STEVENS, A. B., Prin.

MISS ELLEN SIMPSON, of 1619 Mt. Vernon-st Philadelphia, Pa., a teacher of highest standing having a delightful home school, will educate a limited number of girls of first-class families. Special attention given to Music, French, and Art.

Auction Announcements.

—BY— GEO. P. GORE & CO., 200 & 202 Madison-st.

TODAY AT 9:30,

Dry Goods and Clothing.

Wednesday, Dec. 31, 9:30 a. m.,

BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, Rubbers and Wool Boots.

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Crockery, Glassware, Lamps and Lamp Goods.

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Candy Try the experiment of sending $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a box of candy. PREPAID by express from Denver east to Boston west, of the best candy in America. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

TRADE MARK GENEVA OPTICAL CO. Manufacturers and Importers of Optical Goods. [illegible] Washington-st., Chicago.

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Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1890—TWELVE PAGES.

IDAHO'S THREE SENATORS

DEMOCRATS SAY THE STATE CHOSE ONE TOO MANY.

They Maintain That the Legislature Had No Right to Assume That There Would Be a Vacancy March 4, 1891—Gov. Shoup, One of the New Senators, Sworn In—Senator Hoar Makes an Argument in Support of the Election Bill—Republican Senators to Apply the Closure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—The Senate met at noon. The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Governor of Idaho transmitting the credentials of the Senators-elect from that State—Messrs. George I. Shoup and William J. McConnell.

The credentials having been read Mr. Hoar moved that as Mr. Shoup was present the oath of office be administered to him.

Mr. Vance remarked that the new State of Idaho appeared to have elected more than its share of Senators, and he thought that the credentials should be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Hoar said that, as he understood it, there were only two Senators chosen from that State. He thought that his motion took precedence of Mr. Vance's.

Mr. Hoar's motion having been agreed to, that Senator escorted Mr. Shoup to the Clerk's desk, where he took the oath of office and subscribed to it.

Mr. Harris subsequently inquired what had become of Mr. Vance's motion, and said that Mr. Shoup had been simply sworn in on his prima-facie case.

Mr. Vance remarked that it was stated in the newspapers that three Senators had been elected in Idaho and that the Legislature had gone to the extent of assigning each of them the term for which he should serve. That was contrary, he said, to the rules of the Senate and to the constitutional provision. He thought it proper, therefore, that the question should be determined by the proper committee of the Senate.

Mr. Mitchell said that he had reliable information that neither the Legislature of Idaho nor the Senators-elect had attempted in any shape, manner, or form to determine which of them should have the long and which the short term. That was a false report. So far as the election of three Senators was concerned, he said that was regular and in order. Every one knew that the term of one of the two Senators whose credentials had been presented must expire March 4 next, and, that being so, the Legislature had the right to elect a Senator for the six-year term to begin then.

Mr. Hoar argued that the question was a simple one. It was clear and unquestionable that one of the two Senators whose credentials had just been presented would go out March 4, 1891; and the Legislature (being in session) had elected a Senator for the term which would then begin. Beyond all question there would be a vacancy at that time, because one of those two gentlemen would have to go out March 4, 1891.

Mr. Carlisle argued that the Legislature of Idaho had no right to assume (in advance of action by the Senate) that there would be a vacancy in the Senate from that State March 4, 1891. No election of a Senator to fill such a vacancy could take place until it was legally known that that vacancy would occur. After it had been determined by the Senate, in a constitutional way, that there would be a vacancy after March 4 next the Legislature of Idaho (if in session) might proceed at once to choose a Senator, and if the Legislature was not in session, an appointment of a Senator should be made by the Governor of the State. He said that there had never been a case in the history of the country where a State Legislature had chosen three Senators at once.

Mr. Hawley—Is it not imperative, under the Constitution, that there shall be a vacancy after March 4 next?

Mr. Carlisle—I think so.

Mr. Hawley—Then how could the Legislature of Idaho be any more certain of that fact three months hence than it is today?

Mr. Carlisle—Each one of these gentlemen holds precisely the same form of credentials. Now, I want the Senator to state what the Senate would do in case all three of them presented their credentials at the same time. How would the Senate determine that two of them were legally arranged and one of them was not?

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Stewart, Sanders, Cockrell, Spooner, Reagan, and Mitchell.

Mr. Spooner asked Mr. Reagan whether the State of Idaho was not entitled to two Senators.

Mr. Reagan—Yes.

Mr. Spooner—The Legislature of Idaho adopted a resolution to proceed to an election to fill the two existing vacancies, and it elected Mr. Shoup and Mr. McConnell without specifying the length of term of either, leaving that to be determined by the Senate. How does that fact affect the question of the Legislature having elected a third man whose term of office is to commence in the future?

Mr. Vance's motion to refer the credentials of Messrs. Shoup and McConnell to the Committee on Privileges and Elections was agreed to.

Mr. Carlisle introduced a joint resolution for the appointment of Commissioners to confer with Commissioners of the Dominion of Canada to consider the trade relations between the two countries, and it was referred to the select committee on relations with Canada.

Mr. Aldrich offered his resolution for the amendment of the rules, which he had heretofore given notice of, and asked that it be printed and laid over. Agreed to.

Mr. Stewart gave notice that tomorrow morning, immediately after the morning hour, he would move to take up the Senate bill reported from the Committee on Finance, to provide against the contraction of the currency.

Mr. Gorman moved to take up the bill for the adjustment of the accounts of laborers, workingmen, and mechanics under the eight hour law.

Mr. Hoar claimed that he had the floor on the Election bill, and Mr. Gorman thereupon withdrew the motion.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Election bill, and Mr. Hoar yielded the floor to Mr. Hiscock, who addressed the Senate at length in support of the bill.

Senator Hoar on the Election Bill.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hiscock's speech Mr. Hoar addressed the Senate. He likened the progress of liberty to the advance of the tide. After the tide receded it seemed as if its only office had been to leave upon the sand a little filth and a little scum or to deposit in the rank mud the carcasses of drowned animals or of decaying fishes; but the eternal, ever changing, never changing, ocean kept what it gained. It renewed its strength. It repeated its flow. So with the movements of liberty in English history since the days of Charles II., the dissolute pensioner of France. That was his answer to those Senators who thought that the American people had at the last election settled the great question of righteousness by a single show of hands. Another measure, which he had fondly hoped would precede this one, would have to follow it. That was a measure to secure for every child on American soil the education which would fit him to read and understand the Constitution of his country. When these two things were brought to pass the era of the Republic would be real. The struggle for the pending bill was a struggle for the last step towards establishing a doctrine to which the American people were pledged by their history, their Constitution, their opinions, and their interests. He rejected and repelled, with all the indignation which calumny deserved, the aspersion that the bill was a partisan measure, or that any man who supported it was actuated by partisan purposes. Its supporters undoubtedly believed it to be true that the men who are now deprived of their constitutional rights were deprived of them because of their political opinion. It was also, of course, true that these men were violently or fraudulently deprived of their votes because of their political opinions. But that the operation of the bill would give one party an advantage over another—that it would help one party rather than another (except so far as an honest election would help one party rather than another)—he utterly denied. The bill was one to exclude partisanship from the determination of a title to a place on the roll of the House of Representatives as absolutely as the lot of humanity would admit. The committee that reported it had merely undertaken to act on the advice of Mr. S. S. Cox and other leading Democrats, and to extend the beneficent system of electoral supervision enforced in New York to other parts of the country. Senators would put forth the whole military power of the Government to defend settlers against the Indians, though the latter had been provoked by a hundred years of wrongs. Would they not also protect them against unprovoked outrages at the polls?

What (Mr. Hoar asked) was the attitude of the Senators on the other side? Republican Senators charged that through election practices in operation in some of the States the seats of at least thirty Representatives had been illegally usurped; that the Constitution of the United States had been so violated and overthrown that for fourteen years a minority had controlled the National House of Representatives, and that for four years the Presidency of the United States itself had been held by a usurper. And they proposed to invoke the courts of the United States to see that the evidence of elections should be secured for the House of Representatives, and to see that no injustice was done, meantime, by having certificates given to persons not legally entitled to them. What had Senators on the other side answered to that? Some of them had seemed to think that their best answer was in railing and reviling at the Senator who had charge of the bill. Their abuse had done him (Mr. Hoar) an honor to which he would not have laid claim. It brought him into a company into which he should otherwise have been far too modest to seek admission. It was Democrats who had reviled Adams and Sumner and Seward and Lincoln and Grant. The Senators from Virginia and West Virginia (Mr. Daniel and Mr. Kenna) had but repeated, with far less capacity, what their predecessors had said to men the latchets of whose shoes he (Mr. Hoar) was not worthy to unloose.

Without concluding his speech Mr. Hoar yielded for an executive session, and the Senate soon adjourned.

GETTING READY FOR THE CLOSURE.

Republican Senators Preparing to End the Debate on the Election Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—Indications are not wanting to show that the purpose of the majority of the Republican Senators is to terminate the debate on the Election bill, which has occupied the time of the Senate since it assembled nearly a month ago. Mr. Aldrich's move this afternoon was one step in the direction of the execution of the wishes of his Republican colleagues, and the comment made by Senator Cockrell upon Mr. Aldrich's proceeding shows that the Democratic Senators are fully aware of the purpose of the enemy and have at last reluctantly arrived at the conclusion that there will be a determined effort to adopt the closure rule and to press the Election bill to a speedy determination. Mr. Aldrich today refused to allow the closure resolution to be referred to the Committee on Rules, or at least secured the same result by asking that it lie over under the rule. His purpose was to prevent the consideration and detention of the new rule in committee, as, owing to the absence of Senator Ingalls, the Committee on Rules is now evenly divided as to politics and it might be possible for the Democratic members of the committee to delay the rule indefinitely before a report could be ordered upon it. The Republican Senators want to have the rule in such a position that it can be reached at short notice, and this wish has been met by Mr. Aldrich's conduct of the matter today. The purpose is to let the resolution go on the calendar, from which it can be taken up at any time by an affirmative vote of a majority of the Senate.

Mr. Stewart's notice given in the Senate that he would tomorrow call up the Financial bill reported by the Committee on Finance gave rise to some speculation as to the effect of his action upon the program as arranged. In some quarters it was said, having in view Mr. Stewart's openly expressed opposition to the Election bill, that it was his design to endeavor to create a split in the ranks of the Republicans by placing the silver Senators in the dilemma of being obliged to make a choice between the Election bill and the Financial bill. It appears, however, that Mr. Stewart is desirous of making a speech—probably for an hour—upon the financial subject and that there is no serious intention of taking the Financial bill up for action tomorrow, or, in fact, any day this week.

EFFECT OF DAUPHIN'S DEATH.

Dupes Will Know No One to Whom They Can Send Their Money.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The death of M. A. Dauphin promises to have an important bearing on the future of the Louisiana lottery. Nobody will know to whom to write for tickets now. Sealed letters are sacred, and as Dauphin was known to hundreds of thousands of persons letters with inclosures for lottery tickets could be sent to him, and the Post-Office Department, under the Anti-Lottery law, was powerless to interfere with that business. But now the lottery company cannot be addressed directly, nor can it advertise who will succeed Mr. Dauphin as President. Such an advertisement would bring all the newspapers publishing it within the penalties of the law. A firm name or a trade-mark may continue after the death of a member of the firm, but in the lottery case the name is lost with the death of the individual, for there is no other M. A. Dauphin and no means of replacing him. The lottery company can choose a new President or General Manager as it will have to do. But it must not advertise this to the public, and persons who want to send their money to the lottery will now have no one to whom they can address it with any certainty that its receipt will be acknowledged.

OTHER NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Senator Blair of New Hampshire Nominated for President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Charlotte Smith of the Woman's National Industrial League has nominated Senator H. W. Blair of New Hampshire for President. Charlotte is the woman who lately so savagely flailed the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair because they had failed to make her one of them as a representative of the 5,000,000 women wage-workers of the United States. She and Senator Blair worked together to have Congress make an appropriation for a statue of Queen Isabella, to be a part of the Government exhibit at the World's Fair.

Five More Election Contests.

Mr. Rowell of Illinois, Chairman of the House Committee on Elections, intends during the month of January to secure if possible final action by the House on all the remaining undecided election contests. One contest only remains to be dealt with by the committee—that of Eaton vs. Phelan from the Memphis, Tenn., district. Though no action has been taken on this case there is a general and to all appearances a well-founded impression that the majority of the committee will report in favor of the seating of the contestant, Eaton. Five cases will then be on the calendar for final action by the House. In two of these cases the right of the Democratic sitting member to his seat is conceded by Republicans and Democrats alike, and no struggle will occur over them. In the other case a warm fight is expected. The cases in question, exclusive of the Phelan contest, are those of McGinnis against Alderson from West Virginia, and Goodrich against Bullock from Florida.

Mr. Lehlbach Wants to Be Heard.

About two weeks ago Chairman Owen of the House Committee on Immigration was authorized by a majority of the members of his committee to report a comprehensive bill to the House amendatory of the present Contract Labor and Immigration laws. Owing to the protest of Mr. Lehlbach, a member of the committee, who was absent when the bill was considered, the measure has not been reported, and Mr. Lehlbach will be heard in opposition to it.

Meeting of the Geological Society.

The Geological Society of America began its second annual meeting at the Columbian University in this city this afternoon. It will continue in session several days. This society has a membership of 200 persons, comprising many of the leading geologists of the United States.

Senator Hearst's Condition.

Senator Hearst passed a fairly comfortable day, but there is nothing favorable to report concerning his general condition.

Approved Public Building Acts.

The President has approved the acts for public buildings at Camden, Ark.; at Fargo, N. D.; at Beatrice, Neb.; and the act for the relief of S. H. Brooks, Assistant United States Treasurer, at San Francisco.

Judge Brown's Nomination Confirmed.

The Senate today confirmed the nomination of Henry B. Brown of Michigan to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Pure Food Bill Reported.

Senator Paddock, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, today reported, with unimportant amendments, the bill known as the Pure Food bill.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.
Be sure you buy the Liebig Company's only.

FOR A BIG ART GALLERY.

A BOSTON MAN'S PLAN FOR A GREAT BUILDING AT WASHINGTON.

For $5,000,000 Mr. Franklin W. Smith Proposes to Erect at the Capital a National Museum That Will Far Surpass Anything of Its Kind in the World—How It Is Hoped to Raise the Necessary Money—Aid from the Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—For a number of years some of the most enlightened men at the Capitol have thought much upon the lack of a National building devoted to art. These men have traveled far and wide, and had observed the fact that every Capital in Europe, however small, has its great art museum, and that from this as a center had been developed the skilled industries of technical arts which had brought into each Nation the money of cultivated foreigners. This drift of opinion was further stimulated by the act of Mr. Corcoran, who gave first a definite, specific sum for the sole purpose of advancing art at the Capital. Congress has always been very spasmodic and unintelligent in its treatment of the arts. It is only by an odd chance that a good statue has been built in Washington with the public money. The architecture of our public buildings is a matter of hazard. There is today no organized bureau competent to take charge of such subjects as architecture and the arts. Left to political influence, the artist who has had the greatest number of friends has always succeeded in selling his wares to the Government without regard to his merits as an artist. The pictures and the statues thus far purchased by the Government have been generally purchased from political favorites. On the public buildings committees of Congress there are men of cultivation and taste, but in the mass of Congress this cultivation in the direction of arts has but little influence. Anything really good in this field can be accomplished only through years of work. The terraces around the Capitol Building were secured only after years of struggle. The Public Library Building is the result of fifteen years of argument. The mass of men in Congress know nothing about art and care less. Its value as an educational factor they might be willing to concede, but when it comes to an intelligent comprehension of some specific plan for the advancement of art Congress turns a deaf ear. The people at the Capital who have favored the establishment at Washington of a great National museum or gallery have never hoped to obtain anything from Congress. Those who have discussed the question have said it is a matter for the future. The country is not far enough advanced, but there has recently appeared upon the scene a gentleman who, while he is in advance of general public sentiment upon this subject, has a firm conviction that he will be able to interest enough educated rich people to coöperate with him in the establishment at the Capital of a great art institution, the influence of which will be felt through all time.

A Boston Man's Plans.

This gentleman, Franklin W. Smith of Boston, is not a visionary man. He has brought to Washington a perfected plan, the result of forty years of study and observation in the Capitals of Europe. He has enough money to be able to devote the leisure of his life to this subject. He has no object except to benefit his country and to build at Washington something that shall surpass in magnificence and perfection of design anything previously known in the history of the world. It is a most ambitious project, but looked at with the placid eyes of criticism his plan appears practical and I sincerely believe will be carried out.

The design for the gallery, for which he paid the sum of $1,000, was made by Mr. Renwick, the noted architect of New York. It is an artistic embodiment of Mr. Smith's idea. It represents to a certain extent ideas gathered from the study of a plate, an old one representing the forum at Rome restored. In the center is the Parthenon and to the right and the left, descending through terraces, is a succession of galleries reaching out so as to cover a space of 150 acres. In front of this temple is a bridge coming up to central archways. This bridge crosses an artificial waterway and is a copy of the Via Sacra of the Roman forum. Along its line are to be placed statues of the heroes of American history. This roadway terminates at a triumphal arch to be named after Washington. Between it and the Parthenon on the heights is a second arch, which is to be named after Lincoln. To the right and the left of the arches are semi-circular approaches like those in front of St. Peter's in Rome. The galleries to the right and left are built in squares. The plan is so wide, so beautiful, and so comprehensive that the involuntary remark upon first seeing it is that it is the dream of an enthusiast. Where could money enough be found to build such a magnificent structure.

What It Would Cost.

It is always difficult without an actual engraving of an architectural design to describe any such plan by mere words. I shall only say of this design that it is a most harmonious composition of the best classical models, and that if it could be built in Washington it would be a most glorious crown to the city, far surpassing in form anything ever devised for ornament or usefulness in a Capital. First it is natural to ask where could a site be found. The second question would be where could enough money be subscribed to build a series of buildings covering a space beyond anything ever yet attempted in the line of modern architecture if no Government aid is to be invoked. The reply to this comes from Mr. Smith, who is a practical Boston Yankee, who is as familiar with the best business methods as he is with the principles of art. He would use in the first place the same material that he has employed in the construction of his Pompeian villa at Saratoga, and again in his Moorish villa at St. Augustine. He would employ the Roman material used in the early days. This is a blending of cement and sand, which makes a composite stone enduring for ages, more lasting even than marble or granite. This material is very cheap and can be molded into any form. The cost of it is not more than 15 cents a cubic foot. The beautiful fluted columns in the Pompeian villa at Saratoga, cap-sheaves and all, did not cost more than $15 each. Using this imperishable and economical material this vast outward shell of buildings can be constructed at a cost of $5,000,000. This money Mr. Smith expects to raise through individual subscriptions. He himself will make his personal contribution, and having received the encouragement and support of the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York, and having met at every hand in Washington cheering words from every one capable of appreciating the high character of his motives, Mr. Smith is preparing to settle down for a campaign which will result in giving to the Capital one of the greatest structures of modern times.

The Money Needed to Commence Work.

When his plan was first shown to Mr. Marquand of the Metropolitan Museum of Art the latter said that Mr. Smith was a hundred years ahead of his time. But when he came to examine the plans for the construction of such a building he was ready to acknowledge that the plan was not only practical but feasible. Mr. Smith can begin his work with half a million dollars. But he hopes to find ten wise men who will subscribe a hundred thousand dollars each for the construction of the preliminary galleries so as to give him a full million. When once the work is begun he is satisfied that there are enough rich people of cultivation in the country who will take such an interest in it as will secure its completion. It is further believed that Congress would give the site in the new National Park for such a building if once sufficient money was subscribed by outside people to justify the beginning of the construction.

Five millions more as an endowment fund would furnish means for copying all of the good things in every gallery in Europe. The galleries of Europe are haphazard collections of rubbish and treasures. These collections are the result of centuries of conquests, bequests, and purchases. Many of the things in the galleries of Europe are worthless. None are arranged upon any system. This is the first large gallery of the world where it is planned to have a system of paintings arranged in chronological and illustrative of the certain definite fixed periods. But it is not necessary to enter into too much detail of the means to be employed for the filling of such a gallery when once completed. The copying by cast of the art treasures of the world is a matter which involves but little money. Notable pictures could also be obtained through the work of high class artists. The reproduction of medals, coins, engravings, architectural designs which constitute the riches of various museums could be obtained in duplicate for comparatively little money.

In the Hands of a Good Man.

In connection with any plan involving such originality it is important to consider the man who is behind it. Mr. Smith is a man of tremendous force of character and the energy which comes with the best New England training. He is still a young man in spite of his 60 years. He is slight, and with the figure of a man who cares for himself. He is the type of a long-lived race. He has intensely earnest blue eyes, a clear, broad forehead, a straight, pugnacious nose, and the fresh-colored complexion of a boy. His face is set off by a snowy white mustache and short side-whiskers. His teeth are as white and firm as those of a young man. With his gold-bowed glasses set firmly down against his gleaming eyes, this active pioneer of art in Washington, and consequently America, meets every objection to his plan with a flood of lore and culture, the results of his wide researches, which overwhelms and bears down the feeble objections of those who think that his plans are too vast to be accomplished during this century.

Senator Evarts said to him the other morning: "So you are looking for ten wise men to help you. Do you think that you can enlarge upon the original number of seven?"

Approval has come from Senator Morrill, who has made the study of architectural improvements at the Capital a lifelong task. He is a thorough believer in the practicability of the scheme. Mr. Smith, who is preparing an elegant brochure upon the subject, says that he will begin work at once by making personal appeals throughout the country, and says, with ferocious New England emphasis, that within five years from this time this stately palatial dream will be so far on its way to realization that every one will admit its success.

T. C. CRAWFORD.

WANTS TO GET INTO THE CABINET.

Commissioner Bates of the Bureau of Navigation is Ambitious.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Chicago people interested in lake marine fifteen or twenty years ago remember Capt. W. W. Bates. He was a mariner of original ideas and made Chicago his home. Later he moved to Buffalo, but when he wanted to be Commissioner of Navigation nearly all the Illinois Congressmen joined in recommending him. He got the place, and has signalized his first year's work by a report which is a wonder in the line of official literature. Capt. Bates' first recommendation is for a department of commerce, with himself at the head of it. He says:

Pelagic development could not carve out States and hence became neglected. In our Government the sea never had proportionate or adequate representation with the land. Since the war it has been nearly all land and no sea in Congress and the departments, and we are fortunate that this want of balance has not compromised our National as it has our commercial independence through the loss of our marine in the foreign trade.

We have a Secretary of War, although we have no wars, and a Secretary of the Navy, notwithstanding we have no navy; and we might better have a Secretary of Commerce, though we have no ships to carry on our trade with the world. The Indians being disposed of our future wars will be on the sea with the forces of foreign nations. A merchant marine in the foreign trade is the only basis for naval power. Shipyards and ships, engineers and seamen of our own, if we have them, may once again defend the National honor, preserve the Nation, and secure our freedom.

Sharing these views, it shall be my aim to increase as much as possible the usefulness of the Bureau of Navigation, hoping it may one day become an arm of the government and have a voice in the Cabinet with an ever-widening influence among our institutions.

Commissioner Bates criticises the proposed permanent Marine Board in his free-handed way and "respectfully submits" that the Commissioner of Navigation if raised to the dignity of a Cabinet position would be able to do all the work proposed for the board. It is, however, in his comments on the President, the Cabinet, and Congress that the erstwhile Chicago lake Captain rises to the full grandeur of his own dignity. He spreads sail as follows:

The ocean is yet to be the theater of extraordinary efforts to conquer the weaker maritime Powers; the most tremendous conflicts of the sea are yet to come. Look abroad, and what do we see? Shipbuilding promoted to an equality with cannonbuilding; the education of seamen put on a par with the training of troops; new lines of steamers started by Government aid; and the vessels of old lines renewed and enlarged. Look at home, and what shall we see? Shipbuilding degraded by economists (not statesmen) to the level of wood-chopping; the Postmaster-General offering ocean-going mails to be carried by the pound by American steamers; the navigation laws threatened in House and Senate; and the principle of protective government denounced from the Executive Mansion. What madness is it that has seized our public men? What folly is it that is steering our shipping to extinction? When shall we see an end to the lethargy of the people and a renewal of patriotic legislation which should save the American ship and preserve the ship of State?

ANOTHER COPYRIGHT BILL.

Authors Beginning to Discover That the House Bill Is to Benefit Publishers Only.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The Senate may yet have a chance to vote on some copyright proposition other than the Simonds bill which passed the House. Some of the authors have found out in a dull sort of a way that that measure was mostly for the benefit of the publishers. Moncure D. Conway and Edward Eggleston have been carrying on a spirited controversy about the "simultaneous-publication" provision of the Simonds bill. Mr. Conway held that this provision was in the interest of the publishers and at the expense of the authors. Mr. Eggleston denied it, and brought George Haven Putnam, the publisher, in as a witness. Senator Teller, who is Chairman of the Patents Committee, didn't like the bill as it came from the House. But he had little time to give the subject, and he turned the bill over to Senator Platt, who is its warm supporter. Today, however, Senator Teller introduced a bill to provide for the compensation of foreign authors for the use of copyright in the United States. It was drawn by a gentleman of Chicago, whose idea is that the bills which have been heretofore introduced in Congress have been almost exclusively in the interest of publishers and seemingly taking no notice of nor paying any attention to the rights and interests of authors. This bill was introduced by request and is in the interest of authors and provides in effect that publishers or manufacturers of foreign books, maps, etc., shall give certain bond for the faithful performance of the requirements placed upon them by the bill, and also to deposit with certain specified officials 10 per cent of the retail price of such books, etc., the money so deposited to be paid as royalty to the authors thereof.

FINANCIERS BORN, NOT MADE.

Mr. Walker, the Bay State Tanner, Inherited His Genius for Finance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Congress is full of men who think that financiers, like poets, are born, not made. One of these is Mr. Walker of Massachusetts, a gentleman known for his business shrewdness and who has made a nice little fortune as a tanner. Mr. Walker is a member of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. He loves to discuss the money question. Once when imparting some of his overflowing knowledge in the House he got so interested that he took off his coat and talked in his shirt-sleeves, the better to emphasize his views. It is, however, in conference committees on financial legislation that he shows up strongest. To hear him laying down the elementary principles of finance to John Sherman is at once instructive and entertaining. One day in the Finance Committee rooms Senator Sherman, wishing to be particularly pleasant, asked Mr. Walker if he were related to Robert J. Walker, whose fame as Secretary of the Treasury still lives. Mr. Walker's self esteem cropped out at once. Turning to Senator Sherman he remarked patronizingly: "Distantly, I believe, distantly." Then, after an impressive pause, he added: "Finance, you know, runs in the Walker family."

"Ah," was Senator Sherman's only comment.

Ask your grocer for Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne. Once used no other will suit. Its bouquet is delicious.

JAY GOULD IN THE ARENA.

HE TRIES CONCLUSIONS WITH THE ROCK ISLAND AND ST. PAUL ROADS.

Those Companies Fail to Comprehend the Wizard's Wonderful Tricks—They Thought They Could Run into Omaha Over the Union Pacific's Bridge Under a Legally Executed Contract, but Found They Were Mistaken—The Advisory Board to Meet Jan. 8.

The refusal of the Union Pacific to carry out the contract made last May with the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railways, whereby the latter secured the right to use the Union Pacific bridge between Council Bluffs and Omaha, and make Omaha their Missouri River terminal instead of Council Bluffs, is a foretaste of the treatment the Western roads will receive from Jay Gould after he has secured a firm hold of Western railway affairs through the consummation of his grand pooling or trust scheme.

The contract made by the Union Pacific with the Rock Island and St. Paul roads was considered of the most binding nature. The preliminaries were arranged by Sidney Dillon, now President of the Union Pacific, and Charles Francis Adams on the one hand and President Cable of the Rock Island and President Miller of the Milwaukee and St. Paul on the other at a conference held in New York last April. In May the contract was signed by President Adams of the Union Pacific, President Cable of the Rock Island, and President Miller of the Milwaukee and St. Paul, and subsequently was ratified by the directors of those roads. So firmly were they convinced that the contract was binding and could not be repudiated that both the Rock Island and St. Paul went to great expense in preparing for the change in their Missouri River terminals. The Rock Island built an extension from South Omaha to Beatrice, which under the terms of the contract was to be used jointly by the Union Pacific, which expected thereby to gain an independent line to the Indian Territory. The Denver express-trains of the Rock Island were to commence running via Omaha next Sunday and much money was spent for new equipment. The Milwaukee and St. Paul has been running its freight-trains under the contract to South Omaha since last July, and up to this time no question was raised as to its right to do so. Its passenger-trains were to commence running into Omaha last Sunday, but when one of them reached the bridge at the Council Bluffs end the switches were found to be turned, and the train was not permitted to cross. Late Saturday afternoon the Presidents of the Milwaukee and St. Paul and Rock Island roads were informed that the Union Pacific declined to recognize the contract with them. They were given to understand that the action was dictated by Jay Gould.

What caused Gould to repudiate the contract is at present only a matter of speculation. Some think it is due to his desire to secure a larger rental for the use of the bridge than is stipulated in the contract, while others believe he means to prevent those roads permanently from getting into Omaha and from competing under favorable terms with the roads he controls. The consideration to be paid by the Milwaukee and St. Paul is $50,000 per year, besides making other concessions to the Union Pacific. The Rock Island, it is understood, was to pay the same amount in addition to valuable trackage facilities over its new Beatrice extension.

The contract was first proposed by the Union Pacific for the reason that the Rock Island and St. Paul had obtained a charter for the building of a new bridge across the Missouri River between Council Bluffs and Omaha and certain extensions in Nebraska, the consummation of which the Union Pacific was anxious to prevent. But for the contract with the Union Pacific the new bridge and extensions would now be in an advanced state, if not completed. Gould evidently has come to the conclusion that under the changed condition of affairs there is no longer a chance for those roads to secure the funds with which to build the opposition bridge, and that he can easily compel them to continue to pay exorbitant tolls for the use of the Union Pacific bridge. It is not likely, however, that he will gain his object. The Rock Island and St. Paul roads propose to hold the Union Pacific to its contract and institute proceedings in the courts at once.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 29.—Attempts were made again this morning by the Milwaukee and Rock Island trains to cross the Union Pacific bridge, but the switches remained locked and the trains were obliged to return to the Council Bluffs transfer.

S. H. H. Clark, General Manager of the Union Pacific, said the Union Pacific proposed to do its own business. It did not intend to give up that business to another road and allow the latter road to use the Union Pacific track as it pleased. The Union Pacific had offered to pull in Milwaukee and Rock Island trains, but it would not allow the engines of those roads to do the pulling. The agreement would not be complied with, and the subject was now being discussed in New York and a decision in it would not be reached before Jan. 8. It was all nonsense to say that Mr. Gould sought to keep Eastern roads out of the city. He and the Union Pacific were willing to encourage all roads to come here, but they had to come in in the right manner.

This determination puts the Rock Island in a bad shape. How it will be able to operate its road west of here is a question of considerable interest and importance. None of the representatives of the road in this city could answer it.

The Union Pacific has placed an engine across the entrance to the switch leading to the Missouri River bridge and has a guard of men around it to prevent the Milwaukee and Rock Island trains from crossing. It is the intention of the Milwaukee people daily to make the attempt to cross until the matter is decided.

WILL MEET IN NEW YORK JAN. 8.

Gould's Tactics Lead to a Postponement of the Presdents' Conference.

It was Acting-Chairman Miller's intention to call a meeting of the Advisory Board of the new Gentlemen's Association for Jan. 6, at Chicago, but Jay Gould and the other Eastern magnates have such an aversion to Chicago and the West that they entered an energetic protest against the proposed meeting at Chicago and insisted it must be held in New York because a majority of the members of the Advisory Board live in the East and it was not convenient for them to come to Chicago. Of course Gould carried his point and a call for the meeting was issued, to be held in New York Jan. 5. Owing, however, to Gould's repudiation of the Union Pacific's contract with the Rock Island and Milwaukee and St. Paul roads, whereby those roads were to use jointly with the Union Pacific the bridge across the Missouri River between Council Bluffs and Omaha, Presidents Cable and Miller did not find it advisable to leave the city in time to be in New York next Monday, and succeeded in obtaining a postponement of the meeting until Thursday, Jan. 8. It is quite probable that unless Jay Gould takes the back track and agrees to carry out the contract with the Rock Island and St. Paul neither of these roads will be represented at the New York meeting, as they do not propose to enter into any new agreement with the Union Pacific or any of Jay Gould's roads, unless Mr. Gould gives them assurances that he means to stick to his promises. There is not a prominent railroad official in the West who does not consider the position taken by Jay Gould and his allies as suicidal and calculated to get the railroads into serious trouble with their patrons. The idea for holding the meeting for the regulation of Western roads in New York, 1,000 miles from the eastern termini of those roads, is repugnant to every fair-minded person. The hostile feeling that has prevailed so long against railroads in the Granger States will be intensified a hundred fold by the position taken by the Eastern magnates, and Gould may rest assured that the day of reckoning will come sooner than he expects. The opinion is gaining ground that Jay Gould does not desire a betterment of the condition of the Western roads, and that he is bending his energies to create a temporary boom in railway securities to enable him to dispose of his large holdings at a profit.

EAST-BOUND BUSINESS DECREASING.

Shipments Much Lighter than They Were at This Time Last Year.

East-bound freight business from Chicago continues to grow smaller from week to week and the officials of the various roads are becoming discouraged. Shipments by the rail lines are little larger now than they were during the navigation season and nearly one-third smaller than they were at this time last year. As some of the Eastern roads are blockaded by snow and unable to handle much freight it is expected this week's shipments will be still lighter than those of last week.

The total through shipments of all kinds of freight except live stock, from Chicago to through and local points in the East by the various east-bound roads last week amounted to 71,900 tons, against 80,797 tons for the week previous, a decrease of 8,897 tons. For the corresponding week last year the total shipments were 102,196 tons. The tonnage carried by the various roads was as follows: Michigan Central, 9,040 tons; Wabash, 6,967; Lake Shore, 12,450; Fort Wayne, 7,412; Pan-Handle, 8,622; Baltimore and Ohio, 4,764; Chicago and Grand Trunk, 8,223; Nickel Plate, 8,169; Chicago and Erie, 6,258.

Shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago through to seaboard points and for export by the various Central Traffic Association roads during the week amounted to 41,501 tons, against 47,530 tons for the week previous, a decrease of 6,029 tons. For the corresponding week last year the through shipments were 77,494 tons. Flour shipments last week were 4,524 tons, against 9,089 tons last year; grain, 26,491 tons, against 55,455 tons; provisions, 10,486 tons, against 12,950 tons. The percentages carried by the various roads were as follows: Chicago and Grand Trunk, 21.7; Michigan Central, 15.6; Lake Shore, 17.9; Fort Wayne, 14.3; Pan-Handle, 3.6; Baltimore and Ohio, 10.7; Nickel-Plate, 16.2.

WHY SIR JOSEPH HICKSON RESIGNED.

The Grand Trunk's General Manager's Reason for Leaving the Road.

MONTREAL, Que., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The resignation of Sir Joseph Hickson, General Manager of the Grand Trunk railway, came as a sudden surprise. He is in his 60th year and is as active as ever. Lately his sight has been failing him and his general health has not been good. To these facts are attributed his resignation. In an interview today Sir Joseph said that his resignation was due entirely to matters of personal convenience, and was not due to any question of railway policy. He said he had left the road in a good financial position and with a fairly good future before it. He would still reside in Montreal and would continue to advise the management in a friendly way, but his position in an official capacity would cease with his resignation.

Mr. L. J. Seargeant, Tariff Manager of the Grand Trunk, who succeeds Sir Joseph, was formerly connected with the Great Western railway of England. He came to Canada in 1874 and was the first appointed Traffic Manager of the company. He has represented the company at meetings of the Board of Presidents of the associated railroad companies of New York in the absence of the General Manager, and the meetings of the Vice-Presidents' Committee, of which he was a member. He was instrumental in forming the Central Traffic Association, consisting of companies owning railways which converge at Chicago.

The prevailing opinion in Montreal is that Sir Joseph leaves the company at a good time for himself; that there is a squally outlook for dividends; that there is a period of financial stringency to face, and that his best move was to escape the onerous work that must now necessarily come upon the responsible head of the company. Mr. Seargeant's successor is spoken of as likely to be Mr. John Porteous of the Central Vermont railway, formerly of the Grand Trunk.

Overdue Interest to Be Paid.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—In the United States Circuit Court today an order was issued directing Receiver Chamberlain of the South Carolina railway to pay out of net earnings of the road the coupons with interest from maturity, payable April 1, 1890.

These are coupons of the first consolidated mortgage bonds. The receiver is further ordered to pay all installments of interest that may have accrued, or may accrue up to Jan. 1, 1891, on all obligations of the railway company secured by a lien prior to the lien of the first mortgage consolidated bonds. The bonds of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston railway, held by H. T. Coghlan, are excepted from the terms of this order. The net earnings of this road under receiver's administration were $531,000, an increase of $219,000 over the previous year.

Complain to the Inter-State Commission.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 29.—The Kansas grain commission men claim the railroads are now discriminating against them in favor of Eastern points, and say the flat rate is the only one which is just and fair. Saturday last they made application to the Western roads for the flat rate. The roads refused to grant it. Today they had drawn up a formal complaint against the roads addressed to the Inter-State Commission.

The Trans-Missouri Freight Association met this morning and resumed the checking up of live hog rates. The association has not received formal notice of the second hitch in the hog-rate question at Chicago and will go ahead with the checking.

Mexico Central Statement.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 29.—Mexican Central October statement: Gross earnings, $574,383; increase, $6,019; net receipts, including subsidy, $415,276; increase, $56,613. From Jan. 1 to Oct. 31: Gross, $5,200,618; increase, $65,846; net receipts, including subsidy, $3,146,502; decrease, $4,674.

Superintendent Mounts Resigns.

LIMA, O., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—M. Mounts, Superintendent of the Dayton and Michigan Division of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road, has resigned, to take effect Jan. 1, when he will go with the Peoria and Pekin Union road.

Uniform Bill of Lading.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—It has been agreed by the trunk lines that, taking effect Jan. 1, 1891, the full conditions of the uniform bill of lading shall appear in all dray tickets and shipping receipts for west-bound shipments.

Railroad Items.

The offices of P. P. Rainer, Chief Inspector of the Joint Rate Inspection Bureau and Secretary of the Joint Rate Committee, have been moved to Rooms 801 and 803, Rookery Building.

W. B. Jerome, General Western Passenger Agent of the New York Central at Chicago, announces the appointment of C. C. Merrill as Southwestern Passenger Agent, with headquarters at Chicago, in place of William Flannelly, who resigned to engage in other business.

C. E. McPherson has been appointed Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Canadian Pacific railway, with direct charge of the following territory: The provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec, Newfoundland, and the States of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine. H. J. Colvin has been appointed New England Passenger Agent for the States of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire, with office at Boston.

A Pittsburg Preacher Sounds the Alarm.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Evangelical Alliance of Allegheny County today the Rev. Charles Edward Locke read a paper on "The Social Evil and Its Relation to Christianity." Mr. Locke declared that the Christian minister who failed to sound the alarm was guilty of criminal negligence. He said the extent of the evil was appalling, many well-informed physicians refusing to believe that more than ten men out of 100 kept the seventh commandment. The only procedure to meet the requirements of the colossal curse was prohibition. The social evil ought to be made as criminal as murder, theft, or blackmail. Besides this parents should make their children familiar with physiological facts which false delicacy has held from them too long. Working girls should be paid living wages, not treated like slaves.

"To what do you ascribe your failure in life?" Much of interest has been written about those who have battled successfully with the world, and how the foundations for their fortunes were laid. "The Tribune" now puts the above question to the unfortunates who are so much more numerous. Short contributions are solicited, and where requests are made the names of the writers will be withheld.

Holiday Rates.

The Monon Route will sell excursion tickets on Dec. 24, 25, 31, and Jan. 1, good returning until Jan. 5 inclusive, at one and one-third fare for the round trip. City Ticket Office, No. 73 Clark street.

EMBEZZLEMENTS OF 1890.

THE RECORD OF DISHONESTY IN THE DIFFERENT STATES.

Pennsylvania Leads with a Total of $2,326,837, While New York Comes Second with $1,929,270—Illinois Ranks Fourth—The Greatest Aggregate of Funds Misappropriated Appears in November—A Summary of Defalcations from January, 1878, to December, 1890.

THE TRIBUNE herewith presents a complete list of the embezzlements of the present year. The most notable month for events of this nature was November, the misappropriations revealed then amounting to $1,550,800. The total amount for the year is $8,622,956. Pennsylvania leads in the greatest amount of funds embezzled—$2,326,837. New York comes second with $1,929,270, Missouri is next with $596,384, while Illinois ranks fourth with a total of $406,938. The list is as follows:

January.	
Henry Herbert, pool-room cashier, Louisville, Ky.	$ 2,000
Charles F. Hart, manager Century Rubber Works, Elizabeth, N. J.	8,000
Edward L. Lewenee, bookkeeper, Allen & Co., Cincinnati, O.	15,000
G. G. Langworthy, telephone manager, Florence, Ala.	1,800
J. J. Nelson, grocer, Atlanta, Ga.	2,100
Louis P. Scoville, Secretary Chicago City Savings and Loan Association	945
B. F. Hoyt, manager for G. W. Sheldon & Co., brokers, New York	12,000
Charles B. Wigton, Secretary and Treasurer Glamorgan Iron Co., Philadelphia, forged notes	72,500
Isadore Monasch, Sec'y Turners' Build. Assoc., St. Paul	20,000
W. D. Littlefield, R. R. Teleg. Supt., St. Louis, Mo.	785
James M. Fortner, Treasurer Riley Co., Kansas	40,000
Arthur Opalla, Sec'y Royal Build. and Loan Soc., Chicago	1,200
J. S. Featherly, Street Supt., Green Bay, Wis.	845
P. L. Labelle, clerk, Worcester, Mass.	800
G. F. Damon, real-estate agent, New York	24,053
Andrew J. Howard, Jeffersonville, Ind.	3,400
G. W. Wright, Supt.-Treas. Order of Tonti, Philadelphia, Pa.	38,066
Oscar E. Park, cashier Marshall Field & Co., Chicago	2,500
George H. Lounsberry, P. O. cashier, New York City	27,000
Thomas Stoner and Albert King, settling clerks, Chicago	3,000
Snyder Lockwood, forged notes, Spokan, N. Y.	30,000
William G. Duttenhoefer, Tax Collector, Columbia, Pa.	4,730
Dr. William H. Bradley, journalist, Philadelphia, Pa.	9,000
Richard Wells, market official, Indianapolis, Ind.	1,000
James Fitzpatrick, shoe dealer, Philadelphia	30,000
P. J. Claassen, Pres. Sixth Nat. Bank, N. Y.	450,000
A. S. Babbitt, Coroner, Jefferson County, Ala.	50
Ald. John Foley, Allegheny, Pa.	23,850
Freund Freeman, tailor, New York	2,000
Thomas Howard, varnishing agent, New York	10,000
Max F. Eller, lawyer, forging and embezzling, New York	9,000
Charles J. Lochbieler, custom-house, Detroit, Mich.	2,000
February.	
Jacob Heim, carriagemaker, Bremen, Ind.	$ 10,000
F. A. Almy, hotel cashier, Philadelphia, Pa.	590
Peter J. Dudley, railroad freight manager, Cincinnati, O.	5,000
F. A. Walton, Pacific Express clerk, St. Louis, Mo.	35,000
George A. Denniston, bank teller, Goshen, N. Y.	2,000
Hyman Rosenthal, lodge treasurer, Chicago, Ill.	275
Ernst H. Adams, cashier, New York	2,000
S. W. Yeagley, County Clerk, Michigan	1,850
Ellis Bard, bank cashier, Lincoln, Pa.	25,000
Andrew Gottschalk, ex-County Treasurer, Indiana	8,000
C. F. Almy, hotel cashier, Philadelphia	583
Edward T. Slevin, collector, Philadelphia, Pa.	2,000
John E. Thompson, clerk, Nashville, Tenn.	5,000
George W. Krewolf, theatrical treasurer, New York	1,117
R. B. Tussey, District Treas., Hastings, Neb.	2,000
H. J. Myer, bookkeeper, New York, forgery	925
Louis de Badia, clerk, New York	3,000
John A. Davis, City Treas., Rochester, N. Y., deficiency	60,000
Mrs. Julia Lippincott, Mt. Holly, N. J., forgeries	70,000
M. Lipman, Philadelphia, P. A., forgeries	20,000
P. H. Carson, Hastings, Neb.	7,000
Allan McKeahrie, cashier, New York	2,200
—— Hofheim, clerk, Buffalo, N. Y.	300
W. T. Davis, Sec'y Wheel Association, Dresden, Tenn.	2,000
R. E. H. Smith, agent, Elmey, La.	40,000
W. F. Kimball, bookkeeper, Chicago, Ill.	50,000
W. L. Hemingway, treasurer, Mississippi	250,000
C. H. Nowak, Secretary Polish Alliance, Buffalo, N. Y.	800
E. Fatroye, agent, Baltimore, Md.	6,000
W. J. Duval, express clerk, Kansas City, Mo.	1,400
A. P. Hammond, clerk, Memphis, Tenn.	350
John Grier, clerk, Philadelphia, Pa.	800
—— Flynn, County Treasurer, S. Dakota	12,000
Henry Myers, treasurer, New Brighton, Ia.	600
Joseph Platt, cashier, Lockport, N. Y.	1,000
Wm. H. Fursman, forgeries, Pontiac, Ill.	150,000
March.	
F. Gunderson, banker, Reynolds, N. D.	$ 10,000
Wm. M. Smith, bookkeeper, Louisville, Ky.	1,800
J. F. Lillard, Co. collector, Missouri	2,500
William H. Bennett, ex-Postmaster, Long Branch, N. J.	1,600
Wm. H. Pope, bank-teller, Louisville, Ky.	60,000
E. T. Noland, State Treasurer Missouri	30,000
J. W. Callaway, tax collector, Little Rock, Ark.	12,000
Albert Graham, auditor, Lebanon, O.	6,234
C. V. Henkel, bookkeeper, Chicago	500
John J. Louth, real est. dealer, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5,000
W. C. Roberts, clerk, Portland, Ore.	8,000
Geo. P. Tjaden, lodge Treas., Peoria, Ill.	1,000
P. H. Adams, railroad agt., West Point, Va.	26,000
C. J. Godfrey, Chicago	1,610
Ira R. Aldrich, collector, New York	15,000
Charles Ettinger, clerk, Cleveland, O.	4,100
H. Kunsel, City Treas., Blue Earth, Minn.	2,000
Frank A. Diffenderger, executor, Lancaster, Pa.	69,000
Ira M. Hodges, ex-bank Pres., Irving, Kas.	40,000
J. F. Armstrong, bookkeeper, Philadelphia, Pa.	10,000
A. Bareuther, ex-Reg. of Deeds, Oshkosh, Wis.	3,800
V. S. Misterido, City Auditor, Chattanooga, Tenn.	30,000
J. M. Glover, administrator, St. Louis, Mo.	66,630
James H. Kennedy, San Francisco P.-O.	15,000
W. H. Myers, trust fund, Cincinnati, O.	14,000
Stevenson Archer, State Treas., Maryland	118,000
B. Puller Jr., city official, Memphis, Tenn.	5,763
Ex-City Treas. H. Hauser, Laporte, Ind.	5,000
W. E. McPherson, Town Treas., Canton, Mass.	2,500
W. S. Stewart, Recorder, W. Bay City, Mich.	2,500
C. J. Toot, express clk., Grand Rapids, Mich.	1,800
April.	
Andrew S. O'Connor, clerk, Chicago	$ 1,800
John B. Price, bookkeeper, Kansas City, Mo.	11,000
F. W. Berks, railroad agent, El Paso, Tex.	15,000
D. Hilger, stockbroker, Philadelphia, Pa.	250,000
W. S. Darling, New York	150,000
Jas. M. Shellaberger, State Board of Charities, Boylestown, Pa.	50,000
Fred Kimball, bank teller, Worcester, Mass.	43,500
R. T. Tweeton, bank cashier, Fosston, Minn.	50,000
Secretary Schattenberg, School Board, Milwaukee, Wis.	49,300
C. L. Lancaster, ex-Treasurer Press Club, Buffalo, N. Y.	1,100
Lewis S. Cox, bookkeeper, Philadelphia, Pa.	250,000
Frederick Medhurst, cashier, Fargo, N. D.	5,000
C. C. Smith, Town Treasurer, Waldo, Wis.	1,800
W. W. Williams, bookkeeper, Chicago	700
Julius Murray, theat. agent, Syracuse, N. Y.	1,100
W. S. Jones, ass't. postmaster, Butte, Mont.	1,900
George Fried, clerk, Portland, Ore.	1,000
J. K. Owens, bookk'p'r, San Francisco, Cal.	10,000
Herman Ulrich, express agent, Bellaire, O.	1,000
O. H. Fessenden, Treas'r, Sandwich, Mass.	2,000
E. M. Pierpont, agent, Little Rock, Ark.	400
Wm. J. Lord, clerk, St. Louis, Mo.	15,323
T. W. Cole, ex-Co. Treasurer, Ill.	6,100
G. F. Churchill, Chicago	1,000
Wilke Smith, bank cashier, Ackley, Ia.	3,000
Lafayette Cole, bookkeeper, Peoria, Ill.	5,000
John C. Graham, clerk, Philadelphia, Pa.	8,000
G. B. Ives, ex-Ass't. Dist. Atty., Salem, Mass.	10,000
E. W. Davis, Dep.-Sheriff, Newark, N. J.	10,000
W. H. Baldwin, R. R. agent, Lovelle, Kas.	1,000
H. W. Sterling, forgeries, Detroit, Mich.	40,000
Casper Saer, postal clerk, Trenton, N. J.	3,000
John Buchanan, collector, Brooklyn, N. Y.	800
Village officials, Saratoga, N. Y.	20,000
John A. Hunt, ex-supvsr, Cossmans, N. Y.	5,000
Carey Pittman, cashier, Albany, Ga.	5,000
W. W. William, bookkeeper, Chicago	700
May.	
C. V. Henkle, bookkeeper, Chicago	$ 1,000
W. B. Lindsay, deputy P. M., Helena, Ark.	20,000
Geo. L. Fliedner, cashier, Minneapolis	270
Theo. Weinham, water supt. St. Cloud, Minn.	1,000
J. E. Murray, County Treas. S. Carolina	18,000
O. M. Thune, agent, Milner, N. D.	10,000
W. S. Armstrong, P. M., Rocky Mount, N. C.	300
Daniel Price, County Treasurer, S. D.	800
James M. Hawley, cashier, Berlin, Wis.	1,000
A. E. Lancaster, real estate agent, Philadelphia, Pa.	80,000
William H. Guior, New York	30,000
Chas. McDonald, Labor Union Treasurer, New York	1,000
John S. Cross, real estate agent, Memphis, Tenn.	25,000
Geo. P. Whitney, bank bookkeeper, Albany, N. Y.	17,000
C. P. Fessenden, insurance agent, Boston, Mass.	6,000
William Werts, clerk, New York	500
W. L. Newman, telegraph agent, Iron-	

wood, Wis.... 200
R. L. Wallace, clerk, New York.... 50,000
W. F. Slinghuff, Treas., Norristown, Pa.... 21,000
Clinton Bartlett, cashier, Chicago.... 1,000
Morris Barker, clerk, Nashville, Tenn.... 1,500
William C. Niehoff, political association Treasurer, Chicago.... 3,861
James D. Chambers, Los Angeles, Cal.... 5,000
William Peake, City Treasurer, Kansas City, Mo.... 21,006
Charles Lebree, collector, New York.... 6,000
E. G. Allen, clerk, Kansas City, Mo.... 20,000
Edw. J. Cattell, manager, St. Paul, Minn.. 3,000
Clarence F. Jewett, Boston, Mass.... 75,000
C. F. L. Kennar, cashier, Warren, Pa.... 10,000
Patrick Hynes, association Treasurer, Green Point, N. Y.... 1,400
Eleven city officials Des Moines, Ia.... 4,315
George S. Turner, relief funds, Seattle, Wash.... 15,000
George W. Roberts, bookkeeper, Waterbury, Conn.... 10,000
George H. Pell, banker, New York.... 31,000
Otto Peters, accountant, Seattle, Wash.... 1,050
Walter E. Johnston, Postmaster, Beeville, Tex.... 1,043
H. T. Mannix and Harvey Blood, telegraph managers and operators, St. Paul, Minn. 50,000
— Wolff, broker, New York.... 100,000
John G. File, Philadelphia, Pa.... 80,000

June.

Henry S. Austed, trustee, Chicago.... $ 6,954
H. J. Carle, clerk, Denver, Neb.... 5,000
James M. Colville, church Treasurer, Galesburg, Ill.... 1,500
Frank McIlvaine, cashier, Sulphur, Ky.... 10,000
T. J. Sturm, County Treasur, Kansas.... 2,000
Rollin Beers, attorney, Bridgeport, Conn.... 80,000
Lewis B. White, bookkeeper, Buffalo, N. Y. 17,000
Henry Winklebeck, merchant, Royal Center, Ind.... 17,000
B. S. Barbour, station agent, Hanover, Pa. 2,400
Anthony Gould, ex-Recorder, Albany, N. Y. 15,000
Robert Nickle, clerk, Denver, Neb.... 7,000
Edward T. Sawyer, clerk, Medway, Mass.... 2,365
Joseph Yates, bookkeeper, Berlin, Wis.... 12,646
A. W. Evans, collector, Omaha, Neb.... 2,253
Edwin J. Elliott, railroad agent, Louisville, Ky.... 5,000
W. S. Troyer, ex-Sheriff, Holmes Co., Ind.. 4,700
J. R. Huntling, trustee, New York.... 15,000
H. B. Seybold, clerk, Wheeling, W. Va.... 24,000
George L. Bonebrake, tax collector, Leitersburg, Md.... 1,000
C. H. McKibben, railroad purchasing agent, Omaha, Neb.... 60,000
E. H. Van Hosen, cashier, Toledo, O.... 72,000
Harry Mansfield, manager, Topeka, Kas.... 5,000
Lucien W. Sperry, trustee, New Haven, Conn.... 9,000
C. F. Holloway, express agent, Salem, O.... 2,500
Thomas McGrew, treasurer, Springfield, O. 12,000

July.

Charles Benson, bookkeeper, Minneapolis, Minn.... $4,500
Caspar Soer, P.-O. clerk, Newark, N. J.... 5,000
W. H. Bartlett, cashier, Fort Morgan, Colo. 57,000
J. C. Witt, Postmaster, Spring Hill, Tenn.. 110
George L. Pelham, agent, Waterbury, Ct.. 2,500
B. L. White, clerk, Lexington, Ky.... 1,000
H. C. Thompson, trustee, Morristown, N. J. 200,000
Myer Rounsheim, clerk, Birmingham, Ala. 500
J. R. Huntley, justice, East Williston, L. I. 21,000
Frank Villerman, Secretary Loan Association, Denver, Neb.... 30,000
Louis M. Gray, bank clerk, Albany, N. Y.. 2,000
P. H. Lincenbigler, treasurer, Greensburg, Pa.... 500
Cyrus Craig, Marysville, Mo.... 100,000
George E. Allgaer, manager, Wichita, Kas. 3,000
W. P. Taylor, contractor, Wichita, Kas.... 1,500
John B. Costello, tax collector, Media, Pa. 2,900
R. C. Anderson, Nashville, Tenn.... 11,000
James H. Otten, clerk, New York.... 1,246
— Bemain, ex-County Treasurer, Kansas. 8,000
C. H. Volkert, agent, Dubuque, Ia.... 3,800
Rienzi Banks, clerk, Ypsilanti, Mich.... 11,000
Albert Geoghan, City Clerk, Paris, Ill.... 8,000
William Oliver, School Treasurer, Duluth, Minn.... 9,000
J. S. James, railroad agent, Piedmont, Ala. 3,000
Edward Hake, St. Louis, Mo.... 4,000
Thomas T. Graff, bookkeeper, New York.. 1,500

August.

Enoch Ray, License Inspector, Minneapolis, Minn.... $ 10,000
Geo. W. Harris, postal clerk, Chicago, Ill. 5,000
W. Harper, freight agent, Louisville, Ky.. 2,600
H. Keogh, contractor, Charleston, W. Va.. 1,500
— Allen, cashier, Philadelphia, Pa.... 2,000
Girard Austin, County Treasurer, Colorado 17,000
Albert A. Rowe, bookkeeper, Salt Lake City, Utah.... 1,000
Home Clay, Paris, Ky., forgeries.... 100,000
George Clements, insurance agent, Cincinnati, O.... 600
Robert Menaugh, trustee, Monroe, Ind.... 5,000
Michael Fitzsimmons, contractor, Chicago 3,800
George H. Boughton, agent, Dexter, Mo.. 14,000
— Fitzpatrick, treasurer, Terre Haute, Ind.... 9,400
A. E. Waters, treasurer, Syracuse, N. Y.... 1,200
Albert Graham and Charles Coleman, auditor and treasurer, Warren County, Ohio 164,470
H. C. Gass, cashier, Owensboro, Ky.... 1,400
Gustave Schwab, collector, New York.... 400
Frank Allen, teller, Nashville, Tenn.... 41,030
S. F. Henry, trustee, Union, Ind.... 3,600
Edson Gregg, grain dealer, St. Joseph, Mo. 40,000
George G. Stockton, railroad cashier, Lafayette, Ind.... 2,200
H. Smith, telegraph manager, Lincoln, Neb 400
Emil V. Koessler, lodge treasurer, Minneapolis, Minn.... 500
L. L. Creecy, agent, Wythe County, Ky.... 1,420
G. H. Appenzeller, clerk, Philadelphia, Pa. 867

September.

W. B. Kauffman, letter carrier, New York.$ 200
Thomas O'Neill, clerk, St. Louis, Mo.... 1,200
Joshua Lazarus, agent, Chicago, Ill.... 800
J. Kohn, tax collector, West Hazleton, Pa. 700
Owen Chaffen, bookkeeper, Muncie, Ind....
Frank P. Schiffbauer, Arkansas City, Kas.. 9,847
I. F. Lagerfeld, banker, Pittsburg, Pa.... 100,000
J. W. O'Brien, tax clerk, New Orleans, La. 5,000
Robert Albury, clerk, Fort Worth, Tex.... 5,000
John Trainer, clerk, Philadelphia, Pa.... 608
Wesley Parker, agent, Ardmore, I. T.... 500
H. W. Layton, clerk, Des Moines, Ia.... 1,000
Frank Sheridan, clerk, Marysville, Kas.... 1,100
M. Habecker, town trustee, Adams, Ind.... 2,600
W. A. Sellars, Postmaster, Lebanon, N. C. 2,000
W. F. Slingluff, Treasurer, Norristown, Pa. 25,000
George R. Gott, Trustee, Baltimore, Md.... 70,000
L. R. Loomis, stockbroker, Chicago, Ill.... 35,000
R. M. Johnson, ex-tax col., Biddeford, Me. 100,000
Lewis T. Young, clerk health office, Philadelphia, Pa.... 17,000
Michael Posse, Shelbyville, Ind.... 14,989
G. C. Yunger, bookk'per, Philadelphia, Pa. 3,000
J. Hendly, telegraph supt., Springfield, Mo. 1,000
B. E. Fry, Treas'r, Montgomery Co., Pa.... 1,500
B. H. Hawkins, broker, Philadelphia, Pa.... 1,128
J. F. Pannier, lodge treas'r, Belleville, Ill. 4,000
Walter A. Versteg, clerk, Seattle, Wash.... 700
C. J. Mohr, clerk, St. Louis, Mo.... 350
B. E. Fry, tax collector, Landisville, Pa.... 1,300

October.

M. F. Hagemann, Postmaster and State Agent, Virginia, Ill.... $ 10,000
J. K. Johnson, merchant, Checota, Tex.... 5,000
George Martin and James Dunn, employés Santa Fé R. R. at Los Angeles, Cal.... 5,600
J. H. Bowers, agent, Kansas City, Mo.... 2,000
W. E. Whalen, hotel cashier, New York.. 5,000
George W. Curtis, clerk, New York.... 6,000
C. Armstrong, collector, Harvard, Ill.... 25,000
William Proulx, contractor, Denver, Neb.. 3,500
William Utz, clerk, New York.... 4,000
Albert W. Oxnard, clerk, Johnston, Pa.... 30,000
Zina P. King, treasurer, Ann Arbor, Mich. 17,000
Charles W. King, court clerk, Brockton, Mass., forgeries.... 100,000
John Inglis, clerk, Chicago, Ill.... 1,000
W. S. Wharton, broker, Chicago, Ill.... 40,000
Charles E. Olds, freight agent, Norwalk, Conn.... 5,000
Dennis B. Sullivan, treasurer, New York.. 1,300
William Larmer, clerk, Lincoln, Neb.... 7,000
Henry C. Solomon, cashier, New Orleans, La.... 15,000
Frank Losse, cashier, St. Louis, Mo.... 70,000
Frederick C. Mehl, bookkeeper, St. Louis, Mo.... 40,000

November.

Charles L. Thatton, railroad agent, Concord, N. H.... $ 4,000
J. P. Murphy, agent, Philadelphia, Pa.... 10,227
E. W. Clouston, court clerk, Parkersburg, W. Va.... 25,000
J. R. McCullough, Riverdale, Ga.... 5,000
Festus Carothers, cattlebuyer, Grafton, W. Va.... 25,000
B. K. West, town treasurer, Pauline, Neb. 900
Paul Ries, bookkeeper, Chicago, Ill.... 1,000
Christopher Copeland, clerk, Denver, Neb. 1,200
Obadiah G. Deaver, bank clerk, Baltimore, Md.... 4,055
Selby Jones, Kansas City, Mo.... 75,000
Milan D. Fletcher, trustee, Shoal, Ind.... 300
Julius E. Smith, teller, Amsterdam, N. Y.. 9,800
Harrison H. Wentworth, bank bookkeeper, Providence, R. I.... 5,200
Albert H. Smith, broker, forgery, New York.... 350,000
Frank M. Drion, court clerk, Birmingham, Ala.... 10,000
A. E. Steele, Mayor, Marion, Ind.... 1,300
Charles H. Easton, clerk, forgery, New York.... 40,000
Sevor Serley, Treas., Chippewa Co., Wis.... 8,000
Luther L. Ewing, Collector, San Francisco, Cal.... 6,000
Moses S. Marks, forgery, Rochester, N. Y.. 25,000
Charles H. Comstock, Kansas City, Mo.... 10,000
Henry Seybold, teller, Wheeling, W. Va.... 24,000
John G. Morse, salesman, St. Louis, Mo.... 12,000
Sumner T. Smith, Louisville, Ky.... 50,000
H. W. Specker, bookkeeper, St. Louis, Mo. 3,000
Philip Hass, Treasurer, Newport, O.... 1,500
John R. Baker, broker, Westchester, Pa.. 1,000,000
Leo Herlpen, clerk, Minneapolis, Minn.... 10,000

December.

D. J. Byrnes, ticket agent, Brooklyn, N. Y.$ 3,000
William L. Long, cashier, forgeries, New York.... 40,000
E. O. Lindeman, cashier, Dallas, Tex.... 9,000
Joseph B. Abbott, bookkeeper, Albany, N.Y. 200,000
W. O. Cleveland, clerk, Cincinnati, O.... 1,000
Louis D. Sanborn, forgery, Saginaw, Mich. 5,000
Charles Westover, bookkeeper, Newark, N. J.... 50,000
A. Hawkins, telegraph manager, Des Moines, Ia.... 500
Jomando C. Lavero, New York.... 69,000
Henry G. Blue, cashier, Boston, Mass.... 17,000
Edward Armstead, Postmaster, New Decatur, Ala.... 3,000
Louis C. Haughey, manager, Pittsburg, Pa. 50,000
— Brandt, Town Treasurer, Venice, O.... 6,000
C. D. Upchurch, court clerk, Raleigh, N. C. 16,000
Emil Wolff, clerk, Milwaukee, Wis.... 3,000
Robert Sweeny, grain dealer, Reserve, Kas. 1,000
Nathaniel Green, cashier, San Francisco, Cal.... 15,000
J. C. Gallaghy, Boone Co. Treasurer, Mo... 20,000
George McKenney, agent, Beloit, Wis.... 800
Barclay B. Scott, County Treasurer, Ashland, Wis.... 15,000
Frederick Albrecht, manufacturer, Chicago, Ill.... 12,000
William Shlecker, clerk, Chattanooga, Ga. 1,000
Charles D. Blanvelt, teller, New York.... 2,000
Nelson C. Jennings, cashier, Chicago, Ill... 6,383
Henry Varelmann, Town Treasurer, Sycamore, O.... 5,000
Carl Korth, County Treasurer, Norfolk, Neb.... 34,000
George Everett, clerk, Boston, Mass.... 5,000
Harley Crews, forgery, Vincennes, Ind.... 5,000
Eugene Pignet, insurance agent, New York 18,000
Ellis G. Bard, cashier, Lincoln, Pa.... 40,000
J. Eldridge Pearce, treasurer, Philadelphia, Pa.... 50,000
J. C. Scott, express agent, Porterville, Cal. 2,400
Gustav Kuenzel, Postmaster, Marion, Wis.. 1,461
William E. Woodruff, State Treasurer, Arkansas.... 67,000

Totals by States.

Alabama	$ 18,350	Missouri	$596,384
Arkansas	90,400	Montana	1,960
California	58,400	Nebraska	160,253
Colorado	74,000	New Hampshire	4,000
Connecticut	106,500	New Jersey	349,600
North Dakota	25,000	New York	1,929,270
South Dakota	12,800	North Carolina	18,300
Georgia	16,100	Ohio	320,404
Illinois	406,938	Oregon	9,000
Indiana	93,689	Pennsylvania	2,326,837
Iowa	9,615	Rhode Island	5,200
Kansas	112,447	South Carolina	15,000
Kentucky	232,720	Tennessee	137,153
Louisiana	60,000	Texas	35,043
Maine	100,000	Virginia	26,000
Maryland	199,055	Washington	16,550
Massachusetts	274,165	West Virginia	99,000
Michigan	126,150	Wisconsin	77,591
Minnesota	201,770	Utah	1,000
Mississippi	315,812	Indian Territory	500

Summaries.

Total for the year 1890:

January	$ 824,641	August	$ 434,387
February	527,990	September	395,572
March	886,869	October	502,721
April	1,053,783	November	1,550,800
May	754,245	December	818,524
June	391,318		
July	492,106	Total	$8,622,956

Summary of Defalcations.

A statement from January, 1878, to December, 1890, inclusive:

1878	$ 2,784,000	1886	3,780,000
1879	2,754,000	1887	4,550,000
1880-'81	4,888,000	1888	2,240,000
1882	2,900,000	1889	8,600,000
1883	2,350,000	1890	8,622,956
1884	22,154,000		
1885	3,475,000	Total	$69,087,956

GERMAN VIEWS ON TOBACCO.

Opinions of Doctors, Writers, and Artists—The Menagerie Likes It.

The advantages and disadvantages of the use of tobacco have been the subject of a symposium of opinion of the most famous writers, physicians, and artists of Germany and Austria. As in the case of the famous Frenchmen whose ideas on the same subject were collected a few months ago the almost universal verdict of the German-speaking celebrities has been against smoking and snuff-taking as extremely injurious though seductively delightful practices.

Billroth, the Vienna surgeon, says: "That the posterity of the nicotinized and alcoholized higher society is becoming steadily weaker and more nervous is by no means surprising. The colossal increase of nerve and mind diseases in our day is undoubtedly the result, to a great extent, of the tobacco and alcohol habit and of the straining of the nervous system caused by these poisons."

Dr. C. Harnack, Professor of Medical Chemistry at Halle University, who smoked formerly, but has recently "sworn off," is of the opinion that "the benefits of smoking are by all odds fewer than the seriously harmful effects."

Dr. H. Magnus, probably the first oculist in Germany and professor at Breslau University, is one of the few but sturdy defenders of the weed. He says: "Smoking excites the digestion, quiets the nervous system, and disinfects the cavity of the mouth."

The famous Privy Councilor Nussbaum of Munich gave the opinion shortly before his recent death that smoking very often did much good and very seldom did much harm. The bad feature was the effect upon the eyes and nervous system. The good one was the benefit to the digestive organs. "The inspiring, exhilarating, and altogether favorable action of smoking on the brain should be highly prized." This opinion is remarkable because Nussbaum was not a smoker.

Prof. H. Lazarus of the Philosophical Faculty in Berlin says: "I delight in smoking, especially at times when I am compelled to think long and deeply on scientific subjects. I take some three or four cigars daily, not too strong ones, and have never observed the slightest unfavorable effects."

The German literary world is, and has been, just about a unit against smoking. The opinions of Paul Heyse, Eduard von Bauernfeld, F. von Bodenstedt, Gottfried Keller, Dr. Julius Grosse, and so on are the same as the opinion of the late Ludwig Anzengruber: "The smoking of tobacco is a nasty and disgusting habit, yes, vice, which fact, however, does not keep me from enjoying passionately a cigar, and particularly from being a perfect slave to smoking while I write or do nothing."

Prof Paul Meyerheim, the greatest animal painter among living Germans, writes: "What I have to tell about my own smoking habit is far from interesting. I smoke in-different, light cigars, and know little about the stronger and better grades. It may interest you to know, however, what my models in the Zoölogical Garden think of tobacco. The common brown bears are passionate enthusiasts for it. When I blow smoke through the bars they push forward and rub their backs and heads against the iron over which the smoke passed. This is invariable. Not long ago I blew through a hollow stick a pinch of snuff into the nose of a sleeping lion. The brute sat up straight, sneezed violently, and then lay down to sleep contentedly. All goats, deer, llamas, and so on eat cigars and snuff with great eagerness. I once made a very ugly llama my friend by feeding it daily with snuff. I remember that one day the brute spat viciously on several soldiers who were teasing him, and that one of them exclaimed: 'Holy Moses! how his breath smells of snuff!' The big baboons also breathe with satisfaction the smoke from cigars. You see, I do not smoke for my own pleasure alone."

SILVER DOLLAR WITH A GOLD PLUG.

That Is Gen. Berdan's Scheme for Solving the Coinage Problem.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—Gen. Berdan has written a letter to Francis Newlands, Chairman of the National Silver Executive Committee, proposing a novel solution of the silver coinage problem. Gen. Berdan says: "The scheme is to make a dollar of gold and silver mechanically combined, by first making a silver coin worth 25 cents, with a hole in the center, and then pressing a plug of gold in the hole that is worth 75 cents. The number of grains of silver employed to be fixed by Congress. Such a dollar would not only do away with the serious objections raised by all to the weight and size of the present silver dollar, but the smallness of the gold dollar also. In my opinion this metallic dollar would soon run out of circulation all notes of a less denomination than $5. . . . It is believed that the demand for such dollars, with that for small silver coins, would be equal to the product of our mines at good and regular prices. All variations in the price of silver, of course, would be charged to profit or loss of the Government."

The General says he has proposed this scheme to several prominent men during the last six years and he does not recall a single objection raised that could be compared to the objections raised against the size and weight of the present silver dollar. He suggests that there should be a raised, milled rim around the hole as high as the rim at the edge of the coin for the purpose of protecting the gold from friction; and for the purpose of enabling one to detect at once in the dark with the thumb and finger the difference between a dollar and a 25-cent piece.

The most severe cases of scrofula readily yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Brown's Household Panacea, "THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures cramps, colic, colds; all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

A Slight Cold, if Neglected, Often Attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give immediate relief.

To Neglect the hair is to lose youth and comeliness. Save it with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. PARKER'S GINGER TONIC, cures inward pain.

The best worm lozenges for children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits. 25 cents a box.

"To what do you ascribe your failure in life?" Much of interest has been written about those who have battled successfully with the world and how the foundations for their fortunes were laid. "The Tribune" now puts the above question to the unfortunates who are so much more numerous. Short contributions are solicited, and where requests are made the names of the writers will be withheld.

IT IS A KNOCKOUT BLOW.

JUDGE HORTON RULES AGAINST THE WEST SIDE ELEVATED ROAD.

He Decides That the Ordinance of the West Chicago Rapid Transit Company Is Void—He Calls Its Petition, Purporting to Be Signed by Property-Owners, a Fraud—President Sherwood Will Take the Case to the Supreme Court.

Judge Horton decided yesterday that the ordinance of the West Chicago Rapid Transit company is void. This ruling as it stands, if not reversed, is fatal to the "L" road which was to be built on West Randolph street from Canal street to Ogden avenue and on Ogden avenue to Crawford avenue.

"If the decision is good law," said George Sherwood, President of the "L" road company, "then not an elevated railroad can be built in Chicago. If the signatures of the owners of a majority of the frontage are secured the surface road-men can buy up the signatures of the owners of a majority of one mile and thus defeat the whole scheme. I believe, though, that the upper courts will reverse that decision. If it be the law then it is a bad law, for it is self-evident that the people down-town do not need an elevated road as much as those who live farther out. To require a majority of the frontage in the mile down-town is absurd. But we will carry the matter to the Supreme Court before we give up."

The opinion was given on a bill filed by property-owners on West Randolph street and Ogden avenue, and also a bill brought by the late Abner M. Wright, as a stockholder of the corporation. On behalf of the property-owners it was contended that the ordinance authorizing the construction of the road was void, because the petition upon which the ordinance was based was not signed by a majority of owners of the abutting property along the route, and that some of the signatures were not genuine. This was the principal ground upon which they asked an injunction to prevent the construction of the road. In the Wright suit it was sought to restrain the transit company from paying $100,000 into the City Treasury as required by ordinance to protect property-owners and in this way test the ordinance and have it judicially determined valid.

The property-owners declared that the Wright bill was collusive with the company and sought by consent to have the Supreme Court hold that the ordinance was good. On this claim the court heard both cases together. The suits were on hearing for four weeks, and the fight was bitter. Messrs. Kraus, Mayer & Stein and John H. Hamline appeared for the property-owners, while ex-Judge Loomis, John J. Herrick, James E. Munroe, Bisbee & Ahrens, and James Beek represented the transit company and the representatives of Mr. Wright.

The work of constructing the Randolph Street Elevated road has not been commenced, but it is said that between $40,000 and $50,000 has been expended by the company in securing the right of way, preparing plans, and surveying land, etc.

Text of Judge Horton's Decision.

In deciding that the ordinance was void for want of a proper petition, Judge Horton said:

The testimony shows that names of persons were appended to the petition as owners of abutting property who did not, in fact, own or have any interest whatever in the property for which their names were signed; that others had only undivided fractional interests; that others were only tenants by the year; that others were agents without authority to sign the petition, and others were trustees, guardians, administrators, etc., without authority shown. The Rapid Transit company contended, however, that the consents and powers of attorney were irrevocable and that the action of the Common Council in passing the ordinance was final and conclusive and could not be inquired into in a court of equity.

The statute of this State provides that "the City Council shall have no power to grant permission to use any street or alley or any part thereof" for the purpose of an elevated railroad, except "upon a petition of the owners of the lands representing more than one-half of the frontage of the street or alley, or of so much thereof as is sought to be used for such elevated railroad." If there was not such a petition the Council had no power to pass the ordinance. This court has jurisdiction to investigate this question of the power of the Common Council. The presumption is not indulged that there was jurisdiction, as in the case where a court of general jurisdiction is exercising its general powers. The Common Council has no more authority to estop parties by its acts or findings from investigating as to its power than a court of limited jurisdiction has.

It was urged on behalf of the transit company that the petition was such as to authorize an investigation by the Council as to its sufficiency. That is correct, but the conclusion of the Council was not final. Without a petition signed by the owners of a majority of the abutting lot frontage the Council had no power whatever to authorize the use of the streets. And this is the only way in which the Council can acquire such power. A proper petition by the owners of a majority of abutting property is as necessary to give the Common Council power to pass the ordinance as is the proper giving or publication of notice in an attachment case or in an application of an administrator to sell real estate to pay debts. In the absence of a proper petition the ordinance was fatal.

Declares the Petition a Fraud.

The petition signed by the Secretary of the company asking for the ordinance in the names of persons as owners who were not and did not pretend to be such owners, and so notified the Secretary, was a fraud perpetrated upon the Council by the company asking the franchise. If the ordinance was obtained by fraud on the part of the company it has no standing in a court of equity to claim the benefit of such fraud. The petition is for an elevated railroad over a very different route from that defined in the ordinance, and the Council had before it no petitions whatsoever for such a road along the route fixed by the ordinance. There is a very material variance between the petition and the ordinance, and there was no grant asked to use the streets as provided by the ordinance, which is therefore a nullity.

Mr. Wright was President of the transit company, and as such accepted the ordinance of Feb. 10, 1890. He must have known at the time of the various steps taken and what his company was doing to procure this ordinance. He could not come into court and complain of the very acts to which he was himself an active or consenting party. His representatives have no greater rights.

Although streets are for the use of the public, yet abutting owners have a special right to and interest in the street in front of their premises. No one has a right to appropriate to his own use for the purpose of an elevated railroad a public street unless he shall have first obtained the necessary legal permission so to do. And so it is with a company.

There are several other objections made as to the validity of this ordinance, such as purchased consents, a lack of frontage as shown by surveys, whether the first ordinance was repealed by the second and that one passed without any petition, consent as to school property, consent by Park Commissioners, etc., which it is not deemed necessary to here consider.

The court recognizes the necesity that exists in this city for rapid transit. That rapidly growing portion of the city, the West Side, with a present population of more than half a million, must have safe and rapid transit accommodations. But that public necessity does not justify illegal injury to the property of citizens. The doctrine that public necessity justifies an unwarrantable exercise by the Common Council to the injury of the citizen of a power which it does not legally possess cannot receive the sanction of the courts.

For the reasons indicated the Wright bill will be dismissed and the prayer of the Bullock bill will be granted.

COST OF CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS.

The Treasury Department's Plan for Decreasing Useless Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—The Treasury Department will endeavor to have the present arrangement of customs districts altered so as to decrease the amount of useless expenditure. For ten years the department has made appeals to Congress for relief. Many of the present ports were created by the first Customs act, and, as Special Agent Tingle says, exist only in name. The formalities of office must be continued, together with an expenditure of public funds which is not justified by receipts. There are at least fifty collection districts in the United States where the expenses exceed the receipts, and twenty in which there are no collections whatever. In such places as New York, where the cost to collect $1 is 1.8 cents, or Philadelphia, where the cost is 1.9 cents, or in St. Louis or Boston, where the cost is a little over three cents for every dollar collected, the system justifies itself. The department in its computations of the year has disclosed an aggravated state of affairs.

The cost to collect a single dollar at several ports in the vicinity of New York is as follows: Bridgeton, N. J., $8.66; Buffalo Creek, N. Y., 6.6 cents; Trenton, $6.76; Cape Vincent, 23.3 cents; Plattsburg, N. Y., 8.1 cents; Dunkirk, N. Y., 35.4 cents; Rochester, N. Y., 9.5 cents; Great Egg Harbor, N. J., $30.31; Little Egg Harbor, N. J., $29.43; Newark, N. J., 36.4 cents; Albany, 8.6 cents; Patchogue, N. Y., and Port Jefferson, N. Y., no collections; Niagara, N. Y., 11.5 cents; Ogdensburg, N. Y., 11.4 cents; Oswego, N. Y., 4.4 cents; Perth Amboy, N. J., 28.8 cents; Sag Harbor, N. Y., 42.7 cents; Stonington, Conn., 53.4 cents. The ports whose returns show the highest cost of collection are Crisfield, Md., $519.75; Yaquina, Ore., $358.76; and Galena, Ill., where a maximum rate of $1,750 is attained.

It has been proposed to consolidate the work of districts where this excessive cost exists. It is argued that such an action would promote efficiency and economy in the service. It is believed that a system could be devised which would in no sense remove the present protection of the revenue and the accommodation of the navigation interests.

Holiday Excursions Via the Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold at reduced rates at all ticket stations of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh on Dec. 24, 25, and 31, 1890, and Jan. 1, 1891. Tickets will be good returning until Jan. 5, inclusive.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., DEC. 29.—[SPECIAL.]—Incorporation licenses were issued today by the Secretary of State for the following new companies:

The Western Clothing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; for the manufacture of wearing apparel; incorporators, Julius Schwezer, George Einstein, and H. H. Kennedy.

The H. Phillips company, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; for the manufacture of gas and electric fixtures; incorporators, D. H. Roblin, E. F. Abbott, and G. S. Baker.

The Kirk-Bowen company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; for manufacturing and dealing in printed specialties; incorporators, R. N. Kirk, E. K. Bowen, and C. S. Burton.

The National Parlor Furniture company, at Chicago; capital stock, $30,000; for the manufacture of parlor furniture; incorporators, C. L. Miller, L. Fried, and L. K. Miller.

Sprague's Agency, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; for a general agency and publishing business; incorporators, T. A. Sprague, E. E. Gourley, and W. J. Lamb.

The Hildreth Farmer's Union, at Hildreth, Edgar County; capital stock, $3,000; to handle farm products and merchandise; capital stock, $3,000; incorporators, J. W. Perisho, J. A. Green, J. M. Keeton, H. M. Kendall, and R. E. Crimmings.

The Birdie Belle Lead and Zinc Mining company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $50,000; for mining lead and zinc in Missouri; incorporators, T. J. Cheney, J. B. Vernon, and G. A. Bowman.

The La Salle Printing company, at La Salle; capital stock, $6,000; for printing and publishing; incorporators, Charles Struever, A. L. Hennessy, H. E. Wickham, and C. Brunner.

The Easy Hand Machine Washing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; for the manufacture of wash apparatus; incorporators, I. Levy, T. Krueger, and G. Knittel.

The Nelson Oil and Paint Manufacturing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; for the manufacture of oils and paints; incorporators, G. M. Nelson, J. O. Nelson, and C. M. Anderson.

The Canvascope Manufacturing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $60,000; for the manufacture of physicians' canvascopes and surgical appliances; incorporators, A. J. Dexter, A. H. Taylor, and George Henckle.

The World's Fair Installment company, at Chicago; capital stock, $2,000; to sell merchandise on installments; incorporators, L. Ziv, S. Levine, and J. Ziv.

Great Western Locomotive Works, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; for the manufacture of locomotive engines and machinery; incorporators, Alfred Skinner, Hugh R. Walker, and R. A. Wigham.

The Kursaal company, at Chicago; capital stock, $150,000; to conduct an amusement business; incorporators, Donald McKay Jr., T. R. Sylvanus, and W. T. Rork.

The Lancaster House company, at Chicago; capital stock, $30,000; to maintain an apartment house or hotel; incorporators, Charles E. Waters, Allan C. Story, and W. G. Witherell.

The Patriotic Order Daughters of America, at Chicago; without capital stock; for the cultivation of patriotism and the social virtues; incorporators, Anna S. Smith, G. P. Smith, Sis Carrie May, Lucy Saunders, and W. A. Saunders.

The Club Rochambeau, at Chicago; for amusement; without capital stock; incorporators, A. Leblanc, E. Gerardin, F. Godfriaux, O. Delcourt, P. T. Moreau, and O. Bresson.

Certificates were filed to record the increase of the capital stock of the Railway Age Publishing company, Chicago, from $75,000 to $100,000; also to decrease the number of the directors of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery from thirteen to seven.

The Burton Columbian Tower company, at Chicago; capital stock $1,000,000; to build or contract for the building of a colossal tower 1,492 feet high, commemorative of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, upon the design and plans already published and copyrighted by Charles C. Burton, and such modifications thereof as may hereafter be suggested and approved, and conduct any business connected with said tower or pertaining thereto, or any of the special features or departments connected therewith; incorporators, Charles C. Burton, George M. Ludlow, and Edgar B. Tolman.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPerty, for $1,000 and upwards, were filed for record Monday, Dec. 29:

Cottage Grove av, 100 ft n of Sixty-ninth st, e f, 75x121¼ ft, dated Dec. 13 (E. Burnham to M. Thome).... $ 5,000
West Twentieth st, 210¼ ft e of West Forty-fourth, s f, und ½ of 240x343 ft, with 180x343 ft adj on Eighteenth st, dated Dec. 15 (same to same).... 3,000
Lots 13 to 48, Blk. 2, Eldred sub of Jefferson, dated Dec. 23 (S. McChesney to M. D. Whitney).... 13,000
Reynolds av, n e cor of Eightieth st, w f, 106½x124 ft, dated Nov. 24 (F. E. Page to Webb & Gilman).... 3,255
Ogden av, 222 ft s w of Western, s w f, 50x125 ft, dated Dec. 10 (W. R. Flemming to E. J. Bowes Jr.).... 1,333
Lake av, n of Forty-sixth st, e f, 21 ft to alley, dated Dec 13 (M. M. Griswold to E. B. Linden).... 11,000
Catalpha st, 154 ft w of Southport av, n f, 50x125 ft, dated Nov. 10 (Killian & Puffer to F. and M. J. Coaker).... 1,775
South Chicago av, bet Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth sts, s w f, 50 ft to alley, dated Dec. 29 (J. H. Doyle to J. Smith).... 2,100
North Sacramento av, 141 ft n of Lake st, e f, 57x160 ft, dated Dec. 9 (E. F. Flint to J. McConnell).... 2,800
Grand blvd, 184 ft n of Forty-fourth st, w f, 21x180 ft, dated Nov. 18 (W. H. Barry to O. W. Marble).... 5,250
Irving av, 163 ft s of Polk st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Dec. 13 (H. B. Williams to J. Beattie).... 2,400
Same property, dated Dec. 29 (J. Beattie to C. E. Waters).... 3,000
Ridgeway av, 249 ft n of Glenview, e f, 50x121 ft, dated Dec. 27 (F. H. Stucker to R. Schultz) 1,600
West Van Buren st, 250½ ft w of Forty-first, n f, 25x124 7-10 ft, dated Oct. 1 (A. M. Allen to W. F. and L. M. Fleming).... 1,700
Lots 11 and 12, Block 3, Gray's Addition to Irving Park, dated Dec. 23 (G. Fleischer to J. McKee).... 1,500
Webster av, 188 ft e of Orchard st, s f, 25x175 ft, improved, dated Dec. 23 (J. McHugh to P. J. Walsh).... 2,300
Park st, 181½ ft n w of Wood, n e f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 1 (K. Jensen to M. E. Sherman).... 4,000
Storms av, between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth sts, w f, 50x125 ft, with other property, dated Dec. 17 (J. M. Jackson to W. V. Jacobs).... 2,300
Fifty-fifth st blvd, s e cor of Crawford av, n f, 602x120 ft, with 602x124 ft n e cor of Fifty-eighth st and Hamlin av, dated Nov. 1 (J. H. Campbell to G. C. Hagen et al.).... 15,050
Fulton st, 125 ft w of North Paulina, n f, 25x111 ft, dated Dec. 15 (C. Hathaway to T. C. Gray) 2,750
Belle Plaine av, 127 ft e of Perry st, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Nov. 10 (Killian & Puffer to J. Aglin) 1,975
Vernon av, 49½ ft n of Seventy-second st, w f, 50x123¾ ft, dated Nov. 24 (F. W. Hoffman to H. Herzog).... 2,000
Vernon av, No adj above, 50x123¾ ft, dated Nov. 24 (F. W. Hoffman to L. White).... 2,000
Seventy-second st, n e cor of Evans av, s f, 41½x105 ft, dated Dec. 17 (W. V. Jacobs to H. Heron).... 3,000
Ninety-first st, s w cor of Drexel av, e f, 158x125 ft, also lot 1, blk 11, and lots 9 and 10, blk 10, same sub, dated Dec. 18 (W. V. Jacobs to I. Heron).... 6,100
Dickey av, bet Homan and St. Louis avs, s f, 120x123¾ ft, dated Dec. 22 (R. Peck to J. F. Bushnell).... 16,500
Sixty-third st, n w cor of Honore, s f, 50x120 ft, dated April 15 (E. A. Cummings to J. Tucker) 1,290
Same as above, dated Nov. 19 (J. Tucker to W. A. Haskell).... 1,950
Sixty-sixth place, w of Hope av, n f, 40x126½ ft, dated Dec. 29 (E. Wisdom to J. D. White).... 5,000
Holmes st, 166 ft s of 59th, w f, 25x124½ ft, dated Nov. 24 (S. Borglund to P. G. Pettersen).... 2,500
Graceland av, 204 ft w of Southport, s f, 50x127¾ ft, dated Nov. 10 (Killian & Puffer to J. P. Sommer).... 1,765
South Chicago av, n e cor of Kingston, s w f, 57 ft to alley, dated Dec. 26 (A. F. Barnes to J. H. Taylor).... 2,000
Calumet av, between Forty-second and Forty-third sts, w f, 100x126 ft, and e f, 50x129¾ ft, dated Nov. 26 (A. E. Kent to J. K. Bigelow).. 15,000
Belleplaine av., 154 ft w of Southport av, n f, 100x125 ft, dated Nov. 10 (Killian & Puffer to M. Koenig).... 3,580
Ellis Park, 210½ ft n of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 20½x90 ft, dated Dec. 24 (H. Lowry to J. F. Rumsey).... 8,000
Forrestville av, 260 ft n of Forty-sixth st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Nov. 13 (J. W. Macfarlaine to L. S. Stribien).... 7,500
Sixty-third st, 55¼ ft e of Farwell av, n f, 50x110 ft, dated Oct. 1 (T. C. Octegan to H. G. Bird).... 3,500
Same property, dated Dec. 12 (W. H. Pettibone to Sills & Kesner).... 5,750
Fifty-ninth st, n e cor of Crawford av, all of blks 29 and 30 and 228 other lots in same add, dated Sept. 26 (J. H. Campbell to F. B. Severs).... 97,408
Crawford av, s e cor of Fifty-sixth st, all of blks 13, 20, and 21, dated Sept. 26 (Same to Smith & Hensy).... 34,332
Emerald av, 70 ft s of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 244x123 ft, dated Aug. 20 (C. Jorn et al. to H. Foley).... 1,000
Calumet av, bet Forty-second and Forty-third sts, w f, 48x126 ft, dated Dec. 22 (C. J. Beebe to W. L. Peck).... 4,800
Lots 5 & 6, Blk 14, Webster's pt. of B. 14 and 23, n w ¼, Sec. 34, 38, 14, dated Oct. 28 (A. E. Webster to F. P. Keane).... 1,125
Dickey av, w of Sheridan st, n f, 72x124 ft, dated Dec. 27 (William Hamason to W. J. Morton).... 2,250
Prairie av, 140 ft s of Eighteenth st, e f, 75x176 ft, dated Nov. 10 (F. H. Henderson to E. Henderson).... 10,000
Storms av, bet Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh sts, e f, 150x125¼ ft, dated May 28 (S. L. Conklin to J. A. Hartman).... 1,000
Grace st, 48 ft w of Woodside av, n f, 72¼x120 ft, dated Dec. 18 (C. J. Ford to I. A. Travis).... 2,600
Ashland av, 274 ft s of Grace st, e f, 50x124½ ft, dated Oct. 28 (same to M. Wallace).... 2,000
Lowe av, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, e f, 27x124 ft, dated Dec. 27 (W. Gannott to R. Levy).... 4,000
Lowe av, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Dec. 27 (same to S. Glickauf).... 4,800
Lawrence av, 616 ft e of Sheffield, s f, 50x130½ ft, dated Oct. 21 (Herdine & Hoffund to H. E. Haskell).... 2,750
North Ashland av, n e cor of Augusta st, w f, 24x110 ft, dated Dec. 24 (W. Ginness to F. J. Welch).... 5,000
Seventy-seventh st, 160 feet e of Railroad av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 29 (E. Hough to J. W. Merrill).... 3,000
South Halsted st, 144 ft n of Thirty-eighth, w f, 24x123 ft, dated Dec. 24 (W. Kroening to E. Toseth).... 1,900
Wilton av, 300 ft s of Grace st, w f, 50x120 ft, dated Dec. 5 (C. Buckingham to P. J. Hayden).... 2,350
Ninety-first st, 50 ft e of Superior av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 1 (J. M. Bacon to J. Lindquist) 1,500
Miller st, 255 ft n of West Taylor, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Dec. 9 (W. Hammett to P. Sheehan).. 3,000
Fifty-seventh st, s w cor Lake av, n f, und ½ of 147x75 ft, dated Dec. 1 (J. Buckingham to E. Buckingham).... 45,000
West Van Buren st, n e cor Morgan, s f, 60x125 ft, dated Dec. 29 (C. C. Whitacre to C. H. Vankirk).... 20,000
Wellington av, 75 ft e of Wood st, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Dec. 2 (F. P. Murphy to G. Kortek).... 1,025
Noble av, 50 ft e of Wood st, n f, 50x125 ft, dated Dec. 2 (same to C. J. Flugel).... 1,225
Lots 1 to 5 and 8 of lots 1 to 23, etc., blk 13, Auburn Park, dated Dec. 23 (E. C. Johnson to Ill. Trust & Savings Bank).... 15,000
Lot 7 in same sub, dated Dec. 23 (M. R. Scobey to same).... 8,000

OUTSIDE SALES.

W ½ s w ¼ Sec 5 and n ½ w ½ n w ¼ Sec 8, 38, 14, dated Sept. 11 (R. H. Opdyke to C. Knechtel).... 12,700
Same as above, dated Sept. 11 (J. Munsterman to R. H. Opdyke).... 10,180

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING PERMITS WERE issued yesterday:

J. Musselwhite, two-story and basement brick addition, No. 3519 Vernon avenue, to cost $2,000.

Frank Finkermann, two-story and basement brick flats, No. 43 Swift place, to cost $3,000.

W. Messy, one-story brick cottage and shed, No. 1586 Harrison street, to cost $1,000.

Mrs. Lindinger, two-story brick dwelling, No. 1563 Fillmore street, to cost $1,500.

C. Barn, one-story brick addition, No. 81 Thirteenth street, to cost $1,700.

R. S. Crane, two-story brick engine-house, Nos. 37-45 Wayman street, to cost $7,000.

A. M. Parish, two-story frame dwelling, Irving and Sixty-eighth streets, to cost $1,000.

Mrs. E. Adams, two-story frame flats, No. 422 Mound street, to cost $2,000.

C. A. McLaJars, two-story frame dwelling, No. 6722 Winter street, to cost $2,000.

M. A. Hageman, two-story frame store and dwelling, No. 5638 Dearborn street, to cost $3,000.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A NEW SEAL-SKIN CAP. OWNER APply at A. L. SINGER & CO., 126 Market-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MARY H.: BABY IS BETTER. ADdress general delivery.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS FOR CHRISTMAS gifts at importers' prices and trade terms. Examine my stock before purchasing.
GEO. E. MARSHALL, Diamond Importer, 110 and 112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—WE ARE THE ONLY ESTABlished house in Chicago selling dress goods of all kinds, cloaks, wraps, clothing, diamonds, and watches direct to consumers on easy payments at cash prices. By buying from us direct you save agents' commissions, and we guarantee our prices to be as low as any cash house in the city. We can furnish you anything you want in our line. E. SHOWERS, Japanese Bldg., 243 State-st., cor. Jackson.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—CAN GIVE REFERENCES for being a first-class bookkeeper and salesman of 10 years' experience; would like a position where the two requirements would be combined; am a hustler and properly vouched for in every respect; aged 28 years. Address S 156, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED MAN; first-class penman; quick and accurate with accounts; well experienced in office duties. Address S 161, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRE-INSURANCE MAN; thoroughly experienced, from writing policies to accepting and rejecting risks. Best references. Small salary. Address S 140, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN FROM the country as clerk in wholesale or retail establishment. Can give good references. Address S 160, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LUMBERMAN; THOROughly experienced office man. Best references. Small salary. Address S 139, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY young man of 27; experienced and reliable. A1 city references. Address T 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MARRIED man of steady habits as bookkeeper or option clerk with grain commission house; thoroughly competent, with best of Board of Trade references. Address S 167, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT AND reliable office man; have been ten years with present firm. Address S 143, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY good bookkeeper or cashier; Chicago experience and references. Address S 163, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT OFFICE man; will accept position as bookkeeper or shipping clerk; best of references. Address S 157, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper and office man; can furnish excellent references. Address T 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AT ONCE BY A REGIStered pharmacist. Address Lock Box 92, Aurora, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—A STRICTLY TEMPERate young man, with 3 years' business experience and knowledge of bookkeeping, desires some permanent employment; first-class references as to character and ability can be furnished. T 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED man as bookkeeper, collector, or cashier; best references from last employer; bonds if required. Address A F 13, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class; some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER BY young man of 20, with one year's experience; permanent; caligraph. Good references. T 22, Tribune.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS shoe salesman with experience and good habits, and references. Address T 1, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS clothing trimmer; 10 years' experience. Address S 132, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STATIONARY ENGIneer or machinist. Can furnish best references. Address S 137, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STATIONARY ENgineer; married and strictly temperate. Address S 141, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; willing and obliging. City reference. Address S 168, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROOFreader wishes a position. Address G. FRANCIS, 275 E. Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MANAGER IN HOTEL or grocery business, by a party having mature experience and first-class references. Address S 144, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO CARE FOR GENTLEman's house; Episcopalian preferred; none but first class. References. Address S 165, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF ABILity and integrity desires responsible position; can give bond. Address T 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STOUT YOUNG man (25); honest employment of any kind. Address T 47, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WITH experience would like a position in general office work. Address S 142, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY FOUR FIRST-CLASS Swedish girls. 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. 3911 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL FOR second or chamber work in private family. Call, for two days, at 179 Milton-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class; some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—WRAPPERS AND TEA-gowns made at $1 each; also family sewing. 580 North Clark.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DAY OR WEEK BY dressmaker and seamstress; no objection to suburb. 580 N. Clark.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HOUSEKEEPER; references. Call 2837 Wabash-av.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A GERMAN WOMAN like to take washing, either go out or take home. MRS. WALLBRANDT, 333 23d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—WASHING OR OTHER daywork. CHRISTINA GRINLUND, 4219 Evanston-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—275 MONROE-ST.—ORders left here receive prompt attention.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LADY'S COMPANION; elderly lady preferred. Address S 164, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MODEL IN A CLOAK house; perfect 36-inch bust measure. Address T 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—CLERK CAPABLE OF TRANSLATing Spanish; steady position to the right man. Address T 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BOOKKEEPER and cashier in a wholesale clothing house. Apply with references, 6th floor, 232 and 236 5th-av.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER; MUST HAVE BEST references as to character; answer in own hand and give experience, and say what salary will work for or no notice taken. Address S 145, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BILL CLERK WHO HAS HAD experience in millinery business; state references, experience, and salary expected. Address T 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT YOUNG man with some experience in drug store; state salary. Address A O 100, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS TEA AND cigar salesmen. Useless to apply unless having an established trade east of Mississippi River. H. C. FISHER, Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CITY SALESMAN to represent an established Chicago oil house; must have experience in the business with large consumers of Lubricating Oils and grease compounds; liberal salary to the right man. Address LUBRICANT MANUFACTURERS, P.-O. Drawer 168.

WANTED—TRAVELERS HAVING ESTABLISHed connection with grocery trade to sell Keuka Grape Catsup on commission. Keuka Grape and Fruit Co., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN VISITING the grocery trade to carry fine side line; pocket sample; big com'n. C. C. Book Co., South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—TRAVELINGMAN TO REPRESENT us in Wisconsin; one thoroughly familiar with the implement trade preferred. Address T. T. Haydock Carriage Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—ACTIVE YOUNG MAN TO SELL glue and wood finishing materials to furniture, manufacturing, and retail paint trade in Chicago and territory directly tributary. Address, with full particulars, age, where traveled, for whom, and references, T 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—SOME ONE TO WRITE 1,500 LEDGER headings. Address S 151, Tribune office

Boys.

WANTED—A SMALL, NEAT OFFICE-BOY, NOT over 16. Inquire Fairbank Canning Co., 34 Wabash.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY, ONE WHO UNDERstands filing and copying letters. Salary $4 per week. Call at 248 Wabash-av. and ask for Mr. Bissell.

Trades.

WANTED—2,000 SHOEMAKERS IN ALL branches of the bottoming and fitting departments on women's and misses', boys' and youths' McKay, Hand, Goodyear welt and turned work; highest wages paid in any city in the country; 21 free shops. Address SHOE MANUFACTURER, P. O. Box 535, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL ENGRAVER. STEphens Litho. and Eng. Co., St. Louis, Mo. Send samples and salary.

WANTED—COMPOSITOR. L. SCHICK, 35 Clark-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT pattern cutter at once for ladies' cloaks. LOUIS WEBER & SON, 132 Market-st.

WANTED—A WOOD-WORKER FOR HEAVY wagon work. Apply at shop. S. S. PIPER & CO., Ashland-av. and Levee-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LIVE, ENERGETIC PARTY IN every place to introduce our goods; we have a new line that will sell at every house and agents can reap a harvest between now and the holidays; will pay a salary of $35 per month, if preferred, and furnish a team free. Address, at once, Standard Silver Ware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—SALARY AND COMMISSION TO MAN who has experience in building and loan or industrial insurance. Address A R 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MUSHROOM GROWer for San Francisco, Cal.; $100 per month and share in the profits. Address M S 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—JANITOR AND LAUNDRESS; MAN and wife preferred. Call at 481 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—MARRIED MAN WHO HAS GOOD references. To right party free house with barn and commission on sale of lots. Address T 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON TO SERVE lunch to a club, centrally located. Call between 12 and 1 o'clock at 6 Lakeside Bldg.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN WANTING PROFITable employment can find it by addressing S 162, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ADVERTISING SOLICITOR. 3805 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—GOOD MAN TO SHOW AND RENT rooms. GEO. W. CARR & CO., 461 Rookery.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN FOR DEtective work. Give references and salary expected. Address T 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—

An experienced saleslady for Jewelry Department.

SCHLESINGER & MAYER.

Domestics.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEwork and take care of one child 2 years old; must be competent and good disposition; call in the morning. 124 Burling-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family. Inquire 5406 Ridgewood-court, Hyde Park.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO LIGHT HOUSEWORK at 5036 State-st.

WANTED—3942 ELLIS-AV.—GIRL FOR GENeral housework; small family. Call after 1 o'clock.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS for first-class private family; good wages. Apply 208 N. State-st., fruit store.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR PRIVATE family; good wages. Apply 208 North State-st., fruit and flower store.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. 2421 Indiana-av.

WANTED—FOR LADIES' LUNCHEON, A PAStry cook: one that can make light and wholesome pastry in the good old-fashioned home-made style. Address T 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—PROTESTANT COOK AND GIRL for general housework. 237 Huron-st.; basement.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR COOKING, WASHING, and ironing. 3961 Lake-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—GOOD NURSE FOR INFANT; FIRST-class private family; good wages. Apply 208 N. State-st., fruit store.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR EDGEWATER, ARGYLE, Buena Park; North Side families. MRS. LARSON'S employment office, 1688 North Clark-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SUITABLE PARTY WITH $1,500.00 TO PURchase an interest in established business and take position of Secretary and Treasurer; the interest and position good for $5,000 and upwards per year; to receive attention give your references and past occupation. Address R 98, Tribune office.

A CAPABLE BUSINESS MAN WITH $500 CAN secure half interest in a good established real-estate office. Address S 148, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE STORE—A WELL ASsorted stock of furniture, and also a good line of shoes and some hardware; all new goods; on one of the best business streets in Chicago; will sell very cheap; stock can be bought separate or together. For more particulars address Q 1, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A CHOICE STOCK in best location in a leading town 50 miles from Chicago; favorable terms; good reasons for selling. Address M S 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT AND LUNCH COUNter within 1 block of 4 dance halls and doing an average business of $60; will sell for $1,500; other business compels me to sell. Address T 10, Tribune.

FOR SALE—HOTEL ROYAL, AT JOLIET, ILL. I. W. LINES, Room 707 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—COAL OFFICE, WITH TEAM—10 Quincy-st.

FOR SALE—AT YOUR OWN PRICE—THE BEST little grocery and confectionery in Chicago today. Will sell at invoice. Don't miss a good chance. Best reason for selling. Address T 18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RARE OPPORTUNITY—GOOD STOCK general merchandise located on best corner in city of Fairfield, Clay County, Neb.; invoice about $5,000; reason of sale wish to settle estate of head of firm deceased. Address MRS. E. PATTERSON, Fairfield, Neb.

FOR SALE—SALOON; LOCATION WEST CENtral; fixtures new and modern; guaranteed monthly profit of from $400 to $500; will sacrifice for $5,000; must have $2,000 cash immediately; receipts average $1,350 per month; call at once. CHAS. L. WOOD & CO., 610 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—WELL ESTABLISHED, GOOD-PAYing commission business, including very favorable store lease; best location between La Salle and State, South Side, South Water. Ad. Q 47, Tribune.

PARTY WITH $500 CASH CAN TAKE PAYING boarding-house, elegantly furnished. Address D Z 66, Tribune office.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME TO A GOOD, live, energetic man with from $6,000 to $10,000; will bear closest investigation; one who can give entire services preferred. Address T 8, Tribune office.

TO LIVERYMEN—CHOICE SOUTH LOCATION for business. Brick barn; fifty stalls. Cheap rent. C. G. WHEELER, 143 Lake-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE INTEREST IN down-town paying saloon for $2,000, or will buy for $4,000; state location; otherwise no attention paid. Address S 133, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NEWSPAPER ROUTE, SOUTH OF 35th-st. preferred. Address S 149, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO INVEST $3,000 WITH SERVICES in first-class restaurant; state location; otherwise no attention paid. Address S 172, Tribune.

$200 CASH TUESDAY PURCHASES HALF INterest in strong foreign patents; should yield $25,000; investigate quick. Address T 5, Tribune.

$500—IF YOU HAVE $500 TO INVEST IN ONE of the best South Side saloons call today. Room 10, 196 La Salle-st.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL. Superior instruction in shorthand, also in phrase writing and typewriting; full course, $40; dictation for all systems, with typewriting practice, $2 a week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 1039 Chicago Opera-House. E. F. WALLACE, Prin

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IN BOOKKEEPING and writing day and night; 125 Dearborn-st.; preferable to business colleges. M. R. JOHNSON, formerly with Marshall Field & Co. Call for circular.

NEGLECTED EDUCATION—INSTRUCTION strictly private; English, French in all branches, Latin, mathematics; bookkeeping a specialty at the new English-French Academy, under the management of PROF. G. CHRISTIE, A. B., University of France, assisted by competent instructors. Prepares pupils for colleges, high schools, teachers' examinations. Terms moderate. Lessons given in pupils' residence. Apply at academy, 598 West Monroe-st., or at residence, 218 Ogden-av.

PIANO AND BANJO LESSONS BY COMPETENT teacher; $10 per term. 3149 Forest-av.

SHORTHAND — SEVENTEENTH YEAR — THE Chicago Athenaeum maintains the most thorough school in the West; classes kept full; good demand for competent stenographers.

WEST SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 276, 278, AND 280 West Madison-st. Nineteenth year. Day and evening sessions. FREDERICK F. JUDD, Principal.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

WILSON'S STUDIO, 389 STATE-ST.—12 CABinets and one 11x14 crayon, $2; 12 cabinets and one life-size crayon, $5; use of flowers and laces.

HOSPITALS.

LADIES' PRIVATE HOSPITAL BEFORE AND during confinement; all female complaints treated successfully; also babies adopted; strictly confidential. MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ, 239 W. Adams-st.

ACCOUNTANTS.

CHAS. W. HAWLEY, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT AND auditor, No. 94 Washington-st. Telephone 2,855.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR; WILL qualify as receiver or assignee. Best of references. G. L. MARCHAND, 112 Clark-st., Room 522.

MACHINERY.

ASSORTMENT OF 22 KINDS OF STEAM ENgines and boilers, 2 to 25 horse-power, stationary and marine; own manufacture; illustrated catalogue free. CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO., 236 Randolph-st.

WEARING APPAREL.

FOR SALE—BLACK EMBROIDERED IRISH POPlin dress; imported; bust 32; length 41; cheap. Address D Z 61, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—SEVEN RAILROADS. Manufacturing, coalyard, and stoneyard sites on Pan-Handle road, Northern Pacific system (5 roads) and B. and O. Ry., north of 12th-st.; giving switches from an east road and a west road.
126 ft. on railroads by 400 ft. deep.
208 ft. on railroads by 627 ft. deep.
410 ft. on railroads by 486 ft. deep.
Will sell in smaller pieces, or lease for 99 years. Also many other desirable locations. Owner, Tel. 2121.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS—With free switching. Lots or acres directly on the Belt Ry., Stock Yards, Ft. Wayne, E. Ill., Grand Trunk, C. & W. A., Atlantic and Wabash railroads; within the old city limits; easy terms.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE GREAT BARGAINS IN business blocks and flats; investigate.
DOTY BROS. & CO., 155 Washington and 582 Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—FOR TWO DAYS ONLY—INSIDE IMproved business property; $12,000 cash required; a rare bargain. A. M. MOTHERSHEAD, 225 Dearborn-st. Room 204.

FOR SALE—WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF VAcant property; valuations given on application. Taxes paid and assessments adjusted without cost. List your holdings with us.
BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FOR CHOICE REAL ESTATE INvestments in all parts of city call on
HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY STANDISH & SCHOLL, 118 Dearborn-st. Telephone 5,329.
Branch offices { 71st and Cottage Grove. Tel. 10,039. 51st and State-sts. Telephone 11,081.
Bargains in South Side vacant.
State-st.
50x160, west front, near 48th-st.
25x118, e. f., near 50th-st.
75x161, e. f., near 51st-st.
54x161, w. f., south of 51st-st.
25x161, w. f., near 51st-st.
26 or 52x161, e. f., north of 52d-st.
50 ft., corner of alley near 54th-st.
100 ft., n. e. cor. 57th-st.; very choice.
25, 50, or 75 ft., e. f., near 58th-st.
25x161, w. f., near 75th-st.
100x161, w. f., next to corner of 75th-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IF TAKEN WITHIN a few days; 168 feet, east front, on State-st., between 55th-st. boulevard and 56th-st.; price $175 per foot; if improved with three or four story buildings will pay a net income on $300 per foot. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., 1st National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—
A magnificent leasehold on Wabash-av., north of 16th-st., elegant new stone front building, every room rented, 99 year lease without revaluation; will yield investor 8 per cent net on price asked, $35,000; a great bargain for 4 days.
Metropolitan Investment Company, 302 Owings Building.

FOR SALE—BRICK FLATS PAYING OVER 10 PER cent net; Champlain-av.; $3,300. Owner, 343 East 44th-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
CHOICE LOTS.
Ashland-av., near Harrison-st., 37½x150.
Park-av., between Homan and Kedzie, several lots.
Corner Adams-st. and St. Louis-av., 55x142.
Central Park-av., near Adams; all or part of 75x200.
Warren-av., between Albany and Kedzie, 30x105
Douglas-blvd., near Kedzie-av., 50x180.
Van Buren-st., near Loomis, 100x120.
Fulton-st., near St. Louis-av., 25x130.
Jackson-st., near West 40th-st., 25x125.
Corner Austin-av. and Wood-st., 75x125.
Corner Davlin-av. and Kinzie-st., 50x150.
Corner Humboldt-av. and Meade-st., 50x130.
Also, EXCELLENT MORTGAGES for sale, for various amounts, from $300 to $4,000 each.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOME BARGAINS—
TWELFTH-ST., near Morgan, brick store, $9,000.
Taylor-st., near Ashland-av., brick flats, $7,700.
Harrison-st., near Hoyne, 2 flats, $4,500.
Wentworth-av., near 30th-st. (rent over 10 per cent) $5,000.
43d-st., east of Halsted, store and flats, $6,500.
Corner on W. 12th-st., near Canal; a good saloon corner.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—
208 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st. Tel. 2737.
486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
973 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
250 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
Will sell in smaller pieces or lease 99 years.
Above have switches from Pan-Handle, Wis. Cen. and Northern Pacific railroads. Address Owner,
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THREE HUNDRED FEET on river by two hundred feet deep to Lumber-st., between 11th and 13th-sts.
G. F. SHIPPEY, 209 Opera-House Bldg.

FOR SALE—BRICK STORE AND FLATS ON Milwaukee-av., paying 10 per cent net; $13,000.
I. S. BARKER, Owner, 342 East 44th-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PROPERTY—75x100 ON Desplaines, near Adams; improved; a fine investment for a capitalist.
FELSENTHAL, GROSS & MILLER, Bankers, 109 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—10 lots, Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st. Tel. 2737. Address Owner,
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., R. 4.

FOR SALE—50 FT. VACANT, S. F., 1475 AND 1477 Washington-blvd., 400 ft. from Garfield Park; fine improvements both sides. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st. Tel. 2737.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN RIVER AND HALSTED-st. investments. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ON EASY PAYMENTS, FIRST-class residence arranged for two families; Adams-st., near Oakley. Address T 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—AT $4,200, A 12-ROOM brick house (2 flats) with double lot, east front, on Hamlin-av., near Garfield Park. Get particulars of HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS, WEST Jackson, between 43d and 44th; $775 a piece; four years' time. Address S 158, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—JACKSON-ST., NEAR ASHLAND-AV., an elegant modern flat building, 15 rooms, 2 flats; $14,000. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK FROM LINCOLN PARK, in a delightful location, an elegant 13-room brownstone residence; just completed; contains every modern convenience, including hot water heating system, sideboards, electric appliances, etc., etc.; lot is full size, this is a genuine bargain; plans can be seen at our office. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 104 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—25-FOOT LOT FRONTing on both and running through from Lincoln-av. to Halsted-st.; cheap until Jan. 10. Address S 132, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE STONE-FRONT residence, modern style, in excellent location on the North Side, east of Dearborn-av.; hardwood finish; steam heated. Address M S 19, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NORTH-AV., NEAR LARRABEE-ST., 42 feet, with buildings. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL 9-ROOM HOUSE, No. 141 Garfield boulevard or 55th-st., near State-st. cable; with all modern improvements including furnace and gas-fixtures, lot 25x100 to alley; rented until May 1st at $45 per month; price $5,800. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st. or at branch office 5540 State-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., BET. 73D AND 74TH-sts., e. f., 50x166, $35 per ft. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 117 GARFIELD BOULEVARD, near State-st. cable; lot 37½x180, arranged for two families, each flat of 7 rooms, and bath-room, furnace, and gas-fixtures, and all modern improvements. The up-stairs flat rented for $30 per month. Price $7,750—very cheap. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st. or at branch office 5540 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHAMPLAIN-AV., BETWEEN 67TH and 68th-sts., 75x125; $30 per ft.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—JACKSON PARK—STONY ISLAND-blvd., bet. 64th and 65th-sts.; 50x190; $250 per foot. Address T 2, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—54TH-ST., NEAR KIMBARK-AV., 40x150; $115 per ft. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN IF SOLD TODAY, 61 ft. corner Cottage Grove-av. and 63d-st.... $41
50 ft. 72d-place, near Madison-av.... $11
H. R. FORD, 270 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHAMPLAIN-AV., NEAR 63D-ST., 25x132; $60 per ft. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$1,000 TAKES THE LAST EAST-FRONT lot at Park Side, one block from station; will sell for $1,500 before June 1st next. GEO. M. FADNER, 159 La Salle-st., Basement.

FOR SALE—53D-ST., NEAR KIMBARK-AV., 47x120, s. f.; $130 per ft. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A SNAP—LOT, 219 FEET SOUTH OF 63d-st., on Langley, $2,150. CHAS. MOAK, 116 La Salle-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NEAR 45TH-ST., 128, e.f.; $100 ft. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT 8-ROOM NEW STONE-front residence on Berkeley-av., near 44th-st.; strictly modern; must sacrifice; $4,500; $2,000 cash; will retain lease for 2 years at $70 per month. CHAS. L. WOOD & CO., 605 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CORNER GREENWOOD-AV. AND 61st-st., 55x173; $90 per ft. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—24 LOTS ON VERNON-AV., AT 39D-st., including two corners, cheap.
MIZE BROS., 149 La Salle-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV., NEAR 40TH-ST., x125; $115 per ft. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

FOR SALE—EVANS-AV., NEAR 48TH-ST., 25x125, f.; $105 per ft. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

FOR SALE—$1,000 EACH BUYS THE LAST TWO lots on Cottage Grove-av., near 91st-st.; business property within 2 blocks of the new Illinois Central R. R. shops. GEO. M. FADNER, 159 La Salle-st., Basement.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NEAR 68TH-ST., 25x165, e. f., $41 ft. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 67TH to 70th-st.: 147x140 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 44th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 45th-sts.; 150 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms, from $2,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities; also a subdivision at 73d and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C. R. I. and P. R. R. dummy branch; lots are 25x125 ft. to an alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, 108 La Salle-st. or No. 6131 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE ON 57TH-st., near Winter; 23 minutes from Polk-st. depot; 28 trains daily; fare 5 cents.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV., N. W. COR. 52D-ST., 170; $100 per ft. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WINTER AND SHERMAN-sts., near 57th; 23 minutes from Polk-st. depot; 28 trains daily; fare 5c; $350 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—835 SEMINARY-AV., 8-ROOM HOUSE in A1 condition at a decided bargain to a quick buyer.
A. W. STANMEYER, 300 Northern.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
Lot 40x150 feet in Austin; $17 per foot, near depot.
BORTREE,
86 La Salle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK LOTS $450; WORTH $800; must sell. WALTER B. PHISTER, 119 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BEGIN THE NEW YEAR BY DEciding you will pay no more rent and buy one of those 6, 7, and 8 room houses at Berwyn on easy terms. Suburban Building Co., Room 707, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAINS IN THE MARket; a few choice lots at Tolleston, the new stock-yards, at prices that you can make 100 per cent profit in 60 days. Call and see maps; and will sell on long time payments.
W. P. LARKIN,
151 Monroe-st., R. 34.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES NEAR THE SCHOOL AT Tolleston; very cheap. PERRY RUSSELL, R. 55, 166 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS IN LOTS AT FERNwood, Roseland, and Pullman; easy terms; good suburban service. Call for free plats, tickets, etc.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—
5 acres at Brainard, on the Rock Island road, one block from depot.
Sidewalk laid and trees planted.
Ripe for subdivision.
Price $15,000 for a few days.
Investigate.
L. G. BEES & CO.,
101 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES, ADJOINING EDGEWATER Depot and in the midst of the great Edgewater improvements at about the price at which wild acres are selling one or two miles further north; reasonable terms.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
Exclusively Agents, Room 32, 187 to 191 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—JACKSON PARK—3½ AND 6¾ ACRES; the best acre tract in the market; $10,000 per acre. J. H. KEELER & CO., 423 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—7 ACRES NEAR HARVEY. Address T 19, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 8 ACRES IN LAKE FOREST, $4,000; great bargain.
M. R. BORTREE,
86 La Salle-st., Room 17.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
A farm of 85 acres on shore of Lake Michigan, about 5 miles from Grand Haven; all under high state of cultivation with large orchard of apples, pears, peaches, plums, etc.; clear; a decided bargain at $2,500.
MADDEN BROS.,
167 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
A SPLENDID INVESTMENT.
Four-story and basement cut-stone front building, 44x140 feet deep; lot 44x146 feet deep to an alley; situated on the most desirable block in the City of St. Paul, Minn. Property earning now $11,454 gross annually, or $9,786 net, equal to 6 per cent on a valuation of $163,000. Entire fourth floor and part of third floor not yet rented. Present income is from leases to perfectly responsible parties, expiring May 1, 1894, which lessees will undoubtedly wish to renew. Owner desires to use the money in his business, and will sell for $120,000 cash, or half cash and balance 6 per cent mortgages. Owner will take lease for term of years from buyer at 6 per cent interest, say $7,200 per year, should buyer desire it. Photograph of building will be furnished those desiring same. This property is cheap at $150,000. Address
Lock-Box No. 444, St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE—1,500, 3,500, 4,500, AND 10,000 ACRES OF choice hardwood timber land in Tennessee on navigable streams; will cut 20,000 feet of commercial lumber to the acre; freight to Chicago about $7 per 1,000; value here from $35 to $65 per 1,000 feet; price per acre, only $5; big investment; shrewd men see it.
A. BOYSEN,
Room 36 Times Building, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE HAVE A CLIENT THAT WILL buy 25-foot corners in any part of the city, on business streets or near manufacturing establishments, vacant or with improvements, from $4,000 to $15,000. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
Tel. 620. 171 La Salle-st.

WANTED—OWNERS TO LIST THEIR PROPerty with us; we will push it, advertise it, and charge nothing unless sale is made.
ROBERTS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
717 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—WE HAVE CLIENTS WITH CASH TO buy equities in flats and business property; must be bargains. DOTY BROS & CO.,
155 Washington-st. and 582 W. Madison.

WANTED—ALL OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE wanting prompt sale call on us; no expense or commission unless sale is made.
HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMERS, PROPERTY south of 39th and east of State; no charge unless sale is made. MARK T. LEONARD, 84 Washington-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE, FOR QUICK BUYERS, 50 to 100 feet vacant corners in the vicinity of Cottage Grove-av. cable cars and south of 43d-st.
LOEB & GATZERT,
85 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE FOR A CASH CUSTOMER and quick buyer, down-town fee leased for 99 years without revaluation. LOEB & GATZERT, 85 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—BETWEEN CRAWFORD AND LAWNdale-avs. and Kinzie-st. and Chicago-av. lot or lots for cash; must be cheap; from owners; state location and price. Address S 166, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY VACANT PROPERTY south of 28th-st. on State. In reply give full particulars. Address S 155, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR MYSELF, A HOUSE ON NORTH Side for $7,000 or $8,000; answers from owners solicited; give location. Address T 14, Tribune.

WANTED—THE BEST HOUSE $10,000 WILL BUY, 2 or 3 lots from the lake, North or South Side, within 6 miles from Court-House. A O 108, Tribune.

WANTED—A MODERN RESIDENCE ON MICHIgan-av. south of 32d-st.; must be in first-class condition and can make quick sale.
LOEB & GATZERT,
85 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—ATTRACTIVE HOMES IN Southern California for Chicago property. E. H. HYDE & CO., 1022 Chamber of Commerce.

TO EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE—IMPROVED farm of 120 acres 4 miles south of Worthington, Greene County, Indiana; this is rich black soil with good sub soil; no hills, ponds, or marshes; produces large crops corn, oats, wheat, timothy, and clover; 60 acres in cultivation, balance in woodland and pasture; plenty water, small house and barn; near 3 railroads, three towns, convenient to schools, good society, low taxes, title perfect, no incumbrances, abstract to date; will exchange this for stock of hardware, dry goods, boots, shoes, or clothing.
Address E. E. CROOK,
Worthington, Indiana.

TO EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT STONE-FRONT residence on La Salle-av., near Division-st., all clear, for South Side vacant property.
LOEB & GATZERT,
85 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR FAMILY GROCERIES, good Illinois grain or stock farm, 120 acres, for $3,000; 2 miles from Mississippi River and railroad town. C. KIRKHAM, 2255 Indiana-av.

TO EXCHANGE—$500 FINE COUPE AND HORSE for lot, and will put in some cash. Room 6, 102 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FARMS AND CASH FOR GOOD mdse. Address S 150, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE IMPROVED ILLINOIS farm for stock of goods; will pay cash difference. Address J. E. CONLEY, Coal City, Ind.

WANTED—WELL-BRED MARES AND GELDings in exchange for modern South Side residence, near steam and cable cars. S 154, Tribune.

WANTED—A $25,000 RESIDENCE, NORTH OF 47th-st., near I. C. R. R., in exchange for vacant lots at Grand Crossing. L. G. BEES & CO.,
101 Monroe-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CENtral business property at 5 and 6 per cent.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY LOANED ON CHICAgo real estate, funds on hand, at lowest rates; property examined promptly and no charge made for drawing papers.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real-estate at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; funds on hand; no delay or charge for drawing papers; large loans at low rates a specialty. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 25 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY (including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, IN large and small amounts, at 5, 6, AND 7 PER CENT.
LOEB & GATZERT,
85 Dearborn-st., Rooms 307 and 308.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
E. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate at 5½ per cent, 6 per cent, and 7 per cent. DOTY BROS. & CO.,
155 and 157 Washington and 582 Madison.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON IMproved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 155 Washington.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE AT LOW est rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. JUDD, Loan Dept. Mgr., s. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

TO LOAN—$2,500, $3,000, OR $6,000 ON GOOD REAL estate. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., Room 6.

WANTED—MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD INSIDE improved property at 6 per cent; most always have a few good loans on hand.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
Tel. 620. 171 La Salle-st.

FINANCIAL.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY? KINDLY CALL. Loans made in amounts from $1 to $1,000 at the rate of 3, 4, and 5 per cent on gold and silver, diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, secured notes, goods in storage, furniture, pianos. If you wish to make a loan privately and desire to be treated honorably call to R. HEYMAN, Room 4, second floor, 142 Dearborn-st., S. W. Cor. Madison.

BUELOW, BLUECHER & HEIMANN, REAL EState and investment brokers, 217-225 Dearborn-st., Rooms 837 and 838; For sale—Houses, lots, and all kinds of business. Money loaned on good security at cheap rates.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT—ANY LOANS made at lowest market rates. W. R. THRASHER, 88 Washington-st., main floor.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—MORTGAGES ON CHICAGO REAL estate, netting purchasers 6 and 7 per cent, in large and small amounts.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—OVER $100,000 WORTH PAR VALUE, gilt-edged mortgages on improved Chicago real estate. Apply to J. S. RALSTON, with Sturges, Barker & Betz, 153 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$500 IN STOCKS AT A LARGE DIScount for immediate cash. Address S 153, Tribune.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale, less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REMODELING OF THEIR FORMER OFFICES AT NO. 86 LA SALLE-ST., THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY HAVE MOVED TEMPORARILY TO NOS. 119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST. "GROUND FLOOR."
ADVANCES. LOANS.
DO YOU WANT MONEY?
ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST.
ON ACCOUNT OF THE REMODELING OF THEIR FORMER OFFICES AT NO. 86 LA SALLE-ST. THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY HAVE MOVED TEMPORARILY TO NOS. 119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST.
"GROUND FLOOR."

WANTED—WE HAVE $300,000 TO INVEST IN first-class fees leased for 99 years. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 56, 175 Dearborn-st.

$20 TO $500 LOANED TO HONEST PEOPLE ON furniture, pianos, jewelry, etc.; any good security; no removal of property; low rates; honest dealing. KNOWLTON, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 402.

$1,000 TO $5,000 STOCK IN A LARGE LOCAL manufacturing corporation that is now paying and has paid better than 10 per cent cash yearly dividends; will sell for cash or trade for suburban realty; stock is gilt edge and is open for close investigation. Address T 26, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS—NO REVALUATION. LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES.
50x100, 75x100, 100x100 } Harrison, near Desplaines-st.
272x100, 100x126, 150x126, 250x126, 2,000x156 } Pan-Handle and Norther Pacific R. R. systems and Taylor-st. Can furnish any size wanted.
Address owner. (Tel. 2737)
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

255 MICHIGAN-AV.—SINGLE ROOMS WITH board.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with excellent board.

2226 WABASH-AV.—LARGE HANDSOME ROOM, also single room; excellent board; reasonable.

2953 GROVELAND-AV.—PERSONS ROOMING in the vicinity of 29th and 30th-sts. can secure excellent table board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ON SOUTH SIDE WOULD board two gentlemen; an excellent opportunity for one desiring the comforts of a refined home. Address N 120, Tribune.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND BOARD AND rooms in strictly private Jewish family; location handy to cable and steam cars; South Side. Address A R 7, Tribune office.

North Side.

127 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms; excellent board; home comforts; reasonable.

221 ONTARIO-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board; walking distance from business center.

236 LA SALLE-AV.—LARGE, DESIRABLE, warm double room, also cozy single room, with board. References.

352 LA SALLE-AV.—FRONT AND BACK ROOMS, second floor; day board.

376 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—DESIRABLE WARM furnished rooms, with good board; reasonable.

West Side.

271 SOUTH LEAVITT-ST.—AN ELEGANT EASTfront alcove to rent, with board, to refined couple; house newly decorated, finely furnished, and very pleasant; just the place for couple wanting nice home with private family; good neighborhood and most convenient portion of West Side; Harrison or Van Buren-st. cars. References.

Miscellaneous.

461 ROOKERY—CARR & CO.—WE WILL SHOW you best rooms and boarding places free; strangers invited to call; open evenings.

GRAND PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INDIANA—$3 weekly; transients, 50c; 4 minutes from Court-House; restaurant, popular prices; steam heat, elevator, hot water; Turkish baths, 50c; no extra charge for all night; newly ventilated; table d'hote, 25c.

WE CAN GIVE YOU MORE INFORMATION about a boarding place in fifteen minutes than you can find out by yourself in a week, and it costs you nothing. G. H. GORDON & CO.,
225 Dearborn-st., Suite 504-506.

Hotels.

HOTEL MIDLAND, EUROPEAN, OPPOSITE THE Rookery Building, 185 Adams-st., new and modern; rooms steam heated; beds have no equal; elevator service; strangers should stop at the Midland; rates $1 per day. F. H. THOMPSON, Propr.

WAVERLY HOTELS AND TEMPERANCE COFFEE-HOUSES, Clark and Lake-sts. and 262 Clark-st., Adjoining Board of Trade; half block from general Post-Office.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR YOUNG LADY, 20, IN SMALL PRIvate family, West Side; state terms, which must be reasonable. Address S 148, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A FARMER'S FAMILY, NEAR CHIcago, for a young man in poor health, where some light out-door employment could be had in partial payment. Address JOHN COLBY, Lake Forest, Ill.

BOARD—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, or furnished rooms without board, can find what they want free of charge by calling on WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER with refined family, in vicinity of Jefferson Park. Address S 136, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND LARGE SOUTH FRONT ROOM—By young couple in private family, between Ashland and Western-avs., Park-av. and Jackson-blvd. Address T 6, Tribune office.

BOARD—THE BEST, CHEAPEST, THE QUICKest way to rent your rooms is by listing with G. H. GORDON & CO., 225 Dearborn-st., Suite 504-506.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND ROOM FOR furniture; what have you? Address T 27, Tribune.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—SOME DRIVING, DRAFT, AND express horses, for which I will exchange exceptionally good South Side lots. These lots are clear and are in the best part of South Englewood inside of the city limits and within four blocks of two stations on the Rock Island suburban line. These lots will be exchanged at their cash value, as to which I invite close investigation. The title is perfect and a certified abstract will be furnished with each lot. This is by no means the class of property which is usually offered in trade for horses, but is property in a subdivision where lots are being constantly sold for cash to a good class of buyers. I am in a position to place horses and owners desiring to sell can in this way get a good, full price instead of sacrificing their horses, as must be done for cash at this time of the year.
O. J. BARRETT,
94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av car-barns.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD, HONEST work or business horse; only 6 years old; also fine store or delivery wagon. Club Stable, 2113 Wabash-av.

FINE CARRIAGES AND HARNESS, 377 AND 379 Wabash-av., Birdsell Mfg. Co.

AS I HAVE SOLD MY HORSE WILL SELL my top buggy and store wagon cheap. 2113 Wabash-av. E. H. THOMAS.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—HANDSOME milk wagon; used few times; suitable for baker or laundry; no use for it. Private barn, 28 23d-st., between South Park and Calumet-avs.

NOTICE—DEC. 28, 1890.
I now throw open to the public the large and elegant new brick stables situated at Nos. 2222 to 2230 Indiana-av. (entrance at No. 2228 Indiana-av.); this stable is first-class in all and every respect—second to none. Carriages, broughams, coaches, and landaus to let at all hours; equal to private teams; by the month a specialty.
MINEOLIA STABLES,
2222 to 2230 Indiana-av.
F. C. BARLOW, Prop.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—FLAT-TOP OAK DESK, $8.50, COST $18; also other office fixtures. 85 Dearborn-st. Room 315.

WANTED—STONE SHELVING AND COUNTers; must be cheap. Address S 159, Tribune.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—ONE HANDSOME AND GENUine St. Bernard pup, 4 months old, with correct white markings, black shadings, and large bone; one St. Bernard bitch, 2 years old, from registered stock.
PROF. ROACH, 176 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
Old newspapers at 25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD 153 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

GRAVEL AND CEMENT ROOFING—OLD ROOFS repaired; all work guaranteed; now is the time to prepare for winter; estimates free.
JNO. N. COFFIN, 5 Wabash-av., 5th floor.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 108 Dearborn-st.—The stone-front, 9-room residence No. 3343 Indiana-av.; very cheap to May 1. Key at 3349, second door south.

TO RENT—2344 PRAIRIE-AV.—TWO-STORY and basement stone-front house, 11 rooms. Wabash-av., near 22d-st., furnished house, 20 rooms, in fine order.
A. D. HYDE, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., NEAR 18TH-ST.—fine large 9-room house; first-class repair; cheap rent to May, 1892; possession at once. RHODES BROS. & CO., 415 Home Insurance Bldg.

FOR RENT—FINE MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSE, 3123 Rhodes-av. Also 9-room house, 139 37th-st. Inquire at 3155 Rhodes-av. or 51, 170 Madison-st.

FOR RENT—1925? MICHIGAN-AV.—FINE LOcation for large boarding house. C. G. WHEELER, 148 Lake-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIdence. Particulars at 66, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE SIX-ROOM FLAT, WITH bath, gas, hot and cold water, janitor service, etc., rent $20, in building n. e. cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 37th-st.; entrance 76 37th-st. Apply on premises or
WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—NICE 4-ROOM FLAT AT 18 28TH-ST., for $10. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
Telephone 620. 171 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NICE 5-ROOM FLATS WITH ALL CONveniences; new building, 536, 538, and 540 Wabash-av.; janitor service; well lighted and ventilated; only 10 minutes' walk to Court-House; janitor on premises to show flats. JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THREE, SIX, AND SEVEN ROOM apartments, Prairie-av. and 31st-st.
F. T. HASKELL, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7-ROOM FLAT, 232 MICHigan-av.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS; BATH, PANTRY, laundry; furnace rooms; new; very nice. Calumet-av. and 37th-st. W. D. BISHOPP, 3333 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—349 WABASH-AV., 2D FLOOR, $45; 3D floor, $40; reduction until May 1.
SAWYER & GARRETT,
89 Madison-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLAT, OAK TRIM, fuel gas ranges, radiators, etc; $35. Apply 4347 Berkeley-av.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL CORNER APARTMENT of six rooms in the new Olinger Building, corner Indiana-av. and 37th-st. boulevard. Apply at 3507 Indiana-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—
4-room flat, 14 Morgan-st. $14.50
5-room flat, 8 Morgan-st. 18.50
5-room flat, 274 W. Randolph-st. 25.00
6-room flat, 276 W. Randolph-st. 27.50
Freight elevator; janitor service. Janitor, Flat E, 274 Randolph-st., or V. H. SURGHNOR,
85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

TO RENT—NICE 5-ROOM FLAT AT 44 AUSTIN-av., $12. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
Tel. 620. 171 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT 7-ROOM FLATS; every modern convenience; well lighted; good neighborhood; rent cheap. Call at 1029 Adams-st.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLAT; JANITOR SERVice. Apply at 170 Laflin-st., third floor.

Lake.

TO RENT—NORMAL PARK—LIGHTEST AND prettiest small flats in city, 6804 Yale-st.; 3 and 4 rooms; $13 and $18; select tenants; janitor, etc. D. W. STORRS, 6732 Wentworth-av., or 355 Rookery.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—5725 WENTWORTH-AV.—FLAT, FIVE rooms and bath; $15. 79 Dearborn-st., Room 48.

TO RENT—IN THE ROSALIE, CORNER 57TH-ST. and Rosalie-court, a 7-room apartment, completely furnished. CHANDLER & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—GENTLEMEN WHO WANT all the luxuries in the shape of a quiet, richly furnished, well kept room in a first-class, respectable house at about one-half hotel prices, call at Dearborn Park Building, 5 and 6 east Washington-st.; steam heat, elevator, etc., table first-class.

TO RENT—119 FIFTH-AV.—LARGE WELL FURnished rooms, first floor, reasonable.

TO RENT—LARGE AND COMMODIOUS ROOM; everything new and first-class. Inquire at 193 E. Washington-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—2209 WABASH-AV.—AN ELEGANT suite of large rooms; also other rooms; visitors to city, or others, should call; why pay big prices to hotels when you can get nicer rooms more reasonable?

TO RENT—ONE WELL FURNISHED SINGLE front room, with all improvements, at $7 per month. 13 Twenty-second-st., near Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping; also other rooms. 3508 Lake-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT AND back rooms, well heated. 1555 Michigan-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—8 WASHINGTON-PLACE—PLEASANT rooms, with or without board. Address S 138, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—
SOUTH SIDE STORES.
State-st., near 32d-st., $50.
Cottage Grove-av., near 35th-st., with rooms above, $45.
31st-st., near State-st., 25x75, $45.
No. 59 3d-av., 25x100, steam heat, $115.
HARRISON BROTHERS,
'Phone 5112. 121 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1891—
Corner store and basement,
State-st., near Harrison,
50 feet front.
KEEBLER & CO., Exclusive Agents,
Tel. 5045. 146 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
State-st., between Monroe and Washington, two stores and building.
Clark-st., store, near Madison-st.
For saloon, corner store, $3,000; prominent location. ROUNDS & CLOUGH,
156 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES 3202–3204 COTTAGE Grove-av.; new; rent reasonable.
GEORGE M. SCHMIDT,
419 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE, 540 WABASH-av. Apply to janitor, on premises all day, or
JAMES WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT store, 208 5th-av.; immediate possession.
F. T. HASKELL, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—311 35TH-ST., FINE, LIGHT STORE, 20x60 feet; low rent. SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STORE, 297 35TH-ST., near the corner Indiana-av., adjoining office of American Express company. Apply at 3507 Indiana-av.

FOR RENT—STORE, 30X100, STATE, NEAR Monroe-st.; favorable terms to good tenant.
J. T. VAN SMITH & CO., 107 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORES—BETWEEN RIVER AND Halsted-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE CORNER FOR DRUGGIST or jeweler. 140 W. Madison-st.; $40.

TO RENT—CHOICE SMALL STORE, PLATE front, 321 Ogden-av., only $18. D. W. STORRS, 217 La Salle-st., R. 355.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—STORES AND BUSINESS PROPerty. OGDEN & McNAUGHTON,
85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES IN WHOLESALE AND REtail districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES, FLOORS, AND BUILDings. ROUNDS & CLOUGH, 156 La Salle-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—5631 WENTWORTH-AV.—STOREroom to May 1 at $20. 79 Dearborn-st., Room 48. J. L. CURTIS.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE OFFICE ON third floor of Owings Building, corner Dearborn and Adams; handsomely decorated; in first-class order. Inquire immediately 302 Owings Building.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 681.

TO RENT—(HALF PRICE) AT 127 LA SALLE-ST.—Large main floor office, smaller third floor office, and top floor sleeping-rooms. Call Room 9.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM; ALL FURNISHED; cheap. Room 34, 151 Monroe-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Barns.

TO RENT—LARGE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick barn, 24 stalls, and accommodations for an equal number of vehicles; rear of 538 and 540 Wabash-av. Apply to janitor on premises all day, or
JAMES WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS FOR LIGHT manufacturing in my elegant new building; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; toilet closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; rent $20 per month upward; send for catalogue. Telephone 4166. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st.

TO RENT—WILL BUILD A FACTORY TO SUIT any good tenant in almost any location desired and give lease at low rental for term of years, commencing May 1st. We have a large list of vacant manufacturing property to improve. If none of our land suits you we will buy land that does and improve it. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—NO. 265 S. WATER-ST. and No. 244 Lake-st.; entire building 25x100 feet, four stories and basement, running through from South Water to Lake-st.; freight elevator, etc.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Exclusive Agents,
Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—REVERE HOUSE, 200 ROOMS, OPPOsite County Buildings; all modern improvements; also buildings 221 to 227 Kinzie-st., 80x100; whole or in part; concrete floors in basement; also basements and flats. Apply to owner,
THOMAS MACKIN,
276 E. Indiana-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS AND ROOMS, WITH POWER in modern manufacturing buildings located on the North, South, and West Sides. We handle the most extensive list of property of this description of any office in Chicago. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FROM JAN. 1 OR MAY 1—A 60-ROOM hotel near the corner of State and Van Buren-sts.; 5 year lease. KEEBLER & COMPANY,
Down-town Renting Agents,
Tel. 5045. 146 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—39 AND 41 S. CANAL-ST., SECOND floor; also basement, with engine if desired.
SAWYER & GARRETT,
89 Madison-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING, SUITABLE for warehouse, manufacturing, or wholesale business; elevators, engine, boilers, steam heat, etc.
RICE & CREIGHTON, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WAREHOUSES AND MANUFACTuring buildings all over the city. If you expect to make a change now or later send us word and we will call on you and keep your wants in view. We are prepared to erect buildings to suit tenants.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TO PRINTERS, ETC.—WITH STEAM power and heat, in Taylor Building, 140 to 146 Monroe-st., 1 floor, 45x175; 1 room, 45x90; 1 45x70, 1 45x55, 1 30x30; from $40 month upward; freight and passenger elevators; splendid light and janitor service; automatic fire-sprinklers; low insurance; best location in the city. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Telephone 4166.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANufacturing. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COMPLETE, LARGE dining-room in forty-room building full of roomers. 47 S. Carpenter-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR manufacturing. OGDEN & McNAUGHTON,
85 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—
WE SOLICIT
THE RENTING, CARE, AND MANAGEMENT OF HOUSES, OFFICE, BUSINESS, MANUFACTURING, AND APARTMENT BUILDINGS.
Remember we have a separate and special department for above branch of our business under the direct supervision of an experienced and able man.
Special attention is given to the interests of nonresidents. DAVID M. McLEAN & CO.,
97 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK, WITH DESK room, cheap; must be pleasant and light. Address S 169, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE ARE HAVING A great many calls for rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with and without board; parties having unoccupied rooms and wishing them rented will do well to list them with WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

WANTED—TO RENT—OWNERS LIST YOUR houses, flats, and stores for rent with REXFORD & BELLAMY, Room 20, 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ELIGIBLE SECOND story front about 25x50, or a very accessible basement for ladies' pastry luncheon room; must be located within easy radius of State and Madison. Address T 45, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AUCTION NOTICE—
Handsome household furniture and upright piano and appointments of the elegant residence 2977 Indiana-av. will be sold out by public auction next Wednesday, Dec. 31, commencing at 10:30 a. m. sharp, rain or shine; we have been instructed by the owner to close positively without limit or reserve all of the elegant furniture, upright piano, magnificent bric-a-brac, and elegant collection of oil-paintings, which are in first-class condition, as the house was only recently furnished; the front parlor contains a handsome parlor suit of five pieces, upholstered in a rich silk brocatelle, was made to order, and cost $300; handsome mahogany-finish standing cabinet, also an onyx one; two beautiful mantel cabinets, French plates; elegant cherry plush-top table, fine pedestals, and brass easel; two very elegant oil-paintings, large figure subjects, the "Unexpected Return" and the "Strolling Tumblers," painted by Hemberch; also four others, modern subjects; fine French bronze statues, and a collection of high-class bric-a-brac, such as Hungarian, French, Doulton, Persia, Cora, Satsuma, Carlsbad, etc.; Moquet and rugs, carpet, fine lace curtains, and a very elaborate piano lamp, fine onyx clock, etc.; the back parlor and sitting-room contain 3 parlor suits, tables, writing-desk, cabinets, easels, paintings, water-colors, rugs, clocks, and numerous vases; a handsome upright piano, cost $550 3 months ago, folding bed, etc.; dining-room, a very fine oak sideboard, eight leather dining-room chairs, leather lounge, fine oak extension table, fine silverware, carpet, mantel mirror, clock and bronze, engravings, matting, ice-box; three bedrooms, fine cherry bedroom set, chiffoniers, oak bedroom sets, lamps, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, springs, rugs, toilet sets, Wilton rug couches, odd chairs, fine oak hall-stand, etc. Parties in want of fine furniture, as good as new, should attend this sale. Bargains can be had; no price; everything to go. Conditions of sale: Cash deposit required; goods to be immediately taken away. Catalogue at house; goods on view 8 o'clock morning of sale. Auctioneers: PARKER, PLATT, WILLIAMS & CO.

A $40 BRILLIANT JEWEL SQUARE PARLOR stove.....$15
A $20 small parlor heater, damaged, stove..... 4
A $10 small good heater stove..... 4
A $15 walnut standing desk..... 3
A $20 walnut cashier, glass top..... 10
A $20 cherry show-case, latest style..... 15
CHAPIN'S, 128 South Halsted-st.
Few doors from Adams.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call on us before selling. FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 83 Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—
Old newspapers at 25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

FOLDING BEDS TILL YOU CAN REST; ALL kinds. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co. 383 W. Madison-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of hotels and private residences purchased without delay. W., 21 Park-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE OF A 20-room house at a great bargain; splendid house for boarders and roomers. A. D. HYDE, 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED FLAT—SPLENDIDLY furnished flat of 6 rooms, No. 671 North Wells-st., near Lincoln Park; price $750; rent $30. Call on OWNER, second flat.

FOR SALE—NEWLY FURNISHED 16 ROOMS; 1224 Wabash-av.; rooms all filled; will sell cheap for cash if sold this week; good reasons for selling.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF SIX-ROOM FLAT, almost new; also lease of flat until May 1; desirable location; a bargain. Address for ten days, OSCAR M. GOODWIN, 825 Euclid-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CLAIRVOYANCE—MME. MARREE, THE great and noted clairvoyant and astrologist, born with a double veil and greatest prophetic gift of second sight in clairvoyance of the nineteenth century; $5,000 challenge to any one who can equal her in consultation on dead and living friends or enemies, on business matters, marriages, and losses of every description. Reveals mysteries, designates hidden coin or minerals, locates lingering diseases. Mme. Marree is the greatest living natural clairvoyant on earth. She reads your secret and open life with as much ease as though in ordinary conversation. All believing themselves conjured or bewitched should wear the charm of the ancient talisman for good luck. Advice to young men how to gain riches and what best adapted for, and to business-men their gain or loss in worldly goods. Advice to ladies how to gain happiness and peace. Mme. Marree predicted President Harrison's election and the assassination of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield. Was the only one predicted the World's Fair in Chicago from the commencement. Her predictions are always exactly and truthfully fulfilled; you believe what you hear and know yourself. Warns the public to beware of all who imitate her name and advertisement. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. 337 West Van Buren-st., above Aberdeen, first flat. Always at home. All call and know the truth.

CALL ON MME. BELL, 94 NORTH CLARK-ST.; she will tell your future.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT fortune-teller and healer. 445 West Madison-st.

STORAGE.

A SAFE PLACE IN WHICH TO STORE FURNIture, pianos, and merchandise is the Chicago Storage Warehouse, 97 to 103 Van Buren-st., near Clark. Tel. 801. SNOW & GOODNOW, Props.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,273.

A CLEAN, LIGHT PLACE TO STORE HOUSEhold goods, trunks, etc., is at the Illinois Fireproof Warehouse, 46 to 50 N. Morgan-st. Tel. 7,260.

EMPIRE BEDSTEAD COMPANY, 381 AND 383 W. Madison-st. Storage for furniture and all merchandise; separate rooms. Telephone 4,224.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, and well ventilated; 6-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 79-81-83 Van Buren-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,573.
S. Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543.
GEORGE PARRY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AXE COMPANY,
December 13, 1890.
Public notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Axe Company will be held on the 15th day of January, 1891, at the hour of 12 o'clock m., at the office of the company, for the purpose of considering the question of increasing the capital stock from $30,000 to $100,000.
Signed,
ROBERT KENNEDY,
J. A. GIVENS JR.,
W. W. YOUNG,
H. F. MEIKLE,
Majority of Directors.

NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP KNOWN AS Smith, Obergfell & Larson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. FERDINAND SMITH,
FREDERICK OBERGFELL,
Chicago, Dec. 29. JOHN A. LARSON.
The Smith-Obergfell Manufacturing Company will continue the business at the same place.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Palladio Office Building Company of Chicago will be held at the office of the company on Ohio-st., near Kingsbury-st., on Saturday, January 10, 1891, at 11 o'clock a. m.
WILLIAM CURRER, Secretary.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE NEELY SHOE—
$2, $3, $4, $5, $6.
CHRISTMAS SLIPPERS,
50c to $3.
Open evenings. NEELY BROS.,
152 West Madison-st.
One door east of dime museum.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST.—Advice free; confidential cases a specialty; business quietly transacted.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 148 EAST INDIANA-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

BOOKS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS; rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BUY OF THE MANUFACTURERS
CHICKERING—CHICKERING.
CHICKERING—CHICKERING.
CHICKERING—CHICKERING.
Our new warerooms (the most beautiful in the United States) are now open, and a large assortment of
GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS MANUFACTURED BY
CHICKERING & SONS,
CHASE BROTHERS,
MATHUSHEK & SON, AND
S. T. GORDON & SON.
1 on exhibition and for sale at reasonable prices and on most liberal terms. New scales, new repeating action, French pitch.
OVER 400 PIANOS TO SELECT FROM.
Especial attention of professional musicians and connoisseurs is called to CHICKERING & SONS' PATENT COMBINATION OF THE AGRAFFE AND SUSPENSION BRIDGE, one of the most valuable improvements ever introduced in the pianoforte.
An unlimited guarantee with every CHICKERING and CHASE BROS. piano.
Reasonable prices; cash or monthly payments.
This being the Western house of Chickering & Sons and Chase Bros. purchasers will have the advantage of dealing direct with the manufacturers. New pianos to rent. Old pianos taken in exchange. Every piano guaranteed as represented or money refunded.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av., Andrews Building.
FRANK H. KING, Manager.

ADAM SCHAAF
CORNER W. MADISON AND MORGAN-STS.,
MANUFACTURERS OF PIANOS.
In addition to our large stock of new Schaaf, Vose & Sons, Decker, and Kroeger pianos we offer for sale the following second-hand instruments; every piano warranted to be as represented; salesrooms open evenings:
3 upright pianos.....$125, $135, $145
4 Vose & Sons.....$175, $190, $200, $250
4 Kroeger & Sons.....$175, $200, $225, $250
4 Schaafs.....$150, $165, $175, $225
1 Mathushek.....$140
3 Deckers.....$175, $200, $250
5 uprights, each.....$100
6 squares, all makes.....$20 to $70
Some of these pianos are practically as good as new. Any of the above can be purchased on easy payments to suit buyers.
200 pianos to rent at $3, $4, and $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SOMETHING FOR A HOLIDAY PRESENT—
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN ANTIQUE OAK.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN MAHOGANY.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN FIGURED ASH.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN BURL WALNUT.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN POLISHED EBONY.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN MOTTLED WALNUT.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN BURL ASH.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN ROSEWOOD.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN ENGLISH OAK.
DECKER BROS. BABY GRAND PIANOS.
DECKER BROS. PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.
These pianos are the highest type of the manufacturer's skill, and are the nearest approach to the ideal perfection yet attained by any maker.
Do not decide what piano you will purchase before you have seen and heard the DECKER BROTHERS pianos.
ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st., and 49, 51, 53 Jackson-st.

MASON & HAMLIN.
PIANOS.
MASON & HAMLIN.
ORGANS.
Large variety.
Special designs
For Holidays.
BARGAINS in slightly used PIANOS AND ORGANS.
$20 upwards.
Cash or easy payments.
MASON & HAMLIN,
149 Wabash-av.

REASONS WHY
you should buy your piano at W. W. KIMBALL CO'S.
BECAUSE—They sell strictly on the one-price system.
BECAUSE—They give the best value for your money.
BECAUSE—Their instruments are standard, and exactly as represented.
BECAUSE—They fully guarantee all goods, and their responsibility is unquestioned.
BECAUSE—When you buy a second-hand piano, you can get price paid for it, any time in two years, towards new piano.
BECAUSE—You can be accommodated on time payments if desired.
BECAUSE—You will have the largest stock in the city to select from.
BECAUSE—They sell on easy terms and at lowest prices.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Cor. State and Jackson-sts.

"NOT HOW CHEAP, BUT HOW GOOD."
DECKER BROTHERS' Matchless Pianos. — To buy a cheap piano because it is cheap is very poor economy. The best is really the cheapest in the end and infinitely more satisfactory. We can satisfy the most critical, for the matchless DECKER BROTHERS' PIANO HAS NO SUPERIORS.
ESTEY Pianos. CAMP & CO. Pianos. ARION Pianos. — THE ESTEY PIANO, with its new repeating action, broad, full tone, and even scale, affords the musician all the technical possibilities of the grand piano, together with all the advantages peculiar to the upright.
ESTEY Organs. CAMP & CO. Organs. — CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.
Prices ranging from $200 to $1,000.
Pianos and organs to rent, with privilege of subsequent purchase.
Tuning, repairing, and moving by skillful workmen.
ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st., and 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

BUY A
SCHAAF } CHICAGO-MADE PIANO.
SCHAAF } PIANOS.
SCHAAF } Factory 15, 17, 19, 21 Clinton-st.
Seven-year warranty given with each piano.
Salesrooms open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

CHICKERING PIANO—
In fine order.
$10 down, $8 monthly.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

PIANO BUYERS
PIANO BUYERS
PIANO BUYERS
should not fail to take advantage of the present opportunity offered for selecting an instrument from the largest and most complete assortment of STEINWAY, A. B. CHASE, KURTZMAN, LESTER, GEO. W. LYON, and other pianos ever exhibited in this city.
This most magnificent display of especially selected instruments for the holiday trade, and our favorable prices and terms commend themselves.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 and 176 Wabash-av.
The only authorized representatives in Chicago for the
STEINWAY PIANO.
STEINWAY PIANO.
STEINWAY PIANO.

AFTER CHRISTMAS BARGAINS.
PIANOS.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC.
$200, $225, $250, $275, $300, and upward.
Conover Bros., Colby, C. A. Smith & Co., Jewett, and Ayres & Wygant.
Best instruments for least money in Chicago.
Second-hand pianos $35 to $150,
Cash or on installments.
New pianos for rent.
AYRES & WYGANT CO.,
Also general agents for
STECK-STECK-STECK PIANOS,
182 and 184 Wabash-av.

SHONINGER PIANOS.
A fine selection now on exhibition at manufacturer's warerooms. Perfect in
TONE, ACTION, AND WORKMANSHIP.
Elegant cases in new designs. Sold for cash or monthly payments at
MANUFACTURER'S PRICES;
Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. New upright pianos to rent. Rent allowed if purchased.
B. SHONINGER CO., 225 State-st.

LEFT WITH US ON SALE—FINE, LARGE Upright piano; 7⅓ octaves; triple strung; price, with cover and stool, $135, cash or payments.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

NO FANCY PRICES
FOR PIANOS AT
223 Wabash-av.,
J. O. TWICHELL.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, $250 ON PAYments; rent, $4; squares, $25 to $150; rent, $3. HORACE BRANCH, 248 State-st.

10 SQUARE PIANOS—
ALL MAKES.
$5 per month.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

ESTABLISHED 1835.
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
PIANO MANUFACTURERS.
HIGHEST GRADE.
Prices moderate. Terms to suit
First-class pianos for rent at reasonable rates.
Bargains in second-hand square and upright pianos.
Warerooms, 156-158 Wabash-av.
Manufactory, 91-93 East Indiana-st.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE—
1 Chickering.....$190 | 1 Hazelton.....$155
1 Weber.....150 | 1 Fischer.....175
1 Bauer.....185 | 1 Emerson.....165
2 Vose & Sons.....130 | 1 Haines.....125
Payments, $5 to $10 per month.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

HAZELTON PIANO, HANDSOME ROSEwood case, in fine condition; a bargain; $175; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY'S CARD—
During the holiday season we will show a magnificent stock of goods, embracing every style of musical instrument or furnishing known. In our piano warehouse you will find instruments in mahogany, walnut, oak, rosewood, cherry, ash, birch, cedar, laurel, and other fancy woods, the choicest output of the
KNABE, KROEGER, FISCHER,
STEINWAY, NEW ENGLAND,
PEASE,
And other factories. The prices of these pianos range from $200 to $1,000, according to design and finish, and all buyers, whether wageworkers or capitalists, can find instruments to suit their individual requirements.
We make no extra charge for the beautifully-carved fancy wood cases during this holiday season, but will sell all styles at the same low prices governing our pianos in plain cases. This is an unprecedented offer which careful buyers should certainly take advantage of. In other lines our display is equally good. We are showing
Musical boxes in every style,
Genuine old violins,
Superior new violins,
Double action harps,
Church and parlor organs,
Aeolians, or self-playing organs,
Guitars, mandolins, banjos, zithers, cornets, flutes, musical cabinets,
Portfolios, wrappers, piano chairs, stools, and scarfs,
Plain and fancy cases for the various instruments,
Musical literature, gift books, and
Musical publications of all kinds.
LYON & HEALY,
Warerooms, State and Monroe-sts.
Factory, Randolph-st. and Ogden-av.
For the accommodation of our patrons our warerooms will be kept open evenings till 10 o'clock between the 15th and 24th inst.

$5 MONTHLY UNTIL PAID BUYS A NEW upright piano, fully warranted; price $165, $175, $200, and $225.
French walnut, mahogany, rosewood, and oak cases. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

FINE, ELEGANT CABINET GRAND UPrights, slightly soiled in show windows (can be repolished), at a decided bargain. Cash or easy payments. Also
1 Miller.....$100 | 1 Marsh.....$25
1 Knabe.....150 | 1 Boardman & Gray.....50
1 Steinway.....200 | 1 Waters.....80
1 Treyser.....95 | 1 Miller.....85
Chicago Music Co., 195 and 197 Wabash-av.

$100 BUYS A HAINES BROS. PIANO.
A bargain.
Easy payments.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

UP ONE FLIGHT—LOW RENT MAKES low prices; a fair upright, $50; others at $100, $125, and up; also a large stock of new Kranich & Bach, Wegman, Krell, Bryant, and others; easy payments; or rent. J. A. BRYANT,
207 Wabash-av., next door to Walker's.

SCHOMACKER GOLD STRING PIANOS,
145-147 Wabash-av.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
Look for our list of bargains in this paper Sunday.

MEDICAL.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR J. F. RENNERT, 41 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

FRANCIS OSBALDESTON'S MASSAGE AND Swedish Movement Cure Institute, office, R. 38, 75 E. Madison-st.; school of instruction n. e. corner of Indiana-av. and Thirty-first-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $5,000, SPECIALTIES in children's clothing. Address T 7, Tribune.

WANTED—A CARPENTER CONTRACTOR AS partner in a sash and door manufactory; must have some capital. Address A R 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO CORRESPOND WITH PARTY who has had experience in the ice business, with a view to partnership; none but honest parties with good references considered. A1 references furnished. Address S 171, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN WITH $300 CASH WANTS PARTY at once with $300 to join him in strictly cash enterprise that we can clear $500 per month sure. I am a hustler and want party to take charge of office; particulars at interview. Address S 147, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

T. MAYOR—BOILER AND FURNACE MASON repairing. Residence Gault House. Tel. 1,637.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Steamers.

1840—FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY—1890
OF THE OLD RELIABLE
CUNARD LINE.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE every Saturday from New York. Also Fortnightly Wednesday Sailings. Besides a weekly service (from Boston) every Saturday. THIS LINE HAS THE LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT FLEET IN THE WORLD. Its character, record, and general reputation for speed, comfort, and safety (having never lost a passenger in the 50 years of its existence) requires no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dept.,
124 Randolph-st. (under Sherman House.

INMAN LINE.
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
FRANCIS C. BROWN
Gen'l Western Agent.
32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE.
NEW YORK AND HAVRE-PARIS IN ONE WEEK.
Entire Fleet of Large Express Steamers. No crossing of channel. No Transfer of Baggage.
Apply early for good accommodations.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent,
170 Washington-st., Chicago.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.—Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices 207 and 209 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Portland	* 8:00am, † 5:20pm, ‡11:00pm	*10:35pm, * 9:20am, * 7:00am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*11:20am, †11:00pm	* 7:00pm, * 7:00am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:20am	1:45pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00pm, * 7:20pm, * 7:20pm	* 1:15pm, * 4:00pm, *11:00am
Marquette & Lake Superior	* 7:20pm	* 7:00am
Green Bay & Menominee	*11:20am	* 7:00am
Sioux City, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco	† 6:00pm, ‡11:10pm	* 9:20am, * 7:15am
Dubuque, Iowa and Dakota points	*11:40am, ‡11:10pm	* 2:15pm, * 7:15am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	‡11:10pm	* 7:15am

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ‡Daily.
For time to other points apply at ticket offices.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:50 am	† 6:50 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:50 am	† 2:15 pm
Burlington and Local Points	*11:45 am	* 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:25 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:25 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:25 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:20 pm	* 9:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 6:10 pm	* 1:00 pm
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver	*10:20 pm	* 6:45 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:20 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:30 pm	‡10:15 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES.—(NORTHERN Pacific R. R. Co. lessee.)

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:00 pm	* 9:50 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Tacoma, Portland	*10:45 pm	* 7:00 am
Stevens Point, Chippewa Falls, and Eau Claire	† 8:20 am, * 5:00 pm, *10:45 pm	* 8:55 pm, * 9:50 am, * 7:00 am
Ashland, Duluth, Superior, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer	* 5:00 pm, †10:45 pm	* 9:50 am, * 7:00 am
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha	† 8:20 am, * 3:00 pm, * 5:00 pm, *10:45 pm	* 8:55 pm, * 1:55 pm, * 9:50 am, * 7:00 am
Burlington Passenger	* 4:25 pm	*10:15 am

City Ticket Office, 205 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.
*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st. cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	† 7:45 am	† 7:25 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 7:25 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:25 pm
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:20 am
Kansas City Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 8:20 am
Denver Limited	* 5:00 pm	* 8:20 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 7:25 pm	* 7:10 am
California Fast Express	* 7:25 pm	*11:25 am
Kansas City Express	*11:20 pm	* 7:25 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER Station Canal-st. bet. Madison and Adams-sts.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	12:00N'n	1:15 pm
Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim.	6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	11:20 pm	8:45 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	9:00 pm	7:15 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	11:20 pm	7:15 am
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	5:00 pm	9:45 am

Daily †Daily except Sunday

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 208 and 208 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	*12:05 pm, † 6:30 pm, ‡10:30 pm, ‡11:00 pm	* 6:10 pm, † 8:20 am, ‡ 6:50 am, * 2:00 pm
Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming	* 6:00 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire and Duluth	* 6:00 pm, ‡11:15 pm	* 9:30 am, * 9:25 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9:00 am, † 9:30 pm, X8:30 am	* 6:15 pm, * 6:55 am, X11:30 am
Milwaukee and Racine	* 3:00 am, * 7:30 pm, ‡10:30 pm	* 4:00 pm, * 9:45 am, * 6:25 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	* 9:00 am, *11:30 am, * 5:00 pm	†10:00 am, * 1:50 pm, * 7:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	*11:30 am, ‡10:00 pm	* 4:00 pm, * 6:25 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	*10:00 pm	* 7:00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	‡10:00 pm	* 6:25 am
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton	*11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	* 5:00 pm, *10:00 pm	*10:00 am, ‡ 6:25 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:20 am, * 4:45 pm	* 4:20 pm, *10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford and Elgin	*10:15 am, * 4:15 pm	* 3:40 pm, *10:30 am
Rockford and Elgin	*11:20 am	*11:20 pm
Rockford via Harvard	* 7:15 am	* 5:30 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	* 9:00 am	* 6:45 pm
Dixon and Sterling	* 8:20 am	*10:25 am, *10:15 pm

‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

GREAT ROCK-ISLAND ROUTE—PASSENGER Station corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st. and at station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:25 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:30 pm	† 1:15 pm
Spirit Lake, Sioux Falls, and Dakota Express	† 1:20 pm	¶ 1:15 pm
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Council Bluffs Express	* 1:20 pm	* 1:15 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 5:50 pm	* 9:50 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express	* 7:00 pm	* 8:25 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	*10:05 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	†10:20 am
Council Bluffs night Express	‡10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Spirit Lake Night Express	‡10:30 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:20 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison Night Express	*11:20 pm	* 6:20 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Except Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New Orleans Fast Mail	‡ 3:15 am	‡ 1:00 am
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	‡ 8:20 pm	‡ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 1:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	‡ 8:20 pm	‡ 1:20 pm
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:35 pm	* 4:25 pm
Springfield Express	*11:25 pm	b 6:50 am
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 pm	* 9:55 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	‡ 1:00 pm	‡ 1:00 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	‡11:25 pm	c 6:20 am
Pacific Coast Express	‡ 1:00 pm	‡ 6:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	‡ 4:15 pm	‡10:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:25 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:15 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. bDaily except Monday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 8:25 am	† 6:00 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Custer Park and Essex Accom.	† 4:20 pm	†10:10 am
Worth Accomodation	† 6:30 am	† 9:20 am
Worth Accomodation	†10:30 am	† 1:50 pm
Worth Accomodation	† 5:25 pm	† 7:15 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	9:05 pm	7:20 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex	9:05 pm	7:20 am

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Office 188 Clark-st. Depot Harrison-st. & Fifth-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sat. ‡Ex. Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Dubuque, St. Paul & Minn. Lim.	*6:20 pm	*9:00 am
Des Moines, St. Jo. & Kansas C'y	*6:20 pm	*9:00 am
Dubuque, St. Paul & Minn. Local	†11:40 pm	†10:45 pm
St. Charles, Sycamore & Byron	*4:30 pm	*10:20 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. R. Rs.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office 67 Clark-st. Depot foot of Lake-st.

Nov. 30, 1890	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 7:05 am	† 7:20 pm
Day Express	* 9:00 am	* 7:45 pm
North Shore Limited Vestibuled, N. Y. & Boston Vestibuled	* 2:30 pm	* 4:50 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:00 pm	†12:10 am
Night Express	* 9:25 pm	* 6:35 am
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston	*10:10 pm	* 8:05 am
Grand Rapids Through Coach	* 3:10 pm	* 6:35 pm
Grand Rapids Sleeping Car	*10:10 pm	* 8:05 am
VIA CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.		
Grand Rapids Through Coach	† 9:00 am	* 4:35 pm
Grand Rapids Parlor Car	* 4:10 pm	* 6:20 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sleeper	*11:15 pm	* 7:05 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Monday. ¶Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban and funeral train time tables.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 8:40 a m	* 7:25 a m
Limited Express	* 3:15 p m	*10:15 p m
Day Express	* 8:15 p m	* 7:30 p m
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 8:00 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:20 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOTS, LAKEFront, foot of Monroe-st., foot of Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 7:10 a m	†6:40 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m	* 9:20 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 p m	*11:10 a m
Pittsburg Limited	* 5:05 p m	* 3:25 a m
Night Express	*10:10 p m	* 5:25 a m
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:05 p m	* 9:15 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad—Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st. and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 7:25 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y., Boston, & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 3:20 pm	x 5:50 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	x 3:20 pm	o 8:20 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 3:20 pm	x 5:50 pm
North Judson Accommodation	o 4:35 pm	x10:15 am
Col., Jamestown & Buf. Thro. Ex.	x 7:25 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

Oct. 1, 1890.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	* 9:20 a m	* 5:10 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:25 p m	* 7:25 a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:20 a m	* 7:15 p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 7:20 p m	* 7:15 a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:05 p m	*10:20 a m

*All trains daily.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices, Chicago—66 Clark-st. Depot, and Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	‡ 5:00 am	‡ 9:20 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex.	* 9:20 am	* 6:55 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	* 3:10 pm	* 8:00 pm
Vestibule Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:45 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	* 7:35 pm	* 7:25 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	*11:20 am

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Tickets offices, 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Evansville Night Line	‡11:25 p m	* 7:35 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	* 3:50 p m	* 7:35 a m
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:15 a m

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES.—MADISON AND Canal streets, Chicago. Ticket offices, 65 Clark-st. and at the station.

TRAINS LEAVE			
For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg.	Mail Express	P	† 8:15am
	Penna. Special	P	*10:30am
	Fast Line	P	* 3:15pm
	Penna. Limited	P	* 5:00pm
	Eastern Express	P	* 8:20pm
	Atlantic Express	P	*11:30am
For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and the South		P	* 8:20pm

Express trains arrive at Chicago, F *7:00 a. m., P *11:30 a. m., F *3:45 a. m., P *4:30 p. m., F *5:30 p. m., F *4:30 p. m., P *9:20 p. m.
F—Via Fort Wayne route. P—Via Pan-Handle route.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., 194 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:00am	5:15 pm
Do Night Express	8:35 pm	7:25 am

"THE NICKEL-PLATE."—NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis Railroad.—Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st. [illegible] Central Standard Time. [illegible] For rates or information call on or address [illegible] General Agent, 109 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent Passenger Department, 99 Clark-st. Chicago.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, President.
HENRY WITBECK, Vice-President.
EDWARD B. LATHROP, Cashier.
CHARLES A. TINKHAM, Ass't Cashier.

National Bank of America,

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,200,000.

This Bank, which is under conservative management, with a long and successful experience, offers to all a safe depository and liberal treatment

Accounts of Individuals, Firms, and Corporations Solicited.

Invites Deposits of Inactive Accounts and Trust Funds, on Which Interest Will Be Paid by Special Agreement.

DIRECTORS:
HENRY WITBECK, C. M. HENDERSON,
CLARENCE BUCKINGHAM, MORTON B. HULL,
CYRUS H. ADAMS, ISAAC G. LOMBARD,
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EDWARD L. BREWSTER, CHARLES C. YOE.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

Edward L. Brewster & Co.,

STOCK BROKERS AND Dealers in Investment Securities,

Corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission and carried on margins.

Chicago Trust and Savings Bank,

N. E. Cor. Clark and Washington-sts.

Capital and Liability of Stockholders - - $1,000,000

Accounts opened with deposits of one dollar and upwards.
4% interest allowed on Savings Deposits for all full months.
3% interest paid on daily balance to Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers, and Individuals subject to check.
Issues demand and time certificates bearing interest.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 8:30.
Accounts Solicited.

BLAKE, BOISSEVAIN & CO., LONDON, ENGLAND.
ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO., AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, BANKERS.
Buy and sell American Securities on commission in London and on all Continental markets. Negotiations of new loans a specialty.

Mortgage For Sale.

$8,000, 5 years, 6 per cent, payable semi-annually; secured on 50-foot lot in good retail neighborhood, improved with two new three-story Brick Stores, with Flats above. Our valuation, $16,000. This mortgage, with others of similar quality in sums to suit, for sale at par and accrued interest by PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 59 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT.

On Lake-st., near Clark, after May 1, four-story and basement marble-front store.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

The First National Bank of Chicago

DEC. 29, 1890.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the First National Bank of Chicago for the election of directors and for such other business as may be presented will be held at the office of the bank on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1891, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m. H. R. SYMONDS, Cashier.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, will be held at the banking rooms in the Owings Building on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls open from 10 a. m. to 12 m. J. R. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

Manufacturing Property, with Railroad & Water Facilities, For Sale or Lease.
WALKER, LARNED & MOSS, 201 Tacoma Building.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent. Special attention to making BUILDING LOANS.
Baird & Bradley, 90 La Salle-st.

Board of Trade Telegraph Company,

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Chicago, December 26th, 1890.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Board of Trade Telegraph Company will be held Monday, January 12th, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m., at Room 210 Phenix Building, southwest corner Jackson and South Clark-sts.
DWIGHT TOWNSEND, Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago on the sixth day of January, 1891, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m., for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
Chicago, Dec. 27, 1890. F. C. OSBORN, Cashier.

Carette STOCK $75 a SHARE PAR VALUE $100—OUR PRICE, $75 per Share. 110 Shares in lots to suit, SCOTT & GAGE, 48 Clark-st.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 29.	Dec. 22.
New York	$67,965,342	$79,631,013
Boston	13,345,819	14,463,898
Chicago	12,805,895	14,818,000
Philadelphia	9,327,686	10,803,943
St. Louis	3,802,974	3,942,505
Baltimore	2,201,871	2,203,274
New Orleans	2,467,938	2,439,955

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 50@70c premium; St. Louis, 50c discount.

The progress toward improvement in the local money situation meets with no interruption. Everywhere there is decided improvement in the tone of feeling. The actual money situation, however, does not show much change. Banks still have no money to loan to outside borrowers, and they are not shading the 7 per cent rate any. Borrowers are still so pleased to get such accommodation as they want that they do no haggling over rates. Much significance has been attached to the falling off of deposits, as indicated by the recent statement of the national banks. Total deposits showed a falling off of about $14,300,000 from the total Oct. 2. The inference that every one has drawn is that the deposits now in the banks are reduced by at least that sum below the normal point. A comparison with the total a year ago does not indicate anything unusual. Total deposits Dec. 19, 1890, were $94,471,271; total deposits Dec. 11, 1889, were $94,346,958. That shows $124,313 in favor of this year's statement. The increase naturally should be more than that, as the business of the banks has been far larger this year than it was 1889, but still, in view of this comparison, the reduction does not seem so significant. It has been generally expected that the year 1890 would be one of the most profitable the Chicago banks have ever known. The recent statement proves that. The aggregate surplus and profits have increased from $8,826,415 to $10,343,119, an increase of $1,516,704. This is an increase in addition to the dividends paid. It is equal to 9.2 per cent of the total capital stock of the banks reporting.

Sterling rates were unchanged and weak. Quotations for bankers' bills were 482½@482¾ for demand and 478¼ for sixty-day bills. Rates for commercial bills were 481¼ for demand and 487¼ for sixties. Although rates keep down below a point where the importation of gold is profitable the current of gold is not yet started in this direction.

Matters have a decidedly brighter look at the Stock Exchange. The evidences of easier money are to be seen there. The feature of the day was the activity and advance in West Chicago Street railroad stock. It opened quietly and on the first call only showed moderate strength on the first call, but on the second call an increased demand quickly developed higher prices. Much of the buying was generally supposed to be to cover shorts. The general impression is that there are not now many short contracts outstanding. There was some movement in Calumet Dock, but it had behind it nothing of special significance. The price of North Side stock was firmer. Sales were as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

5 Am. S. B. Co., Ill.	88	16 W. C. St. R. R. Co.	105¼
10 C.&C.C.&D.Co. b 15.	59⅞	12 do	106
100 do	59	50 do cash	105⅞
100 do	58¾	50 do cash	105¾
100 do	58⅞	4 do	106
200 do b 30	59½	50 do cash	106
15 C. B. & Malt pfd	46	100 do	106¼
10 N. C. St. R. R. Co.	120½	100 do cash	106½
50 do b 30	132	80 do	106½
30 do	130	1 Chi. City Ry Co	280
200 C. B. & M. Co. b 30.	48		

BONDS.

$2000 C. G. L.&C.C. 5s.	82¼	$4000 W.D.Ry.coup.5s.	100
29000 do	82	3000 N. C. St. Ry. 4½s.	96
1000 W.D.Ry.coup.5s.	99½		

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

100 W.C.S.R.R.Co.U.R.	107¼	50 W.C.S.R.R.Co. b 10.	109
200 do	107½	100 do b 60	111
100 do b 60	110¼	100 do	108¾
50 do	107⅞	200 do b 60	111¾
100 do	108	50 do	108¾
100 do b 60	110¼	100 do	108⅜
100 do	108¾	50 N. C. S. R. R. Co.	132
150 do	108¾	10 do	132¾
30 do	108¾	210 do	131
50 do b 10	108⅞	100 Street's S. C. L.	31
65 do	108¾		

BONDS.

5000 C. G. L. & C. Co.5s	82¼	5000 C. G. L. & C. Co.	82⅜
1000 do	82¼	1000 Chi. Aud. Assn	100
6000 do	82⅞		

A London dispatch said that the increased demand for discounts has advanced the rate in the market and that it is reported that the Bank of Germany will take more gold from the Bank of England.

Call money loaned at 2 per cent in New York yesterday.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—[Special.]—There were but two stocks on the list whose opening prices were not a fraction above Saturday's closing prices. These exceptions were insignificant and soon participated in the general advance which set in at the first and continued through the morning with only a slight reaction between 11 and 12 o'clock.

The advance at the opening extended to ½ per cent, and buying was brisker than during the preceding week, more than 44,000 shares being dealt in the first hour—an amount rather more than less than usual on this date. The advance was so general as to indicate important improvement in the conditions of the market. The favorable position of the banks, compared with corresponding periods in other years, as shown by last week's statement and the extensive decline which stocks have already suffered seems to inspire confidence that the new year will see a return of investment to Wall street and a boom of greater or less magnitude in stocks. The present buying seems to indicate a desire to anticipate the fulfillment of these calculations. There was good support from London. At noon the advance extended to 2¼ per cent, Delaware and Hudson showing that extreme gain at 127¾. Other important advances in the morning hours were: Delaware and Lackawanna, 1¾, at 131½; Union Pacific, ¾, at 42⅞; Louisville and Nashville, 1¾, at 73¾; Reading, ⅝, at 31⅞; Rock Island, 1¼, at 64½; St. Paul, ⅝, at 50; Atchison, ¾, at 28⅞; Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred, ⅞, at 67⅛; and Western Union, 1¼, at 75⅞. Northern Pacific also advanced 1⅝ per cent to 63⅞ and St. Paul preferred 1½ to 104⅞.

Toward 1 o'clock there were fractional reactions, Atchison receding to 28; Chicago Gas, which had reached 35½, to 34⅞; Louisville and Nashville to 72⅞; Rock Island to 69; Lake Shore advanced ¼ to 109⅝, a gain of ⅝ per cent since Saturday, and Delaware and Hudson advanced ⅛ to 127⅜.

Money on call firmer, ranging from 2 to 8 per cent; last loan at 2; closed offered at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 7@9. Sterling exchange quiet and heavy at 481½ for sixty-day bills and 485 for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 171,319 shares, including: Atchison, 12,281; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 24,900; Lake Shore, 8,095; Louisville and Nashville, 13,255; Missouri Pacific, 6,070; Northern Pacific preferred, 5,645; Reading, 10,800; St. Paul, 11,700; Union Pacific, 21,690.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Dec 29	Dec 27
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	800	16⅜	16	16⅛	15⅞
Atchison	17,081	29	27⅞	28⅞	27⅞
C., B. & Q.	74,000	89⅞	88⅜	89⅜	87⅞
Canada So.	125	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	
Canadian Pac.	378	73⅞	73	73⅞	
Ches. & Ohio	200	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
Do 1st pfd	400	41⅛	40⅞	41⅛	40⅞
Do 2d pfd	200	27	27	27	26⅞
Colo. Coal	300	31⅛	30⅞	31	
C., C., C. & St. L.	1,512	59⅞	59	59⅞	58⅞
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	400	94	94	94	92⅞
Chicago Gas	3,415	35⅛	34⅛	35	34⅞
D., L. & W.	24,700	132⅞	129⅞	132⅞	129⅞
Del. & Hud.	1,139	127⅞	126⅞	127⅞	
Dist. & C. F. Co.	1,487	43⅞	42⅞	43⅞	42⅞
Erie	535	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	
East Tenn., 1st pfd	120	59⅞	59	59	
Hocking Valley	200	25	25	25	24⅞
Hocking Coal	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
Jersey Central	530	102⅞	102	102⅞	100
Tenn. Oil	100	37	37	37	
Lake Shore	7,895	109⅞	109	109⅞	108⅞
Louis. & Nash.	12,555	73⅞	72⅞	73⅞	72⅞
L. E. & W.	170	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
Do pfd.	700	57⅞	51⅞	57⅞	51⅞
L., N. A. & C.	750	21	20⅞	21	
Lead Trust	5,950	18	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
Mo. Pac.	1,670	61⅞	60⅞	61	60
M., L. S. & W.	100	90	90	90	
Manhattan	335	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	94⅞
Mobile & Ohio	100	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
Michigan Cent.	200	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
Northwest	610	104⅞	103⅞	104⅞	103⅞
New England	1,135	32⅞	31⅞	32⅞	31⅞
Northern Pacific	1,855	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21
Do pfd.	5,645	64	62⅞	63⅞	62
Nor. & W. pfd.	883	53	52	53	
N. Y. Cent.	605	101	100	101	
N. Y., Sus. & W.	150	7	7	7	
Do pfd.	200	25	25	25	
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1 p.	300	56	56	56	
Do 2d pfd.	100	21	21	21	
Nor. Amts	1,445	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
Ont. & West.	100	15	15	15	14⅞
Ohio Southern	100	14	14	14	
Pullman	235	182	182	182	
Reading	10,900	32⅞	31	32⅞	31⅞
Richmond Ter.	2,430	15	14⅞	15⅞	13⅞
Rock Island	7,150	70⅞	68⅞	70⅞	68⅞
St. Paul	12,500	50⅞	49⅞	50⅞	49⅞
Do pfd.	522	105	104	105	
St. P. & Dul.	100	22	22	22	
Southern Pacific	500	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
Sugar Trust	9,103	60⅞	59⅞	60⅞	59⅞
Silver B.	251,000	103	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
Texas Pacific	500	14	13⅞	13⅞	14
Tenn. Coal	1,300	30	29⅞	30⅞	29⅞
Union Pacific	21,890	43⅞	42⅞	42⅞	41⅞
W. & L. E.	2,300	30⅞	28⅞	30⅞	28⅞
Do pfd.	750	67⅞	66⅞	67⅞	66⅞
Wabash	1,030	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
Do pfd.	1,300	17⅛	16⅞	17	
Western Union	1,289	76	75⅞	76	74⅞
Wis. Cent.	200	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	143	Fargo	140
American	111	United States	67

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	121½	U. S. 4½s, reg.	103¼
U. S. 4s, coup.	122½	U. S. 4½s, coup.	103¼

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10 W Nat Bk.	97½	21000 MK&T 2d.	36½
15000 Atch 4s.	79⅞	2000 M P 1st cn.	105
65000 Atch inc.	47⅞@48⅞	10000 M&O new	110½@111
5000 A&P inc.	11½	5000 NYC 1st cp.	129
2000 B&O 5s.	106	5000 NYC 1st reg.	125
13000 CNJ gm 5s.	108¼@108½	1000 NYC deb 5s.	108
1000 C&O-SW mtg.	106	5000 NYC&SL 4s.	89½@90
3000 CB&Q-Neb ex 4s.	85⅞	1000 NYS&W 1st rfdg 5s	95
6000 CB&Q 7s	124	8000 NP 1st cp.	115
15000 CSLNNO 5s.	107½	1000 NP 2d cp.	109⅞
1000 CSP&M 1st.	122	55000 NP con 5s.	79⅞
1000 CStPM&O con	115¼	2000 NW sf deb 5s.	106½
6000 CCC&I 1st.	116	2000 NW ex 4s.	96⅞
2000 CHV&T 5s.	80⅞	2000 O&M 2d	119⅞
11000 D&RG 4s.	80⅞	45000 P&R 1st pfd.	53@54
2000 ET cn gd 5s.	100½	16000 P&R 3d pfd.	27@27⅞
5000 Erie 7s cn gd.	131	3000 R&D 5s.	87
2000 H & St Jo cons.	114⅞	1000 RT tr 5s.	67⅞
13000 K&O 1st.	104	12000 RT col tr 6s.	96⅞@96½
4000 LacideGs 1st.	79½@79⅞	16000 RioGW 1st.	72⅞@73½
4000 LE&W 1st 5s.	107½	2000 StLA&T 1st tr.	77½
1000 LS 2d reg.	120½	3000 SL&IM 5s.	91⅞
2000 Lg Dk 6s.	117	5000 S & W 1st.	83
5000 LNA&C cn.	91	10000 TAA&NM 1st	89⅞@89⅞
10000 LStL&T 1st.	77	1000 Un El 1st.	106
2000 Met El 2d.	103	7000 UP-D&G 1st.	76⅞@77½
4000 M Cent 5s-1931 cp.	113½	12000 W S gtd 4s.	101⅞
3000 MLS&W ex 5s.	98	3500 WS gd 4s reg.	100@101
3000 M&SP 1st-SMD.	113	1000 W&LE 1st.	105
14000 MK&T 1st.	73	10 US Exp.	67

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

5000 Tenn set 3s.	70	2000 MKT 1st.	73⅞
10000 AC&P 1st.	87	1000 Mo P 3d.	114⅞
33000 Atch 4s.	80@80⅞	1000 M&O new ex 6s.	108
65000 Atch inc.	48@48⅞	5000 M&E 7s '71.	121½
9000 A&P gtd 4s.	72⅞	8000 NYLE&W new 2cn	96@96⅞
1000 BHT&W 5s.	93	3000 NYS&W 1st reg 5s.	94
5000 Can S 2d.	94⅞@95	5000 NYC&StL 4s.	90
5000 CNJ 1st cn 1899.	116	4000 NP 2d cp.	109⅞@110
3000 C&O con 5s.	94⅞@94⅞	35000 NP con 5s.	79⅞
4000 C&O 1st—Ser A.	114½	1000 NW sf deb 5s.	106
5000 CB&Q Neb ex 4s.	86	1000 O&M con sf.	114½
1000 CB&Q 7s.	124½	5000 OS gm 4s.	54@55
1000 CNJ gm 5s.	108⅞	10000 P&R 1st pfd.	54
2000 C&M 1st.	116½	5000 P&R 2d pfd.	35
1000 CRI&P 5s cp.	125	1000 P&R 3d pfd.	27⅞
2000 CHV&T 5s.	80⅞	12000 P&R g m 4s.	79⅞@79⅞
1000 Col Mid 1st.	105	3000 P&W 1st.	75@75⅞
5000 D&RG 4s.	80⅞	1000 R&D 6s.	114
5000 D&M 1st-DakDv.	100	1000 RW&O con.	103⅞
3000 ET cn g 5s.	101	29000 R&WP cl tr 5s.	67⅞
15000 Erie 7s cn.	131	19000 RioGW 1st.	73@73⅞
4000 F&PM-PHD 5s.	98	5000 StL&IM 1st.	103⅞
1000 FtW&D 1st.	99⅞	1000 SPM&M 1st D Ex.	114
5000 ID&W 2d.	32	1000 SVal&N E 4s.	70⅞
6000 Kan Pa 1st cons.	108½	10000 SP of NM 1st.	104⅞
2000 LacledeGas 1st.	79@79⅞	2000 T&OC 1st.	105
1000 LE&W 1st 5s.	108	3000 T StL&KC 1st.	83
3000 Lg I g m 4s.	90⅞@90½	4000 Wab 2d.	72
5000 L&N-P&A 1s.	103⅞	1000 Wab deb Ser B.	30
5000 LStL&T 1st.	77	32000 WS gd 4s.	102
5000 MetE 2d.	103⅞	8000 WS 4s reg.	99⅞
1000 MLS&W 1st.	116½		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

5 W N Bk.	97½	7000 M&O gm.	61⅞
10000 Va 6s dfd tr.	8	5000 NYLEW new 2con	96⅞
11000 A&S coll 7s.	128⅞	65000 NoP con 5s.	79⅞@80
32000 Atch 4s.	80⅞@80⅞	5000 N R of C 5s.	100⅞
33000 Atch inc.	48⅞@49	1000 OR&N 1st.	109⅞
11000 CNJ gm 5s.	108⅞	20000 P&R 1st pfd.	53⅞@54⅞
1000 C&O 1s-Ser A.	115	5000 P&R 2d pfd.	35⅞
3000 C&O con 5s.	95	1000 P&R 3d pfd.	27⅞
3000 CRI&P 5s cp.	98	11000 P&R g m 4s.	79⅞
5000 Col Mid 1st.	105⅞@105½	10000 R&WPT c t 5s.	68
7000 D&RG 4s.	80⅞	6000 Rio G W 1st.	73⅞@73⅞
4000 Erie 2d m.	107	1000 RW&O cn.	103⅞
5000 E&TH 1st.	114⅞	3000 SL&IM 2d.	104⅞
5000 E&TH 1st-MtVD.	108	2000 SLKC&N-RE&R 7.	107½
10000 Ky Cen 1st 4s.	79	5000 SV&NE 4s.	70⅞
5000 Lg Isl gm 4s.	90	2000 TC&R 6s-BD1.	93⅞
6000 LNO&T 1st.	89	1000 TP 2d inc.	30⅞
5000 LStL&T 1st.	76⅞	3000 TAA&NM 1st.	89⅞@90
2000 MLS&W 1st.	118½	1000 UnEl 1st.	106
10000 MLS&W ex 5s.	98	2000 UP col tr 4½s.	71⅞
1000 M&N 1st 1912 cn.	107	8000 UP-D&G 1st.	77½@78
5000 M&SP 1st-C&MD.	122⅞	6000 VM gm gt st.	81
3000 MK&T 1st.	74	6000 Wab 1st.	97⅞@98
19000 MK&T 2d.	36⅞@37		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 29.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	3,000	27⅞	29	27⅞	28⅞
Bell Telephone	92	212	212	210	210
C., B. & Q.	1,100	88½	89⅞	88⅞	89⅞
Ill. Steel	30	75	75	75	75
Mexican Cent.	510	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
Pullman	10	182	182	182	182
Sugar Trust	710	59⅞	60½	59⅞	60⅞
Thompson & H.	50	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
Do pfd	40	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
Do Ser D.	50	6	6	6	6
Union Pacific	1,800	42⅞	43⅞	42	43⅞
Wis Cent	3	18	18	18	18

Bond sales and quotations:

1000 C B Q Den 4s.	87⅞	41000 Mex Cent 4s	69⅞@70⅞
4000 N L & W 7s	103⅞	1000 C B & N 5s.	99
5000 Wis Cent Inc.	34⅞	1000 N Eng 6s.	113
2000 N Eng 2d.	103@102⅞	1000 Bell Tel 7s.	111⅞
10000 Mex Cent 2d inc	19⅞	8000 Atch 4s.	78
2000 Mex Cent 1st inc	34	240000 Do inc.	47@48⅞

Money at the clearing-house is 2@3½ per cent, call loans are 5@6 per cent, and time paper is 6@8 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 29.—The market closed strong and higher. Pennsylvania, 49⅞@50; Reading, 16@16 1-16; Lehigh Valley, 48⅞ bid; Reading gen. 4s, asked 80; do 1st pfd, 38 bid; do 2d pfd, 35 bid; do 3d pfd, 27⅞ bid.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Closing—Consols, money, 95 13-16; do account, 95⅞; United States 4s, 124⅞; do 4½s, 106; Atlantic and Great Western firsts, 33⅞; Canadian Pacific, 75⅞; Erie, 19⅞; do seconds, 99½; Illinois Central, 100; Mexican ordinary, 44⅞; St. Paul common, 51⅞; New York Central, 103⅞; Pennsylvania, 51⅞; Reading, 16⅞; Mexican Central new 4s, 74. Bar silver, 47⅞d per ounce. Money, 3½@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three-months' bills is 4¼ per cent. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £279,000.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Three per cent rentes, 94f 95c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Mining quotations: Amador, $1.00; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.40; Deadwood T., $1.00; Eureka Consolidated, $3.00; Gould & Curry, $1.20; Hale & Norcross, $1.20; Homestake, $8.00; Horn Silver, $2.75; Ontario, $37.00; Ophir, $2.40; Savage, $1.50; Sierra Nevada, $1.40; Standard, $1.00; Union Consolidated, $1.50.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 29.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $3.12½; Atlantic, $15.00; Boston and Montana, $41.75; Calumet and Hecla, $245.00; Franklin, $15.50; Huron, $3.00; Kearsarge, $11.00; Osceola, $34.75; Pewabic (new), $12.00; Quincy, $90.00; Santa Fe Copper, 40c; Tamarack, $140.00; Centennial Mining, $15.50.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 65c; Bulwer, 10c; Best & Belcher, $1.80; Bodie Consolidated, 70c; Chollar, $1.90; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.15; Crown Point, $1.05; Gould & Curry, $1.30; Hale & Norcross, $1.30; Mexican, $2.10; Mono, 40c; Navajo, 15c; Ophir, $2.55; Potosi, $4.65; Savage, $1.50; Sierra Nevada, $1.45; Union Consolidated, $1.50; Utah, 25c; Yellow Jacket, $1.65; Commonwealth, 90c; Belle Isle, 40c; North Belle Isle, 65c.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

The markets surprised everybody—the bulls more than any one else—by a sharp advance late in the session. The opening had been steady and then weak under the hammering of the winning bears. But in spite of outside advices not particularly encouraging wheat took an upward turn and all of the other markets followed suit. They all closed firm at the highest prices of the day.

English farmers' deliveries last week were 527,700 bu, and the price was 1d per qr lower than for the previous week.

Late in the afternoon puts on May wheat sold at 96⅝c and calls at 97¾@97⅞c; puts on May corn sold at 51⅜c and calls at 52¼c.

Counselman-Day were liberal sellers of corn, as was Hutchinson. The best buying was by Champlin, Patterson (for Pardridge), and Baldwin.

"Long oats coming out" was given as the chief reason for the early weakness in that market. Dunham sold Baldwin-Farnum a round lot of 100,000 May oats at 43⅝c.

The late firmness in pork, aside from the strength contributed by the advance in grain, was due to rather liberal buying by Bigelow. The Anglo-American bought lard.

The *Daily Trade Bulletin* estimates the quantity of grain in private elevators in Chicago as follows: Wheat, 1,246,000 bu; oats, 425,300 bu; rye, 75,000 bu; and barley, 20,000 bu.

Since the close of March India has exported to the United Kingdom 15,420,000 bu wheat, against 14,928,000 bu for the corresponding period in 1889. The shipments for last week were 400,000 bu.

The difference, January to May flaxseed, was again narrowed ½c, with transfers of some 20,000 bu at 10c spread. Receipts kept up well for the time of year, with 67 cars posted yesterday; shipments, 7,223 bu.

Farnum seemed just as good a seller yesterday as he was any day last week. George Smith, Driver, and Champlin were among the large buyers of wheat. When Bloom started the buying he was joined by Baxter and Weber.

Pardridge had a lot of wheat put to him Saturday—enough to cover pretty nearly a million of his short wheat. Yesterday he covered some more, and it is thought that his line has been reduced about one-half.

St. Louis reported that traveling men back from their Western trips report that the Western part of Kansas is suffering from a drought that has not been broken for sixty days. The ground is dry as powder and the wheat is dying.

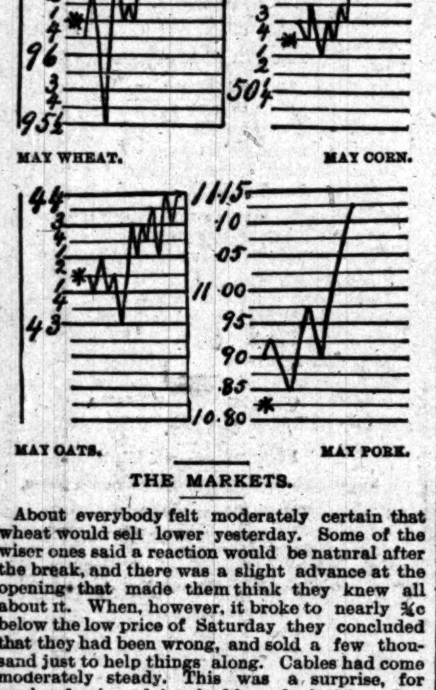
The story about Great Britain's intention to impose a 10 per cent duty on imports of breadstuffs started in New York and was generally circulated. It appears to have been manufactured out of whole cloth and for the sole purpose of affecting prices unfavorably. While its bogus character was quickly exposed, it did a good deal of damage in the few moments that it was believed.

A bull message from New York stated that the stocks at Liverpool were decreasing and that Odessa was closed. A New York house in commenting on the message, which is said to have originated with a Liverpool firm that is long a tremendous quantity of wheat, observed: "Who expects the stocks to increase at Liverpool with wheat at 90c, and who in h—l imagines that Odessa would stay open all winter?"

Haines, Dunham's St. Paul man, who was on the floor yesterday, says that there has been a gradual change of sentiment there in the last few days, a good many of those who have been working on the bear side covering their lines of shorts and going long. With the first of the year the receipts will dwindle away and the reports from the country elevators show that the farmers' deliveries are 75 per cent below what they were a year ago at this time. This fact has led a good many of the traders to change their views.

Pardridge and Bloom happened into McCormick's office about the same time yesterday. Bloom was bullish, Pardridge as usual. The market at that particular moment was 96½@96⅝c. Bloom expressed a few bull views and said that there was money to be made on that side of the market. Pardridge questioned it, and then said he would give Mr. Bloom a chance to make a little, thereupon offering him 250,000 May at the market. Bloom guessed he didn't want it. Pardridge remarked that he was not as good a bull as he talked and went out. Bloom began buying a little later, however, and had the satisfaction of seeing the market advance ⅛c. Perhaps Pardridge is glad that his offer was not accepted.

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations in May wheat, corn, oats, and pork Dec. 29. The stars indicate the closing prices of the previous trading day:



MAY WHEAT. MAY CORN. MAY OATS. MAY PORK.

THE MARKETS.

About everybody felt moderately certain that wheat would sell lower yesterday. Some of the wiser ones said a reaction would be natural after the break, and there was a slight advance at the opening that made them think they knew all about it. When, however, it broke to nearly ⅜c below the low price of Saturday they concluded that they had been wrong, and sold a few thousand just to help things along. Cables had come moderately steady. This was a surprise, for weaker foreign advices had been looked for. But the great receipts in the Northwest and the prospect of an increase in the visible supply, which showed a decrease a year ago, was more than enough to offset the foreign news. The market was dull at the lower range of prices that had been established, but it was not long before the best judges concluded that the shorts had overdone the thing and that the market was considerably oversold. Acting on this theory, and encouraged by the fact that while the Northwestern receipts were large under the pressure to get them in before the advance in rates the receipts at country points showed a marked falling off, they started a little buying. As Bloom joined them and bought liberally—a million or so—the shorts concluded that it was time to cover, and after a little fight, in which they used the report of a failure and the alleged fact that England was going to impose a duty of 10 per cent on imports of breadstuffs, covered freely. The advance was noted also in the cash market, where there was a good demand, especially for No. 3 red. The large clearances from the Atlantic ports, over 450,000 bu wheat and wheat in flour, supported the bulls in the late part of the session and the close was at 97⅛c, the top point of the day. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 5c under May for No. 3 red, equal to 3c premium over No. 2 spring. Free on board lots of No. 3 red winter sold at 82@89c, No. 3 spring at 81@88c, and No. 4 do at 84c. Total cash sales about 44 cars and 12,000 bu.

During almost the entire session corn fluctuated in sympathy with wheat. The fact that the receipts were considerably under the estimates, and that a comparatively small quantity is expected today, induced a good many of the shorts to cover and helped prices. Kansas City receipts were also light and the traders who have been most afraid of large receipts were considerably easier in their minds. Outside markets were generally steadier or firmer, while cables were rather easy. The early trade was mostly done by scalpers, but there was some broadening of the market before the close. Pardridge began covering his shorts, and a good many took their cue from him. On this buying the market advanced to 51½@51⅝c, but as the higher price brought out more liberal offerings and wheat was temporarily easier, sagged off to 51⅜c. When wheat advanced so sharply corn reacted to 51⅝c and closed firm at that. There was a fair demand for cash and sample corn. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 48⅛@48¼c for No. 2 mixed and No. 2 yellow. Sample sales were at 46½@47c for No. 4 mixed, 47@48¼c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow, and 45@48c for ears.

Oats were unsettled within 1c range, averaging stronger. Early in the day May sold down ⅝c to 43c owing to increased offerings, largely placed by Dunham, Hutchinson also being a moderate seller. Subsequently with the report of only 150 cars expected for today, and the upturn in corn, prices advanced to 43⅞c, barely touching 44c, the market closing at the split below, or ⅛c net improvement. Baldwin bought early, and later sold some. The speculative business was fairly liberal; near futures were less dull, with sales of January at 39⅞@40c, closing nominally 40¼c. For February 40⅞c was at one time bid. Receipts were slightly larger than expected, and the change in the visible unimportant. No. 2 in store sold at 39⅞c. Free on board lots sold at 38½@39c for No. 3 mixed, 39¾@41½c for do white, and 42@44c for No. 2 white.

Rye averaged easier, with an increased business in futures, partly in changing near to deferred deliveries. May opened with reported sales at 69c, or 1c decline, but eventually the market recovered to 70c, influenced by the strength elsewhere. January sold at 65c in exchange for February at 67c, and next month was changed to May at 5c spread. December sold at 61½c, but car-lots of No. 2 to go to store sold at a previous price of 65c, with free on board at 66@67c. Barley averaged 1@2c higher, the small offerings proving scarcely adequate for the demand, which showed some improvement over last week. Good to choice malting grades were relatively stronger than common lots. Free on board transactions were at 51@68c for No. 3 and 55@58c for No. 4, really fine barley being scarce.

With the receipts of live hogs considerably under the estimates and a good demand for them the speculative provision market opened steady and improved later in sympathy with wheat and corn. Domestic markets were steady and the foreign advices noted an advance of 3d in lard. There was considerable outside business and the feeling at the close was quite firm. May pork opened at $10.90, sold up to $10.92½, fell off to $10.85, reacted at $11.12½, and closed at that, cash lots being $10.00@10.12½. May lard opened at $6.40, sold up to $6.47½, and closed at that, cash lots being $5.80@5.82½. May ribs opened at $5.60, sold as low as $5.57½, improved to $5.72½, and closed at that, cash lots being $4.85@4.85. Cash sales included 760 tcs lard at $5.80@5.82½; 125,000 lbs green hams, 16 lbs, at 7c; 125,000 lbs green shoulders, New York cut, at 3¼c; 200,000 lbs short ribs, heavy, at $4.40, and 100 boxes short clear sides at $5.20.

Tallow continued quiet and nearly steady. Pincoffs reports that stocks in Europe have been reduced to a low point, placed at about 9,000 tons. Transactions yesterday included 100 brls choice city at 4¾c.

Flour was featureless, there being nothing doing save in the way of a small shipping business. No change in prices was noted.

Millstuffs were quiet and steady. Bran sold at $16.00@16.50, with a car winter in sacks at $18.75; middlings sold at $15.00@15.50 and wheat screenings at $14.00@18.00.

Flaxseed was devoid of essential change, cash lots ruling nearly steady, while futures were weaker, there being little demand. For May bids were reduced 1c to $1.22½, but eventually there were small sales at $1.23, closing at that asked. In changes January sold at $1.13 and February at $1.16, both closing nominally at $1.12½ and $1.15½ asked. December was offered at $1.12½, but the car lots sold at $1.13@1.13½ on track for No. 1, with rejected at $1.11.

Timothy seed was dull but stronger in tone, though there was anything but an urgent demand, the improvement of about 1c being the result of the small offerings of either spot or futures. January sold early at $1.21, and for March $1.30 was bid, with a sale at that in exchange for a car of cash seed by sample. A few cars fair to good country seed sold at $1.13@1.16, with contract prime around $1.20. Clover seed was inanimate through an absence of offerings of consequence, with $4.15 paid for a small quantity rather better than prime.

Although not especially active there was a fairly liberal aggregate trade in the street produce markets, with prices in the main steady. Cheese was quiet, with dealers anticipating only a moderate demand until after New-Year's; prices are firmly held, with the stocks considered good property. Butter was unchanged, with current offerings including considerable quantities of only fair quality; this is said to be due to the fact that farmers are not disposed to feed expensive corn as freely as usual. Potatoes were quiet and steady, with a moderate demand for choice Burbanks. Fruits showed no essential change, although holders of apples were a little more inclined to dispose of stocks than recently; prices are so high that the consumption is materially lessened.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
December	88¾	87¾@ 89	89
January	88⅞	87⅞@ 89¾	89⅞
May	96⅞	96⅛@ 97¾	97
CORN.			
December	47⅞	48 @ 48⅞	48⅞
January	47⅞	48 @ 48⅞	48⅞
May	50⅞	50⅞@ 51⅞	51⅞
OATS.			
December	40	......@......	40
May	43⅞	43 @ 44	43⅞
MESS PORK.			
January	$ 9.87½	$ 9.92½@10.22½	$10.20
May	10.82½	10.85 @11.12½	11.10
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
January	$ 5.77½	$ 5.77½@ 5.90	$ 5.87½
May	6.37½	6.40 @ 6.47½	6.45
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
January	$ 4.95	$ 4 95 @ 5.05	$ 5.05
May	5.57½	5.57½@ 5.72½	5.70

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Saturday by car-loads:

	Contr'ct grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Tot'l.
Winter wheat	8	12	......	20
Spring wheat	36	57	3	96
Corn	28	191	25	244
Oats	67	114	1	182
Rye	16	1		17
Barley	......	24	20	44
Total	155	399	49	603

Inspected out: 5,000 bu wheat, 17,723 bu corn, 11,961 bu oats, and 3,896 bu rye. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 120 cars wheat, 275 cars corn, 150 cars oats, and 35,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Saturday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1890.	1889.	SHIPMENTS. 1890.	1889.
Flour, brls	13,598	21,923	19,233	17,856
Wheat, bu	65,659	33,106	56,241	43,536
Corn, bu	165,217	447,274	105,701	297,677
Oats, bu	237,984	122,987	215,778	152,485
Rye, bu	11,462	9,649	15,001	5,118
Barley, bu	56,508	29,209	92,960	30,118
Timothy seed, lbs	182,150		135,008	
Clover-seed, lbs	63,000	158,115	74,190	235,392
Other seeds, lbs	26,900		29,725	
Flaxseed, bu	22,830	12,389	15,740	16,730
Broom-corn, lbs	140,300	39,350	24,904	20,245
Cheese, lbs	129,050	100,751	59,875	63,740
Butter, lbs	514,598	350,190	405,602	340,508
Eggs, cases	866	2,310	1,644	954
Hides, lbs	422,948	134,730	917,941	502,810
Wool, lbs	15,180	24,850	45,280	54,863

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Dec. 29.	Dec. 27.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Dec. 29.	Dec. 27.
Western.				
Chicago	65,659	60,751	56,241	21,902
Milwaukee	25,950	28,500		
St. Louis	2,000	20,000	9,000	6,000
Toledo	2,808	4,098	2,800	1,200
Detroit	6,892	12,426		500
Peoria		10,000	1,800	2,000
Minneapolis	465,000	171,000	107,100	69,300
Duluth	26,520	22,067	3,290	626
Total	614,829	338,832	180,231	101,528
Eastern.				
New York	28,200	58,600	87,196	
Philadelphia	528	1,334	3,370	
Baltimore	2,565	2,187		
Total	31,293	62,121	90,566	
Grand total	646,122	400,953	270,797	101,528
Same days, 1889	298,072	208,087	114,324	116,790

The following were the stocks of grain in store in this city at the close of last week:

	Dec. 27, 1890.	Dec. 20, 1890.	Dec. 13, 1890.	Dec. 28, 1889.
Wheat, bu	6,198,088	6,030,494	5,866,014	5,038,573
Corn, bu	211,716	154,524	173,194	1,355,121
Oats, bu	342,761	326,873	279,804	1,724,972
Rye, bu	201,536	198,011	191,356	458,119
Barley, bu	419,021	440,028	442,832	322,835
Total	7,368,122	7,149,930	6,953,760	8,899,620

These figures show an increase during the week of 162,594 bu wheat, 57,192 bu corn, 15,888 bu oats, and 3,525 bu rye, and a decrease of 21,007 bu barley.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain:

	Dec. 27, 1890.	Dec. 13, 1890.	Dec. 6, 1890.	Dec. 28, 1889.
Wheat, bu	25,478,227	25,364,227	25,187,713	33,971,650
Corn, bu	2,568,488	2,117,390	1,820,180	8,097,266
Oats, bu	3,553,957	3,454,529	3,390,906	5,154,251
Rye, bu	511,938	479,470	474,228	1,252,009
Barley, bu	4,185,384	4,238,626	4,344,608	2,425,578

These figures show an increase during the week of 114,010 bu wheat, 451,098 bu corn, 99,428 bu oats, and 32,468 bu rye, and a decrease of 53,242 bu barley.

The following were the exports of the articles named from the Atlantic seaboard ports for the week ending on the dates named:

	Dec. 27, 1890.	Dec. 20, 1890.	Dec. 28, 1889.
Flour, brls	98,300	259,800	145,500
Wheat, bu	197,300	508,500	468,900
Corn, bu	243,900	324,800	1,179,000
Oats, bu	5,800	2,000	280,700
Pork, brls	7,660	7,240	5,890
Lard, lbs	12,266,400	13,253,500	8,067,500
Bacon, lbs	12,057,300	13,719,300	8,597,900

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—Receipts include a large proportion of poor or only fair butter, which moves slowly at irregular figures, while choice to fancy lots sell moderately at recent quotations: Fancy separator goods, 29@28¼c; fine, 25¼@27c; fair to good, 22@24¼c; fancy dairies, 20@22c; medium to good, 18@19c; roll butter, 11@18c; packing stock, fresh, 10@12c; old, 6@8c.

CHEESE—Though quiet, general strength was manifested, with holders indifferent; a moderate business was recorded in small orders mostly. Quotations follow: Strictly choice full cream twins, 9¾@10¼c per lb; do cheddars, 9¾@9¾c; do Young Americas, 10¼@10¾c; full cream goods, though slightly less desirable, sell at a fractional discount from above; pound skims, 7¼@9c; hard skims, 3@6c; brick cheese, 11@12c.

EGGS—This market was rather unsettled, with 23c per doz a generally quoted price for fresh laid, although some dealers reported higher figures in a small way. Offerings were apparently ample, with ice-house stock selling at 2@2c discount.

GAME—No essential change was reported, with rabbits selling at low prices and prairie chickens and quail in fair request. Good to choice mallard ducks, $3.25@3.75 per doz; teals, $2.00@2.50; small ducks, $1.25@1.50; prairie chickens, $3.75@5.00; partridges, $5.00@6.00; jacksnipe, $1.25@1.50; plover, $1.00@1.25; quail 90c@$1.25; rabbits, 40@80c; venison saddles, 10@11c per lb.

GREEN FRUITS—Though not quotably altered, apples were reported less firm than a fortnight ago. Other fruits were quiet, with a fair call for bright oranges. Good to choice or fancy apples, $4.00@6.00 per brl, and common stock, $3.00@3.75; bananas, $1.00@2.00 per bunch; Messina lemons, $3.50@4.25 per case; Florida bright oranges, $3.75@4.25 per case; cranberries—Wisconsin bell and cherry, $9.00@9.50 per brl; bell and bugle, $10.00@11.00; Cape Cod, $11.50@12.00. California fruits—Pears, $2.75@3.75 per box of about 40 lbs; Muscat grapes in cases of eight baskets, $3.50@4.25; Tokay do, $3.75@5.00; cocoanuts, $4.25 per 100.

HAY—The better grades were less intensely dull, with a fair inquiry, while poor and common hay was neglected. Sales were: On track—1 car No. 1 timothy at $10.00, 4 cars No. 2 do at $8.00@8.50, 26 cars upland prairie at $5.00@7.50. Receipts, 853 tons; shipments, 63 tons.

HIDES—There was a fair aggregate trade and in the absence of quotable change prices are repeated; No. 1 light and heavy green salted, 5c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½c; No. 1 calfskins, 7½c; No. 2 do, 5½c; deacons, each, 25@30c.

POTATOES—Receipts were not large and while the demand was but moderate general steadiness ensued, with a fair inquiry for favorite varieties. Quotations are continued: Fair to choice Burbanks, 88@90c per bu on track; Rose and Beauty of Hebron, 85@88c; common and mixed lots, 70@82c. Sweet potatoes—Eastern grown, $2.00@2.55 per brl; Illinois stock, $2.75@2.85.

POULTRY—The offerings were only moderate, and while chickens were less firm than at the close of last week there was a fair demand, turkeys averaging a shade stronger. Quotations: Good to choice hen turkeys, dressed, 11@12c per lb; mixed lots, 9@11c; gobblers, 8@9½c; dressed chickens, 7@8½c; dressed ducks, 9@10c; dressed geese, 8@9½c; live geese, full feathered, $5.00@6.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Offerings were moderate but ample, with prices much as at the close of last week. Beets, $2.00@2.25 per brl; cabbages, $6.00@8.00 per 100; cauliflower, 75c@$1.25 per doz; choice home-grown celery, 20@35c per doz, and Michigan at a discount; head lettuce, $3.00@3.50 per brl; red onions, $3.25@3.75 per brl, and yellow do, $3.00@3.50; spinach, 40@65c per box; Hubbard squash, 75c@1.25 per doz; rutabagas, 23@26c per bu in car-lots; white turnips, $1.00@1.25 per brl.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.14.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Dec. 29	16,000	200	30,000	6,000
Monday, Dec. 22	13,314	312	21,004	7,124
Total last week	40,536	964	112,592	28,707
Previous week	55,300	1,833	203,961	46,792
Same week 1889	43,091	805	112,200	23,097
Shipments—				
Monday, Dec. 29	3,500	100	5,500	2,500
Monday, Dec. 22	2,275	205	4,906	2,613
Total last week	13,516	430	32,415	10,136
Previous week	17,518	682	20,853	20,470
Same week 1889	19,611	278	17,792	8,507

Today's receipts are estimated at 35,000 hogs, 8,000 cattle, and 6,000 sheep.

CATTLE—Receipts were quite liberal, but the demand was active, both on local and outside account. The quality of the offerings was rather poor, there being a scarcity of choice to extra 1,300@1,600-lb steers, which sold about 5c higher. Other grades of native "beef" cattle were without quotable change, but undesirable cows and inferior mixed butchering cattle closed fully 5c lower. The highest price reported was $5.15 for 1,643-lb steers. Only one other lot sold above $4.90, and the bulk of good to choice steers sold at $3.85@4.70. Dressed beef men bought common steers as low as $3.00. Exporters bought principally at $4.30@4.75. About twenty loads of 895@1,024-lb Texas steers sold at $2.60@3.05. Native cows sold principally at $1.65@2.40, with choice heifers as high as $2.85@3.00. Bulls sold principally at $1.75@2.25. Stock cattle sold at $2.20@2.80. Quotations:

Prime to extra beeves, 1,400@1,800 lbs	$5.20@5.50
Good to fancy 1,200@1,600-lb steers	4.15@5.15
Poor to medium steers	3.00@4.10
Native cows	1.10@2.90
Stockers and feeders	2.10@3.15
Veal calves	2.50@5.00
Texas steers....ing	2.10@3.15
Texas cows	1.35@2.10

HOGS—The market was active to the extent of the offerings and prices ruled a shade higher than Saturday's closing quotations. Both packers and shippers bought freely. The quality was rather poor, offerings being largely of light and medium weights. Heavy sold at $3.35@3.80, bulk at $3.55@3.70; mixed, $3.35@3.70, bulk at $3.50@3.65; light, $3.10@3.70, bulk at $3.45@3.60. Pigs sold at $2.50@3.25.

SHEEP—The demand for sheep and lambs was active and prices ruled 10@25c higher. Lambs averaging 70@91 lbs sold at $5.30@6.12½. Native sheep sold at $3.20@5.10, and Westerns at $3.40@5.12½.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 29.—BEEVES—Receipts, 3,642, including 18 cars for sale. Market 10c per 100 lbs higher; native steers, $3.70@5.50; bulls and dry cows, $2.10@2.87½. Dressed beef steady, 6½@7½c. Calves—Receipts, 177; market firm; veals, $6.00@8.00; Westerns, $2.10@3.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 6,537; sheep firm; lambs ½c per lb higher; sheep, $4.00@5.50; lambs, $5.37½@7.25; dressed mutton firm, 7½@9c; dressed lambs higher, 9@10½c.

HOGS—Receipts, 13,001; consigned direct; nominally steady; $3.80@3.70.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, 200 head; the market was steady; good to fancy natives, $4.30@5.00; fair to good, $4.00@4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.20@3.10; Texas and Indian steers, $2.25@2.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 230 head; the market was lower; fair to choice heavy, $3.60@3.75; mixed grades, $3.20@3.60; light, fair to best, $3.20@3.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, 100 head; shipments, 309 head; the market was lower; fair to choice heavy, $3.60@3.75; mixed grades, $3.20@3.60; light, fair to best, $3.20@3.35.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,300. Market steady on good steers; weak on others. Cows active and strong; stockers and feeders steady. Prime 1,200-lb@1,475-lb steers, $4.00@4.60; fair to good 1,050-lb@1,350-lb steers, $3.25@4.15; good butchers' steers, 950-lb@1,175-lb, $3.00@4.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,000. Active, 5 to 10 cents higher; all sold. Light, $3.00@3.40; heavy, $3.55@3.70; mixed, $3.30@3.50.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,160 head; shipments, 2,800. The market was dull, 10c lower. Steers, $3.00@5.00; cows, $1.75@3.25; stockers and feeders, $1.25@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,930 head; shipments, 690. The market was 5c higher. Bulk, $3.45@3.60; all grades, $3.00@3.80.

SHEEP—Receipts, 390 head. The market was steady. Lambs, $5.00@5.25; good to choice muttons, $4.15@4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.80.

Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 29.—HOGS—Receipts, 1,000 steady, unchanged. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,200; unchanged.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Dec. 29.—PROVISIONS—Close: Pork is in poor demand; prime mess Eastern, 52s 6d, dull; do Western, 45s, dull. Lard is in poor demand; spot and December, 30s, 9d, steady; January and February, 31s 3d, steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is in poor demand; new No. 2 winter, 7s 5d, firm; do spring, 7s 7d, firm. Flour is in poor demand; 10s 6d, firm. Corn—Demand poor for spot and fair for futures; spot, December, and January, 5s 4d, steady; January, new, 5s, steady. Receipts of wheat last week from Atlantic ports, 7,700 quarters; Pacific ports, 31,000; other sources, 7,000. Receipts American corn, none.

COTTON—Firm with a good demand; middling, 5⅜d. Sales, 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export; and included 9,100 American. Futures closed quiet; American middling, L. M. C., December, 5 5-64d buyers; December and January, 5 5-64d buyers; January and February, 5 6-64@5 7-64d; February and March, 5 10-64@5 11-64d; March and April, 5 14-64d buyers; April and May, 5 17-64@5 18-64d; May and June, 5 21-64d sellers; June and July, 5 23-64d buyers; July and August, 5 25-64d buyers.

London, Dec. 29.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: "There is a limited business in English wheats. Prices are firm for good sorts at an average advance of 6d. Foreign wheats are steady. Beans and barley are 6d dearer. Oats and corn are slow. At today's market business was more active, though the holiday feeling continues, and no real briskness is expected until next week. English wheats were well held. Foreign was firm for white sorts, and especially Russian and Roumanian, owing to ice closing the port of Odessa and the Danube River. Flour was in good request, but large supplies checked the rise. Grinding barley was 3d dearer. Round corn was 3d higher. Oats were 3d lower."

New York, Dec. 29.—[Special.]—COTTON—There was larger speculation at a general advance. January rose 14 points, other options 8 to 10, closing firm at about the best prices of the day after sales of 107,000 bales. Here on the spot the market was easier, without quotable change, middling uplands remaining at 9 3-16c, with sales of 198 bales for home consumption. The Southern spot market was generally quiet at unaltered quotations. The following is a summary of the transactions today:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.
December	8,000	......	......
January	24,000	8.96	8.90
February	30,200	9.19	9.19
March	16,200	9.24	9.19
April	8,800	9.38	9.34
May	7,700	9.50	9.45
June	4,600	9.60	9.55
July	6,700	9.69	9.64
August	300	9.69	9.64
September	......	9.46	9.46

COFFEE—There was a small local speculation and some options were 5 points lower. Havre was slightly lower for most options. Rio on the spot was dull and depressed. The interior continues its old tactics of buying as little as possible and letting New York importers and jobbers carry the stock. Sales of 750 bags No. 7 Santos at 17⅝c; 2,000 bags Nos. 6, 7, and 8 Rio and Santos at 17⅝c for No. 7; also 2,500 bags Maracaibo and 200 bags Costa Rica on private terms. Options closed barely steady for December and steady for other options, after sales of 24,250 bags.

WHEAT—Was dull and 1¼c lower. No. 2 red was quoted at $1.03@1.04. Three loads of No. 1 Northern were sold for milling late Saturday at 2½c over May to arrive. Option sales, 1,480,000 bu.

CORN—Was lower early in the day, but recovered and closed ⅛c higher on the distant months. Cash sales 45,000 bu. No. 2 mixed sold at 58⅞@58⅞c in elevator; and 59⅞c afloat; yellow in car-lots at 58⅞@58⅞c; steamer mixed at 57@57¼c; No. 3 mixed at 56@56⅞c; yellow in car-lots, by sample, at 58⅞@59⅞c. Option sales, 12,000 bu.

OATS—Were fairly active at an advance in the later trading of ⅛c to ¼c, though opening weak. Cash sales, 78,000 bu. No. 2 mixed, 48@48⅞c; No. 2 white, also 48@48⅞c; No. 3 do, 47c; No. 2 white for January, 48⅞@48⅞c; February, 49⅞@49⅞c; May, 50⅞@51c. Other grain quiet and unchanged. Option sales, 500,000 bu.

BUTTER—Best creamery, 28@30c.

EGGS—21@31c.

CHEESE—Fancy state, 9¾@9⅞c.

SUGAR—Raw slow, but steady. Fair refining, 4 9-16c; refined quiet at ⅛@⅜c decline; cutloaf and crushed, 6⅞c; powdered, 6⅞c; granulated, 5 15-16c; mold A, 6c.

PETROLEUM—January option advanced 1c on covering of shorts, then reacted ⅛c and closed dull. Pennsylvania oil—Spot opened 71⅞c; highest, 71⅞c; lowest, 71⅞c; closing, 71⅞c. January option opening, 71c; highest, 72c; lowest, 71c; closing, 71⅞c. Lima oil no sales. Total sales, 79,000 brls.

DRY GOODS—There was no change in the market. Agents today made the following prices on prints: Simpson's arnolds, 6c. The Bedford cashmeres were opened at 2.10c a yard, the same as last year.

FLOUR—Receipts, 21,542 packages; exports, 817 brls; 79,110 sacks; steady, quiet; sales, 16,800 brls; corn meal, steady.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 29.—GRAIN—Wheat—Options steady; choice milling grades very scarce and firm; ungraded, in grain depot, $1.04; No. 2 red, December, 98@98⅞c; January, 98@98⅞c; February, $1.00@1.00⅞; March, $1.02@1.02⅞. Corn—Car-lots shade weaker; futures steady. No. 3 mixed, in grain depot, 55c; steamer No. 2 yellow, in grain depot, 57c; steamer No. 2 high mixed, on track, 57⅞c; No. 2 mixed and yellow, in Twentieth street elevator, 57⅞c; do do, on track, 58c; No. 2 mixed, December and January, 56⅞@57c; February, 58@58⅞c; March, 58⅞@59c. Oats—Car-lots steady; No. 3 white, 47⅞c; white, 48⅞c; futures dull and ⅛c lower; No. 2 white, December and January, 47⅞@48c; February, 48⅞@49c; March, 49⅞@50c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 500 bu; corn, 13,200 bu; oats, 21,300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,400 bu; corn, 23,200 bu; oats, 20,000 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 29.—GRAIN—Wheat—The market opened ⅛c down for May, and unchanged for July, and though there was some strength shown soon after the opening values weakened in sympathy with lower outside markets. Later there was a reaction on report of heavy clearances from the seaboard and a higher Chicago market, and the market continued firm to the close, which was at the highest points of the day, and 1⅛c up for May and 1⅛c for July, as compared with Saturday's latest sales. No. 2 cash, 92@93c; January, 92⅞c; May, 96⅞c; July, 88c. Corn—The opening was ⅛c below Saturday's close, and the market was dull and easy until after the noon call, when there was an advance, and prices ruled stiff to the close. No. 2 cash, 45⅞c; January, 46⅞c; May, 48⅞c; July, 50c, nominal. Oats—Quiet but firmer. No. 2 cash, 41⅞c; May, 43⅞c.

PROVISIONS—The market was quiet and essentially unchanged for spot offerings. Pork, $10.00@10.12½. Lard, $5.55. Dry salt meats, boxed 25 to 30 days; shoulders, $4.25; longs and ribs, $5.37½; clear, $5.12½. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $4.67½; longs and ribs, $5.45; clear, $5.55@5.60. Sugar-cured hams, $10.00@12.12½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 97,000 bu; oats, 46,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 25@28c; fancy well-known mark higher; firsts and extra firsts, 22@24c; extra imitation creamery, 23@23c; others, 12@21c; factory choice, 18@20c; others, 8@16c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 28@29c; extra firsts, 25@21c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 15@23c; low grades, 13@14c; East creamery, good to choice, 16@26c.

BUTTERINE—Steady, demand fair; solids, 11½@12½c; prints 12½@13c.

CHEESE—Dull but steady; Northern choice, 10@10½c; Western choice, 9½@10c; lower grades as to quality.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 30c; fancy near-by stock, higher; firsts, 25@26c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 30c; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick firsts, 28c; Prince Edward Island firsts, 28c; Western firsts, 26@27c; Michigan choice, 28c; Canadian choice, 25@26c; choice held stock, 25c; limed, 21@22c.

CORN—Quiet. Shipping prices 66c for No. 2 yellow and 63⅞@63⅞c for steamer yellow, steamer, 63⅞c; good no grade, 61@62c, with off lots down as to quality.

OATS—Business slow, with the market only fairly steady. Shipping prices, 51⅞@52c for No. 2 white, 50⅞c for No. 3 white, and 53@54c for clipped. Fancy clipped, spot, 54¼@55½c for track lots; No. 2 white, 53c for track lots; No. 3 white, 52c for track lots; low grades nominal, 50@51c.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 29.—WHEAT—Arrivals of wheat were large for the season, aggregating 775 cars. They made the market a little heavy, but were taken quite well, especially the No. 1 Northern. Some other milling lots went also. The poor qualities went slower. Average prices were lower than Saturday, but considering the large receipts, the market was generally quite satisfactory so far as demand goes. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard December and January, 88c; May, 92⅞c; on track, 88½c; No. 1 Northern December and January, 86c; May, 90⅞c; on track, 86½c; No. 2 Northern, December and January, 82c; on track, 83c.

Figures compiled by the *Northwestern Miller* show the stock of wheat in private elevators here, and not included in the visible supply statement, to have increased 156,000 bu during the week, now being 3,945,000 bu. The total stock in Minneapolis and Duluth is 12,975,460 bu, a gain of 264,438 bu over last week. The *Market Record* estimates the stock in country elevators of Minnesota and the two Dakotas at 8,847,000 bu, an increase of 53,000. The aggregate stocks in the Northwest are thus made 211,438 bu larger than a week ago, the amount being 21,822,460 bu.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 29.—WHEAT—[Special.]—The market opened today at 1c off for spot and ruled dull. All grades closed with bidders but no offers. Closing prices: No. 1 hard, cash, 88c; December, 88⅞c; January, 89⅞c; May, 98⅞c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 84c; December, 84⅞c; January, 85⅞c; May, 93⅞c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 79⅞c. Cars on track—Wheat 64.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 26,520 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 320 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 29.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western steady; No. 2 winter, red, and spot, December, 95⅞c bid; January, 95⅞c bid; May, $1.01⅞@1.01⅞. Corn—Western easy; mixed, spot, and year, 56⅞c; January 52⅞c; May, 56⅞; steamer, 52⅞c. Oats—Weak.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,565 bu; corn, 26,323 bu; oats, 18,000.

Elgin, Ill., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—BUTTER—The market was quiet and unchanged; sales on call, 18,000 lbs at 28c.

Toledo, O., Dec. 29.—GRAIN—Wheat active and higher; cash and December, 94⅞c; May, 99⅞c; July, 91⅞c. Corn active and firm; cash, 50c; May, 52⅞c. Oats quiet; cash, 46⅞c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull and steady; cash and December, $4.15; January, $4.17½; February, $4.25.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,808 bu; corn, 11,644 bu; oats, 1,700 bu; clover-seed, 128 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,800 bu; corn, 8,040 bu; oats, 1,252 bu; clover-seed, 25 bags.

Peoria, Ill., Dec 29.—GRAIN—Corn firm; No. 2 yellow, 47c; No. 3 yellow, 46⅞c; No. 2, 47c; No. 3, 46⅞c; No. 4, 45⅞c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 41⅞@41⅞c; No. 3 white, 39⅞@40c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.15; spirits, $1.17.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 46,800 bu; oats, 41,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 46,000 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 29.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard dull at $1.04⅞; No. 1 Northern, 99⅞c; No. 2 red, 99c; No. 2 corn none in the market.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 14,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 29.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 35⅞c.

CLAIMS A VENDER'S LIEN OF $20,000.

John Brenock's Bill Against the North American Provision Company—Notes.

In the Circuit Court John Brenock filed a bill against the North American Provision company for a vender's lien of $20,000 on a piece of property at the corner of Center avenue and Root street in the Stock-Yards.

Brenock sold the land to the company in September last and now he says a portion of the purchase price is insecure. He claims the company is insolvent.

Says the Cattle Were Stolen.

The Stock-Yard commission firms of Wood Bros., the Mallory Son & Timmerman company, Clay, Robinson & Co., and Shannon Bros. & Co. filed a bill of interpleader in the Circuit Court yesterday for the distribution of $8,048. This sum is the proceeds of the sale of 628 head of cattle shipped to complainants from Esterville, Ia., by George Boswell July last.

Not until the cattle were sold, complainants aver, were they informed that the cattle had been stolen by Henry Boswell, who had shipped them in the name of his brother George. The cattle belonged to a herd of 1,500 and were placed in the care of Frederick Boswell, father of George and Henry, to herd during the summer and fall. It is said that the cattle belong to seventy-eight people residing in Calhoun and other counties in Iowa, and it is asked that the proceeds may be distributed among them according to their claims.

Will Wind Up Its Affairs.

A decree was entered by Judge Tuley yesterday dissolving the Chicago Glycerine Manufacturing company on a bill filed by Charles L. Porter. The decree holds that the corporation is insolvent and that the capital stock has been fully paid.

The master reports that the only claim presented was one for $26,717 by Augustus Byam, and this the court allows to be paid. There is now in the hands of the receiver $13,600 in cash and accounts and bills receivable amounting to $13,057, which will be applied on Byam's claim.

The receiver is directed to wind up the company, and he will then be discharged.

Shaw Must Pay Alimony.

Eli B. Shaw, or "Ebie" as he is called by his friends, will be given a chance before Judge Hawes next Monday to explain why he refuses to pay alimony to his divorced wife, Mrs. Jessie Caldwell Shaw. When Mrs. Shaw secured her decree, on the ground of cruelty, in February, "Ebie" was ordered to pay $40 a month alimony. This he has failed to do, and he was ruled to show cause why he should not be declared in contempt of court.

For Rent in St. Louis.

Attachment proceedings were begun in the Circuit Court by Owen Bros. against Wanamaker & Brown to recover $2,118. The suit is based on a claim for rent for the premises No. 210 North Broadway, St. Louis, for the months of October, November, and December, 1890. It is said the defendants are residents of New Jersey.

Legal Notes.

Thomas Walsh, a teamster at No. 59 Dearborn street, says shortly after his marriage in 1872 his wife broke his hand with a club, and last month struck him in the ribs with a piece of furniture, visits his place of business and uses such language as to wound his feelings, and a few days ago struck him with a broom and dashed a silk hat in his face. A divorce is wanted.

William Henry Tyler asks in a Superior Court bill for a receiver for the rag business heretofore conducted by himself and one Robert Weir at Nos. 323 and 325 Franklin street. Weir was admitted into the firm last January, but his partner claims he has bought a lot at Auburn with the firm's money and placed the title so that Tyler cannot now get at the property, and in addition has taken all the funds of the firm, amounting to almost $1,000, and fled the State.

Five years ago John H. Schliss, Treasurer of the Grand Lodge Bohemian Mutual Slavonian Benevolent Society, became a defaulter to the extent of $5,503. His bondsman was Frank Scalaupa. The latter was sued and the society got judgment, but yesterday a bill was filed in the Superior Court claiming that satisfaction could not be obtained on the judgment as the property of the bondsman at No. 396 W. Eighteenth street had been transferred to one Joseph Balka and by him on the same day to Mary Scalaupa. The latter is alleged to have deeded the property to Frank Marrik. These transfers are alleged to have been for the purpose of avoiding the judgment, and the society asks that the property be transferred to the wife in order that it can be attached.

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

130,849—Heidman Print, Binding & Pub. Co. vs. H. H. Latham and J. H. Gilbert. Replevin, $270. M. A. De Lany, atty.
130,850—Charles H. Smith vs. Russell St. Carette Co. and Frederick L. Pond. Bill. C. H. Remy, solr.
130,851—Katherina Koralsky vs. L. C. R. R. Co. Case, $10,000. Gibbons, Kavanagh & Woodbury, attys.
130,852—Pabst Brewing Co. vs. Daniel Haberlin. Attch., $1,300. P. Fitzz, atty.
130,853—Grant Lodge B. S. B. Soc. vs. Mary Chalupa et al. Bill. Jones & Lusk, solrs.
130,854—Louis Levy vs. Marks A. and Louis Tucker. Conf. judgt., $1,040. A. Ascher, atty.
130,855—Belden Motor & Mfg. Co. vs. A. A. Ingraham. Attch., $1,100. J. Gibbons, atty.
130,856—Mary Hutchinson vs. August Chall et al. Bill. E. Saunders, solr.
130,857—Charles Vernett vs. James Ingrams. Appeal.
130,858—Ferdinand Wetlow vs. Henrietta Kunte. Appl.
130,859—Daniel Moriarity vs. Chicago Watch and Jewelry Co. Appl.
130,860—Myrta B. Burd vs. Emi U. Burd. Bill for div. E. Corbin, solr.
130,861—George W. Barnett et al. vs. Louis Goldstein. Asst., $500. M. R. Harris, atty.
130,862—Thomas J. Shay vs. Ed E. Broband. Conf. judgt., $540.35. A. Bierbower, atty.
130,863—Franciske Seifert, extrx., vs. Chicago Sugar Refining Co. Case, $5,000. E. Furthmann, atty.
130,864—Samuel Finlay vs. William H. Sisson. Appl.
130,865—J. W. Terwilliger et al. vs. National Safe and Lock company. Appl.
130,866—E. E. Broband, use of T. J. Shay vs. American Insurance company. Appl.
130,867—Lewis B. Shields vs. Alberg J. and Artie Frick. Conf. judgt., $86.50. B. M. Munn, atty.
130,868—Louis N. Dunham vs. George Morris, Edmund Lewis, Albert S. Golden, and William E. Somers. Attch., $2,200. E. S. Bottum, atty.
130,869—Patrick Goady vs. Martin Carr. Appl.
130,870—John W. Brown vs. Daniel A. Titcomb and Eldridge I. Pratt. Case, $10,000. Moffit & Barnard, attys.
130,871—Wm. Bauer vs. J. C. Hoeller. Appl.
130,872—Henry A. Foster, admr., vs. Chicago Crucible Steel Casting Co. Case, $5,000. Charlton & Stapp, attys.
130,873—Edward Mathiesen vs. Sarah A. Case. Appl.
130,874—Frederick R. Wilson vs. Frank A. Henshaw and S. Place. Asst., $2,500. Thornton & Chancellor, attys.
130,875—Marshall Field et al vs. Philip C. Wadsworth. Attch., $605.34. Jesse Holdom, atty.
WITHHELD CASES—130,838—Campbell Printing Press and Mfg. Co. vs. Henry and Wilhelmina C. Kest and Louise Grinnell. Bill. L. Danziger, solr. (Dec. 27.)

Circuit Court—New Suits.

87,337—William Markeiser vs. Frank G. Franzine. Eject., $3,000. W. B. Bradford, atty.
87,338—Herman Reiman vs. C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. and Ill. C. R. R. Co. Case, $15,000. Duncan & Gilbert, attys.
87,339—Anthony Kozel vs. Vaclav and Marie Soukup, John Sedlacek, and Theodore H. Schintz. Bill. Funning & Herdlicka, solrs.
87,340—Mary Samter vs. Marks A. and Louis Tucker. Conf. judgt., $1,204.50. Page, Eliel, & Rosenthal attys.
87,341—Masonic B. L. and S. Assn. vs. Frank and Cora A. Dopkins, William G. Gordon, Enoch Prouty, and W. J. Fabian, tr. Bill. D. F. Flannery, solr.
87,342—Same vs. Isaac N. and Maria Gard, W. J. Fabian, tr., and Enoch Prouty. Bill. Same solr.
87,343—Wm. Hall vs. John R. and George E. Bensley. Asst., $1,000. D. A. Campbell, atty.
87,344—Jacob Schnair vs. Ferdinand Weichman. Appl.
87,345—John C. Richberg vs. Joseph M. Pauline, and Anton Hirsch and Chicago Aluminum Mfg. Co. Creds. bill on judgt. vs. first deft. for $497.70. Complt. pro se.
87,346—Thomas Walsh vs. Emily Walsh. Bill for div. Richolson, Matson & Pease, solrs.
87,347—S. E. Wood et al. vs. J. E. Ballentine et al. Bill. T. Durham, solr.
87,348—Alexander D. Hannah et al. vs. Theodore F. Laurence. Asst., $500. Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.
87,349—William Bell vs. Charlotte E. Murma. Debt, $1,000; das., $1,000. Knight & Brown, attys.
87,350—Horace B. Kelly & Co. vs. Richard H. Black and Hawle G. Morris. Conf. judgt., $7,480. M... Pam, attys.
87,351—Maurice Kastel vs. Frank Legat. $2,000. Barnum, Evans & Barnum, attys.
87,352—Frank F. Porter vs. M. D. and J. S. ... Appeal.
87,353—Mary Durkee vs. W. A. Murray. Appl.
87,354—Midland Co. vs. D. J. Lines. Conf. judgt., $1,161. J. G. Henderson, atty.
87,355—Tegtmeyer Lumber and Box Co vs. ... Baunach. Same, $422.43. John C. Richberg, atty.
87,356—George J. Keene et al. vs. Michael ... and Albert McCaleb. Asst., $500. Beach & ... attys.
87,357—Vincenz Nesladek vs. Christopher ... heim and Philip Jaeger. Tres., $2,000. M. R. ... atty.
87,358—Hanora B. Cox vs. Cash Furniture and Carpet Co. Tres., $2,000. Same atty.
87,359—John Hine vs. L. and Elizabeth ... Case, $2,000. Same atty.
87,360—Washington Ice Co. vs. Stock-Yards Warehouse Co. Asst., $3,000. F. Ullmann, atty.
87,361—Same vs. Anglo-American Provision Co. Asst., $11,000. Same atty.
87,362—Williams, Hoyt & Co. vs. J. H. Gilbert and James R. Lynch. Replevin, $750. Manning & ... attys.
87,363—Curry Mfg. Co. vs. Wm. Gamer. Appl.
87,364—George Brown vs. Consold. F. Ins. Co. and Consold. Mut. F. Ins. Co. Asst., $2,500. Campbell & Custer, attys.
87,365—B. J. Laughlin et al. vs. Alfred E. ... S., and Hannah M. Case. Asst. (attch.), ... Bailey, atty.
87,366—Walter S. Peck vs. Kingston & ... Co. Conf. judgt., $5,000. F. F. Reed, atty.
87,367—Alphonsine Racicot, admx., vs. John W. ... sel, James C. and Joseph W. Prince. Case, ... Pronix and Harphom & Clark, attys.
87,368—Albert B. Clark, admr., vs. G. T. ... Case, $30,000. Change of venue from Sup. Ct. ... & March, attys.
87,369—A. G. Nettleton et al. vs. J. H. Gilbert. Replevin, $516. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.
87,370—Alexander E. Little et al. vs. ... $717.30. Same attorneys.
87,371—C. H. Vehmeyer vs. Society ... of Englewood. Asst., $2,000. Burke, ... man, attys.
87,372—Frank Damden vs. Philip Steinmeister. Case, $10,000. Campbell Allison, attys.
87,373—John H. Clark vs. George Lehman & Sons Co. Conf. judgment, $1,057.33. Miller, Starr & Leman, attys.
87,374—C. Sidney Shepard et al. vs. G. R. Lott. Asst. (attch.), $172.02. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.
87,375—Moses F. Rittenhouse et al. vs. Frank French, James Addis, and Eugene H. Fishburn. Mchs. lien. Murphy & Cummings, solrs.
87,376—George D. Caughtry et al. vs. Max A. and Louis Tucker. Attch., $254.33. Cratty Bros. & Ashcraft, attys.
87,377—David Goodman vs. J. H. Gilbert. Replevin, $260. Smith, Helmer & Moulton, attys.
87,378—Chicago Trust and Savings Bank vs. J. Oberman Brewing Co. Attch., $927. J. G. Henderson, atty.
87,379—Cornell Engine Co. vs. Matthew J. Steffens. Asst., $500. E. Maher, atty.
87,380—Max H. Winters vs. Lewis B. Sedt. Asst., $1,000. Same atty.
87,381—Kimball & Cobb Stone Co. vs. James Ryan and Michael J. McCarthy. Asst., $1,000. Same atty.
87,382—Inger Matthews vs. Frederick A. Matthews. Bill for separate maintenance. Buell & Wells, solrs.
87,383—Nathan D. Dodge vs. J. H. Gilbert and C. E. Lynch. Replevin, $55.75. Cratty Bros. & Ashcraft, attys.
Withheld cases.—87,316—John Brenock vs. N. Am. Provision Co. Bill. B. W. Ellis, solr. (Dec. 21.)
87,319—Charles E. Sickels vs. R. D. Kelley. Bill. Gentleman & Purnell, solrs. (Dec. 29.)
87,325—John Owen et al. vs. Wanamaker & Brown. Asst. (attch.), $2,118.33. Hynes & Dunne, attys.
87,334—H. B. Rogers vs. Patrick H. Sheehan and Frank E. Teuton. Asst., $1,000. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys. (Dec. 29.)
87,335—Charles B. Manville et al. vs. John D. Morris. Asst., $700. Paden & Gridly, attys. (Dec. 29.)

County Court—New Suit.

9,090—People vs. Jeremiah Ryan. Proceed. to compel support. F. H. Atwood, atty.

Judgments.

JUDGE HAWES—130,057, Henry A. Gowering et al. vs. Henry and Charles M. Leopold. By deft., $2,240.78.
JUDGE GRINNELL—85,628, Kalamazoo Paper Co. vs. Standard Pub. Co. Pl. stricken from files, non-compl. with rules. By deflt., $687.64.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—86,647, Louis Lloyd vs. Dreyfus Co.; by deflt., $257.13 and specl. exs.—71,050, Henry T. Marsh vs. N. C. S. R. R. Co.; mo. nt. by plff. denied and judgt., $50; appl.; bond and bill ex. in 20 days.—84,492, Mrs. J. G. Goodspeed vs. William A. Paulsen; on findg., $74.85; appl.; bond and bill ex. in 20 days.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—2,634, Wessing vs. Lewis; final decree.—2,573, Porter vs. C. Glycerine Mfg. Co.; decree final—2,242, Katharina from Karl Schmidt; dec. divorce—31,678, Marion M., from Charles F. Reynolds—1,819, Harriet L., from James W. Brownslee.

The Call.

JUDGE HORTON—No announcement.
JUDGE TUTHILL—Submitted cases and general business.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—No announcement.
JUDGE BAKER—No call until Jan. 5. No. 88, C. and S. S. R. T. R. R. Co. vs. Strong, on trial.
JUDGE GRINNELL—No court.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—No announcement.
JUDGE GRESHAM—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.
JUDGE SCALES—No court. (Wednesday—Motions.)
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—Urgent business.
CRIMINAL COURT—No court until Jan. 5.

MORTGAGED FARM MACHINERY.

South Dakota Farmers May Be Benefited by the Wicked Trusts.

MITCHELL, S. D., Dec. 28.—Indefensible though they may be when looked upon as combinations, brought into being for the purpose of advancing prices of articles which in moderate quantities it is necessary for persons engaged in farming to possess, the several farm-machinery trusts which are now in various stages of organization may prove instrumentalities of great good to the people of the Western States. Their possibilities of beneficence are conditioned upon such management as will greatly increase prices and in other ways make less facile transfers of ownership in the thousand and one things which manufacturers of farm tools and labor-saving machinery turn out in enormous quantities.

Hitherto the farm machinery men have done about as much damage to the people of the West as droughts, hail-storms, cyclones, hot winds, or even 18 per cent Shylocks like Senator Ingalls. Many a farmer in Kansas, Nebraska, and Dakota has been reduced to abject penury by having allowed himself to listen to the persuasive arguments of oily-tongued machine agents and to forget that the sellers were forerunners of men who would come later demanding pay for the plows, harrows, harvesters, headers, binders, and threshing machines.

No one who has not had actual experience in the newly-settled portions of the West can appreciate the injury to the people of those sections which has been done by the overselling of farm machinery and the compulsion of payment of the same.

Ordinarily the seller gives time, taking security upon the machine which he sells and upon such of the farmer's stock as may be clear of mortgage; not infrequently he secures himself, in part, by mortgage upon the farmer's growing crops. Pay day comes eventually, in spite of any extensions which force of circumstances may compel in favor of the mortgageor, and very likely it finds the farmer moneyless.

He may choose between turning the mortgaged property—horses, cattle, or whatever it may be—over to the mortgagees, to sell under the hammer and getting temporary relief by putting himself into the clutches of the 3-per-cent-a-month money-lender of his market town. It is the devil on one side and the deep sea on the other; the money must come one way or the other.

There could not, apparently, be a more beneficent fellow than that representative of the farm machinery man who deals with the farmer in the first instance. Whoever meets him sets him down as a man overflowing with a genuine missionary spirit, undertaking, in an humble way, to forward the kindred causes of civilization and development.

It is a different fellow who comes afterward. He is a man with a face like a wooden image, and his heart pumps iced water through his arteries, and not blood. He is sent out by his company to collect money, and he collects it. Tales of want and suffering do not phase him. "Sorry I can't help you," he says, "but we must have our money."

The condition of the people of South Dakota would be far different from what it now is but for the drain upon their resources by farm machinery companies, the companies which are today banding togther in a trust. There is scarcely a farmer in South Dakota who has not been bled by some one of these companies. Hundreds of thousands of chattel mortgages have been placed upon the property of South Dakota farmers for no other purpose than to secure payment for farm machinery or to procure money with which to meet matured paper given to farm machinery men.

"We have got so now," said a collector recently, "that we will almost take a mortgage on a farmer's whiskers or his wife's back hair. We started in with the farmer's cattle, then we took pigs and goats, then growing crops, then chickens, then household goods, then hunting dogs, and, as I said before, I reckon the next thing will be whiskers and back hair."

Things have come to such a pass on many a South Dakota farm that the man who owned the place and everything on it a few years ago cannot find today in a day's hunt five cents' worth of stuff that he may sell without permission of a mortgagee.

In a Chicago paper a statement recently appeared from Lawyer Brokaw of Redfield, Spink County, in this State, concerning the condition of South Dakota farmers. He is reported as saying: "A man cannot kill a hen in Spink County for a sick wife without violating the law." His statement probably is almost literally true; and what he says of Spink County may be said of almost all the new counties of South Dakota, the counties settled since 1881.

A large share of the responsibility for this state of affairs belongs to farm machinery. If the settlers of South Dakota had gone along in primitive style and had never invested a dollar in farm machinery they would be in good condition today, notwithstanding that they have suffered more or less from crop failures almost every year. It is really a pity that the Farm Machinery Trust was not formed ten years ago, and for the purpose of restricting production to such an extent as to make it commensurate with the actual needs of the farmers.

The farmers of South Dakota and their wives would be better off if they had been cajoled by representatives of manufacturers of sealskin sacques and mink overcoats rather than by vendors of wonder-working farm machinery, for they would at least have something to keep them warm.

"To what do you ascribe your failure in life?" Much of interest has been written about those who have battled successfully with the world and how the foundations for their fortunes were laid. "The Tribune" now puts the above question to the unfortunates who are so much more numerous. Short contributions are solicited and where requests are made the names of the writers will be withheld.

The Howe Scale took first premium at Philadelphia, Paris, Sydney, and other exhibitions. Borden & Selleck Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.